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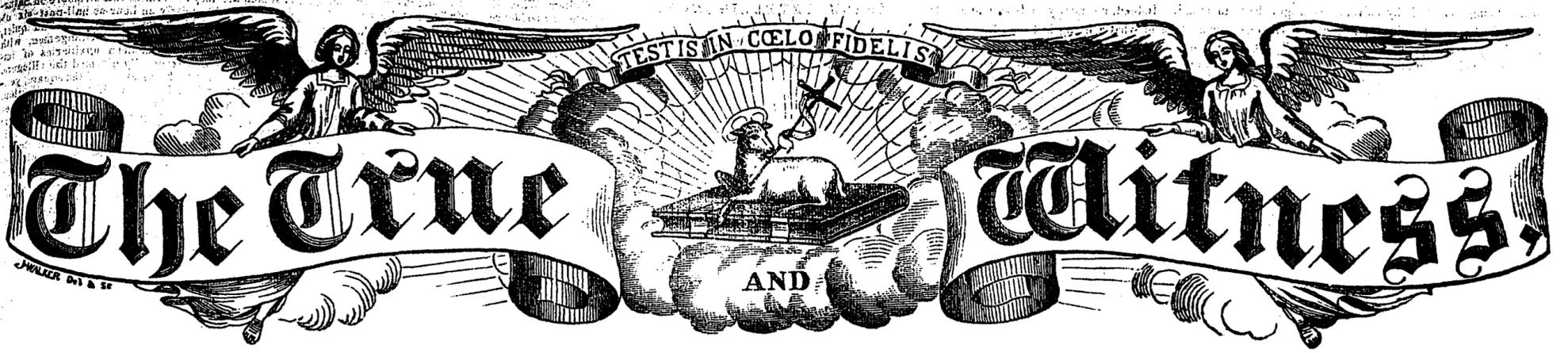
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. X. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860. No. 31.

The following masterly analysis of the Napoleonic policy is extracted from the speech of His Lordship the Bishop of Birmingham at a great Papal demonstration held at Birmingham on Tuesday the 14th ult. We bespeak for it a careful perusal, as it elucidates much that has hitherto been obscure in the conduct of Louis Napoleon since his elevation to the Throne of France, and proves how faithful he has been to the "Napoleonic idea":—

The celebrated Father O'Leary was asked by a lady, what county he came from. "Madam," said Father O'Leary, "I come from the county of Cork, where you can scarcely beat a bush, but out there jumps an O'Leary." So for thirty years back can I scarcely beat the bush of any conspiracy in the Pontifical States, but out there jumps a Buonaparte, or the cousin of a Buonaparte. Plotting is a habit engrained in the family. So early as Leo XII., that great statesman, Cardinal Gonsalvi, warned the Pope that, like all beaten men, the Buonapartes were in opposition and in league with the secret societies of the Carbonari. And whilst he was hospitable to them, and in their day of depression, the Pope was compelled to watch them. They had large territories in the Marches, which had been assigned to Eugene Beauharnais, when he was Napoleon's Viceroy in Italy. This appendage, as it was called, the Pope made proposals to purchase, but they were far too important for their schemes for the Buonapartes to part with them. Yet the secret of their influence, fallen as they then were, can scarcely be understood, unless you remember that Napoleon had long had possession of Italy—that his nephew was Viceroy in the Pontifical States, and first his brother Joseph, then his brother-in-law, Murat, King of Naples. Italy was flooded with revolutionary ideas and infidel sentiments. The noble youth of Italy were brought into Napoleon's schools, into his armies, into his public offices—marriages took place between the different branches of the Buonaparte family, and the families of Italy, and between his officers, their daughters, and the sons and daughters of Italy. On the other hand, the revolutionary clubs and secret societies of France were copied in Italy. Every revolutionary movement in Paris was responded to by one in the Pontifical States, but in scarcely one of these movements will you find a conspicuous leader who is not an alien, and in all of them you will find the connexions of the Buonapartes amongst the foremost and most active. When the Revolution of 1830 broke out in Paris, a conspiracy was plotted in Bologna, "some (says Farini, himself a revolutionist) sought to put Beauharnais on the throne of Rome, others thought to egg on one of the Italian sovereigns. The conspirators of the Pontifical States were for the most part either followers of Voltaire, or indifferentists in religion, and materialists in philosophy." It was a certain Menotti—a subject of the Pope—but a native of Modena, who agitated the States for the Buonapartes. Menotti was hanged, and the conspiracy put down. Yet, in the following year, during the election of Gregory XVI., that conspiracy broke out again more seriously. General Zucchi, no subject of the Pope's, but a native of Reggio, an old soldier of Napoleon's, a general of the Italian Viceroy, led the insurgents. The present Napoleon, and his elder brother Louis, hastened to the insurgent camp. They marched towards Rome, and were defeated. The elder brother of Napoleon died—met his death at Forli, and left his younger brother the heir of the ambition of his family. But Louis Napoleon was taken prisoner, and it was proved that the two brothers had been active in the conspiracy. The elder brother, before he died, wrote to the Pope, and entreated him to give up his temporal dominions, and at a later period Louis Napoleon again annoyed the Sovereign Pontiff with letters, in which he urged him to give up his temporal dominions.—Other connexions of the Buonaparte family were equally active, but we shall meet with them again. It has been observed by a German writer who has investigated the history of the Conspiracies of 1831, 1849, and 1859 how strikingly the same men, the same principles, the same instruments, and the same secret agents come up in all of them, and how their cry is ever one and the same—Down with priestly rule.—The Pope's kingdom is not of this world. From the year 1839 to 1847, a society successfully assembled in the different cities of Italy which, under the pretence of discussing economic science, was diffusing the spirit of Revolution.—Charles Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, was its instigator, and one of its chief promoters. Even Farini calls its latter sessions an academy for the resurrection of Italy. This brings us to the insurrection of 1848-49. Napoleon has always taken to himself the credit of having delivered Rome from the horrors of Mazzini's Republic, and public opinion, so quickly forgetting facts, has done the same. It was not Napoleon, it was the French people, through their Legisla-

tive Assembly, under the Presidency of General Cavaignac, who did that noble deed. Napoleon, who was a member of the Legislature, opposed the expedition; he opposed the sense of the French people as he is opposing their sentiments. He wrote to the Constituent in these terms:—"Knowing that my absence from the vote on the expedition to Civita Vecchia has been remarked, I think it right I should avow that however determined to support all measures necessary for securing the freedom of the Supreme Pontiff, I could not sanction by my vote a military demonstration which appeared to be dangerous even to the sacred interests it sought to protect, and calculated to compromise the peace of Europe." At the same time that he wrote this letter his cousin, Prince Canino, with his comrade Sterbin, were agitating for the constituting of a Republic at Rome; and amongst the members most vehemently opposed to that measure were some of the Deputies from Bologna. The first appearance of Garibaldi, who is no subject of the Pope, but a Genoese, is thus described by Farini. He came to Bologna "with a bundle of people from all nations;" and Lesseps, the French Envoy, who was recalled for the act by which he in the name of France held out the hand of fraternity to the Roman Republic, even he describes Garibaldi's army in Rome as "the scum of revolution, and of the secret societies of Europe," with whom it was not fit for republican soldiers to associate. Mazzini, no subject of the Pope remember, but a Genoese, Lesseps describes, as he then ruled Rome, in terms which I will not repeat. After the Pope was restored to Rome by the French army, the first decided act of Napoleon towards the Sovereign Pontiff was that hostile letter addressed to Colonel Ney.—After admitting that the Pope had "boldly put himself at the head of all useful reforms," he says—"It grieves me to hear that the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, and our endeavors have been frustrated by hostile passions and influences. It is evidently desired to place the return of the Pope on proscription and tyranny. It is thus I epitomize the temporal government of the Pope: a general amnesty, the secularization of the administration, the Code Napoleon, and a liberal Government." How very much like the letters of his uncle to Pius VII., and then the Pope is never in fault, only his advisers—"I am your Emperor, my laws shall rule over Italy." Now, how do you think the brave men who had conquered Rome received this letter of the new President of the Republic? Colonel Ney, the creature of Napoleon, vehemently urged its publication to the army. General Rostolri indignantly refused to comply, and declared that it was opposed to the policy pursued by the ambassadors of France, and the Duke of Reggio complained of the ingratitude with which he had been treated, and declared that instead of the generous policy of the French nation which he had followed, it was intended to substitute "a rash, threatening, and oppressive policy," and on the plea of its informality they disobeyed Napoleon's direction for its publication. And how do you think the French people looked upon the letter of their president? France had yet freedom of speech by the mouth of the Deputies of their National Assembly. The report on the army of liberation was brought forward in October, 1849, by M. Thiers. That report was accompanied by a rebuke on Napoleon's letter to Ney. I will quote a few lines—"France (said the framer of the report), once represented at Rome by its army, could never commit the blunder of herself using violence to the Holy Father, whom she had just delivered from the violence of a faction. She of necessity restored him to his throne and his liberty, his free and entire freedom, for that was her mission. But she acquired from circumstances a right—a right but rarely obtained—the right to advise." "France did not find the Holy Father (he says, later on) either less generous or less liberal than in 1847; but circumstances had sadly altered. Laws were announced, and the word of Pius IX. sufficed to dispel all doubts. But the Councils of France should be directed to rendering effective the *motus proprio*, and above all, to extend the clemency of the Pontiff to all those who can be amnestied without danger to public order." Interrupted by the extreme left, composed of Voltairians and Red Republicans, this address was applauded in the name of France by the rest of the assembly. It is of importance that we should take the evidence of an adversary, thoroughly acquainted with what passed, as to the real disposition of the Pope's subjects with respect to the Revolution of 1848. Farini held office under the Pope—he became his adversary, he attacked himself, after the Pope's return, like a traitor, to hostile Piedmont, and now presides over the insurgents in Bologna, and with the help of Mr. Gladstone he has given his own views to England on the events in which he mingled. Farini, speaking of the provinces about Rome, says, "There were either but few and obscure secta-

ries or none at all, and the inhabitants were so devout, ignorant, and boorish that, but for the influence of such a number of extraordinary causes no sect would have been able to make head or prosper or try its hand at change."—Now, by sects and sectaries, he means the revolutionary clubs and secret societies, and the causes to which he refers were the dethronements and political agitations which shook all Europe as well as the sovereignties of Italy.—After describing the greater prosperity of Etruria and the Marches, he says, that in the provinces, that is the Romagna, "the intelligent and educated classes, however discontented with the Roman Government, were with very few exceptions, disinclined to revolution. Indeed, they feared and portended utter ruin from it." He then showed that the sects, as he politely calls the secret societies, "obtained the opportunity of drawing into their own notions the inexperienced youth, the malcontents, the grey-beards of conspiracy, and all who were influenced with hatred and revenge." This is the explicit confession of an enemy, that the great mass of the Pope's subjects had no wish or desire for revolution. Those grey-beards of conspiracy we have met before, and we shall meet them again in the actual revolt to which I now come. You will recollect that in 1830, Napoleon was associated with the secret societies; he had been initiated, and had taken their oaths, and who has so far committed his soul, is bound to them according to their decrees for life; bound in obedience to their chiefs, and liable to assassination if he prove unfaithful. You will recollect the attempt of Orsini to assassinate the Emperor of France; how that attempt had been preceded by attempts of the emissaries of those societies, and how he was executed. After he had executed the assassin, he published his letter in the *Moniteur*. It was an official act, and all the world understood that it was a sign held out of the intentions the Emperor had formed. The secret societies gave him a warning, that they comprehended the signal, and their organ, the *Unione*, a Piedmontese newspaper, said plainly—"Napoleon, as the executor of Orsini, must keep his promise, and that speedily, or explosions and daggers will accomplish their mission." Then came the meeting between Cavour, in August, at Plombieres, and the arrangement of the family compact. In January, Prince Napoleon was married to a Princess of Piedmont, and at the same time came out the Emperor's pamphlet, "Napoleon III., and Italy." Now, if any one will carefully examine that pamphlet, he will find that as far as the Pope and his dominions are concerned, though more guarded, it is identical in sentiment with his second pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress." He declared indeed that he did not contemplate war. He repeated that declaration to the Chambers in the beginning of February. He added that the Piedmontese marriage was the result of no hidden reason. But the Pope at once took alarm, and immediately requested the necessary preparation for the immediate withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from his territories. His requests were not attended to and the war came, came as it had been contemplated and prepared for from the first. Let me now remind you how the revolutionists of Rome in 1848 took refuge on their defeat in Piedmont and in London. How in Piedmont they were received, put into office, and accepted as advisers; and how the King, in the hands of Cavour, dispersed religious congregations, plundered the Church, and exiled the bishops. He was at open war with Rome whilst Napoleon pursued his designs more covertly. The ambition of that King, fostered by Cavour, and stimulated by his antagonism to the Pope, spurred him on with hopes of extending his power over Central Italy, and so he put himself into the hands of Napoleon. I cannot think of Victor Emmanuel without thinking of that ancestor of his who was dethroned by the first Napoleon. The dethroned King, in company with the dethroned Grand Duke of Tuscany, met the dethroned Pius VII. as he passed a captive through Florence. In that affecting interview King Charles Emmanuel declared that the sweetness of the hour in which he met the Pope had consoled him for all his own sorrows, and even for the loss of his throne; and the aged Pontiff replied: "My son you see the vanity of this world of which you and I are examples. Let us look forward to those throes which when once given are never taken away." God grant that another Emmanuel of Savoy may meet another Pius in the spirit of his ancestor, but without his ancestor's misfortunes. It is a notorious fact that at the beginning of the war the Emperor pledged his word that the Pontifical States should not be compromised, that they should be held neutral. The King of Sardinia, who was already filling the Romagna with his emissaries, alone refused to consider them as neutral. At Milan the Emperor again promised that all the Pontifical States should be preserved to the Pope, and it was one of the conditions of the treaty of Villafranca.

The war roused all Italy, and the Emperor knew well what Piedmont was doing in the Romagna. Just as a wounded limb draws the blood from every part of the body to inflame that member, so the pests of Piedmont inflamed the Romagna and drew to it the secret societies from all quarters. The revolution broke out after the battle of Magenta, but never was conspiracy more carefully planned. The man who played the chief part in Bologna was the Marquis Joachim Napoleon Pepoli, and who is Pepoli? The first cousin of Napoleon. The man who played the same part at Ravenna was Count Rasponi, and who is Rasponi? The first cousin of Napoleon. Among the men who were active at Fermo, where the conspiracy failed, were, says a German authority which I have consulted, Prince Placid Gabrieli and the Marquis Trevisani, the first of whom is married to Augustine Bonaparte, and the latter to a daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Prince Napoleon landed at Leghorn, and marched a large army thro' Tuscany. People asked why he was not fighting. He had other work to do. His presence stirred up insurrection in Tuscany and the preparation of elements in that country for an insurrection in the Romagna. Prince Napoleon pressed upon the frontiers of the Papal States, and the closer he drew the more active became the conspirators. The Austrian troops, believing in the neutrality and remaining in Bologna as the French troops remained in Rome, were harassed in the streets. The centre of the conspiracy was the palace of Count Pepoli, who was everywhere active. At last the Austrians were compelled to retire suddenly, and without notice, and the Cardinal Legate was left without any forces whatever even for the duties of police. The stage was now clear for the conspiracy, whilst disturbances were raised in the streets, in the usual style of terrorism, the Papal arms were pulled down, though the Pope has recorded in an official document that his faithful people resisted the act and were not deterred from expressing their indignation. A deputation, with which was Count Tatini, the brother-in-law of Pepoli, went and told the Legate that the reign of the Pope had ceased, and the dominions of the Romagna transferred to Piedmont. On came the Sardinian Colonel Merricapo, with the insurgent forces gathered up out of Tuscany. Some sixty Piedmontese officers were engaged, seducing and drilling the youth of the Romagna, and with the help of a mere handful of the Pope's worst subjects. The revolution was completed. What Pepoli did at Bologna, Rasponi did at Ravenna. It is a well known fact that not only officers, troops and arms, were sent into the Legation, but that considerable supplies of money came with them.—A gentleman, whose name is a guarantee to any Englishman of his veracity, has written from Italy that he had it told him by an English Protestant gentleman residing at Perugia during the outbreak, that he predicted the rising there a week before its occurrence, from the quantity of Sardinian coin that suddenly appeared in circulation, and you have not forgotten the words addressed to Napoleon by the Pope in the letter quoted in the last encyclical addressed to the Catholic world.—"You are not ignorant," says His Holiness, "by what means and with what monies and protection the recent outbreaks of rebellion at Bologna and Ravenna, and other cities, had been excited and accomplished," while for the greater part of the population remained as if astonished at those outbreaks which they by no means expected, whilst they showed themselves by no means inclined to take part in them. These occurrences took place at that most exciting moment between the battle of Magenta and the battle of Solferino; and no sooner had Pepoli and Rasponi gained the fruits of their conspiracy, than they hastened to the allied camp to consult their Imperial cousin how to use them. Pepoli returned, and formed a provisional committee, consisting of himself, Count Farini, another of his brothers-in-law, and a forsworn priest, who had been employed in office by the Pope, had followed him to Gaeta to prove his fidelity, and then turned traitor with two other accomplices. He next introduced Cipriani as governor. Now Cipriani was no subject of the Pope's, but a man of Leghorn, of whom it is said that, in California, he failed in the search for gold, and came to seek for a better mine of the precious metal in the troubles of Bologna. But Cipriani, the creature of Pepoli, was considered too much of a Buonapartist by both Sardinia and the secret societies. He received a hint from the *Unione* that if he did not, with his ministers, soon quit the Government Palace, he would get a lesson from the people, who would not endure him. He was removed, and Farini, devoted to Sardinia, was put in his place. Garibaldi, of course, came hovering into the storm. I have read a statement of the composition of his army at this period, which shows that, of the 16,000 men of all countries, including 600 let out of the gaols and prisons, only 500 were subjects of the Pope. Now, what is this number when you consider how many loose men there are in every country who are ready to plunge into any fray, and to join any commotion; and this is one proof more that the great mass of the Pop's subjects were rather the passive and intimidated sufferers than the actors in the conspiracy. No effort could draw them into the revolt. The subjects of the Pope were, in short, far more intimidated, whilst they were as much oppressed as himself. As Cipriani was too much with the Buonapartes, so Garibaldi was too much at one with the Republicans; so he was removed, and the Piedmontese General Fanti was sent to take his place. D'Azeglio, a Piedmontese nobleman, was appointed as a kind of provisional Viceroy, and when on the petition of the conspirators a prince of Piedmont would have been nominated, had not Napoleon stopped the plan so adverse to his own designs. Buoncompagni, another Piedmontese, is put in place of D'Azeglio. Now is it not most strange and inexplicable that except Farini, who would become the subject of Sardinia, not one man appears in all these transactions as head of any conspiracy, or army, or government who is a subject of the Pope's dominions. Subordinates there are, but no man trusted with the leading positions. The mind of the whole affair is Buonapartist, Sardinian, and Mazzinian alternately, as each gets uppermost, and the troops are all poured in from Italy north of the Pontifical States. The *Times* of to-day states that Tuscany is beginning quietly to draw her insurgent forces who occupy the Romagna back to their own country. A protest of the Government the Holy See, of July 6, against the proceedings of Piedmont, showed that Bologna had become a harbor for Piedmontese officers who were preparing quarters for Sardinian troops; that thousands of muskets, and even cannon, were brought in from foreign nations;—that the appointment of D'Azeglio was a violation of the rights of the Pontifical sovereignty, and with the other acts a breach of the law of nations. The Piedmontese troops already occupied Pontifical territories, and even their engineers were sent to mine and destroy the fortress of Ferrara. You will have a very incomplete idea of the character of the revolt, and of the actual position of the Romagna, unless I can enable you to see the methods employed to bring about the appearance of a popular election in confirmation of the rebellion. You have heard a great deal through the English press on the side of the conspirators, now listen to the statement on the other side. What I have chiefly, however, to complain of against the English press is its prodigious suppression of facts, and it must also be kept in mind that the moment the conspirators got into power, they suppressed every newspaper and publication of events except their own official organ. And it is well known that one of the most formidable talents of these men, safe in their exclusive possession of the public ear, is their enormous power of imagination. Still Rome has always great sources of information at command, and whilst I remind you that it is the report of the antagonists of the revolt, I must equally remind you that the writers in the *Civiltà Cattolica* are both men of character and loyalty. I abridge from the reply of that able journal to the manifesto of Bologna.—Speaking of the election, the writer says, "The directors of this manifestation of the so-called will of the nation were almost all entire strangers to the Legations. They were altogether liege men of the Piedmontese Government. They were the actual crooks of that Government.—They sent out flaming circulars, proclamations, articles and letters. Whoever refused to favor certain deputies were accused of treason against the nation. More than one person was privately threatened with the poignant whose vote was thought uncertain. That influence might be more efficacious, the Piedmontese occupied the police department, and the Marquis de Cabane, in his publication, attributes the premature deficit in the revolutionary finances in great part to the salaries of the electors, and those who were elected. A large number were struck off the list of electors without reason assigned. Each elector had to sign his name. There was no resource left for them who had not great courage to face the giving an adverse vote, but to abstain from voting. This was all an honest man could do as a contrary protest. Accordingly, a great majority did abstain from voting, and out of 18,000 voters for the province of Bologna, two-thirds gave no vote—that is to say, there were only the sixtieth part of the people who voted. And even this proposition would be a matter of doubt if that took place which is said to have occurred at Rimini where the number of electors inscribed was only 1,200 and the too great zeal of the person in charge of the vote, brought 1,800 votes out of the urn. What is said of Bologna, may pretty nearly be said of the other provinces. If then to the two-thirds of the inscribed electors whose silence was a protest, we add the list of those who were excluded from voting, because their vote could not be depended on; the Bolognese assembly so far

from being selected by universal suffrage, had not only the great majority, but almost the entire body of the population against it. One word of explanation may here be requisite. Any man who votes in favor of that assembly, must of necessity have acted on the principle that the throne was already vacant, and that the sovereignty had returned by right to the People. The very fact of voting then, was an act implying treason against the Sovereign Pontiff. And the silence of those who could, yet did not vote, was a declaration of their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign. Said I not from the beginning that we were standing up for the freedom and independence of the subjects of the Pope's dominions, as well as for the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff? The Sardinians, the Bonapartists and the secret societies hold the people of Romagna under a complicated system of terrorism. And each of these three tyrannical parties is contending for mastery over the rest, whilst the people are their helpless and passive victims. I have yet to learn that one corner of a kingdom can vote away its territory without the concurrence of the rest of the body politic. How, for example, Cornwall, Cumberland, or Cork, could vote itself by any possibility from beneath the British Crown, without the concurrence of the other subjects of the British Empire; supposing even that the Queen could be excluded from having a voice. Let us now take a brief survey of the present position of affairs. Napoleon proposed a congress, as if a congress had the power to vote away the allegiance of a people from their Sovereign. The Potentates of Europe proved refractory against the Imperial plan; England had for some time assumed a defensive attitude as against France, and the British Lion had erected the bristles of his mane, and directed his fiery eyes towards the opposite coast. Failing on the continent, the Emperor resolves to throw the odium of his plans on England. He knows our mercantile tastes and prepares a sop to suit our palate. The lion smoothes down his angry crest and looks pleased, and Napoleon had a satisfaction which must have conjured up the shade of his uncle when he had the regulating of the finances of this country in his control. He presented us with what has been called a bill to be paid at sight for goods to be delivered eighteen months after payment, if they can be got ready in exchange. Our Foreign Minister is but too ready to appear to be the first propounder of a plan for separating a third of the Pope's dominions from their lawful sovereign. The Pope's subjects are to decide what government they will have by their suffrages, and with so hopeful a state of things Napoleon ventures to agitate for his own share of the bargain in the annexation of Savoy and Nice. That is the idea for which he fought—that and one or two more. The King of Sardinia finds played against him the game he played against the Pope. When certain men fall out, certain other men get the truth to which they are entitled. And what now is the position of Napoleon? First—he is unmasked, and so half his power has departed from him. Next—of the two sources of his power in France he has thrown away one, and the army alone remains. Then he has roused the susceptibilities of his brother potentates where they are the keenest and most tender. He is haunted by the spectre of the secret societies, who are inexorable for the fulfilment of the bond, and know no mercy. Neglecting the last warnings of the first Napoleon he has entered into a conflict with the Pope—a conflict most terrible of all, for it is that of human weakness with Divine strength. England gave him a hesitating and suspicious alliance—arming all the while. He publishes another pamphlet. And strange it is that he who will not allow any man to publish a line on public affairs without his signature, should be the anonymous writer of his age. He cannot but see that he is but defeating his own aims. He is squeezing the last drops of Gallicanism out of France, and making the Church more and more Ultramontaine. In vain does he issue his decrees, and by dint of these decrees suppress Catholic newspapers, and prosecute and imprison Catholic writers; the human voice will find utterance when the heart is full and overflowing. Let me take in hand for a moment, ere I conclude, this imperial pamphlet. Whenever you find a man giving you many reasons for doing what he knows is against your will, depend upon it the real occasion of his conduct is confined to his own breast. He begins his work like the proclamations of the revolutions by protesting that he is a "sincere Catholic." He then runs beyond the common rule of orthodoxy, by way of proving that sincerity. I quote his words—"The temporal power of the Pope is necessary for the exercise of his spiritual power. On this point Catholic doctrine and political are of one accord." That temporal power is no necessary, absolutely. We have seen that the first thirty-two Popes had no temporal dominion, and then, therefore, the Emperor adds that—"In the religious point of view, it is essential that the Pope be a sovereign." He goes to extremes, which a less pretentious, and a more solid divine would venture upon. This is just what Voltairians and Protestants cry.—The throne of Rome is essential; down with that throne, and there is an end of Catholicism. All the Pope has said is, that his temporal power is necessary for exercising, with the fullest liberty, and without any hindrance, his spiritual authority. But the Imperial Theologian, after professing that the temporal power of the Popes is so essential, proposes to diminish that power by one-third, by way of increasing the strength of what remains. His first argument is—"That there is a sort of antagonism between the Prince and Pontiff, confounded in one person." If this be true the Pope has been at war with himself for eleven hundred years. And so long as any temporal power remains the internal war must yet continue. And what is the cause of this antagonism? Napoleon says—"The Pontiff is bound by principles in the Divine order, which he cannot abdicate." If this means anything, it means that the chief fault of the Pope is, that he governs by the gospel, and the law of his conscience, and that such a government is unfit for

mankind. Indeed, he nearly adds as much. It reminds me of what a living historian has written of a certain lord. He is giving his reasons why he thinks that nobleman failed as a statesman, and he says—"He looked at things too much, so to speak, through the medium of conscience, and hence he did not take the broad views requisite for a cabinet minister." Is this, then, the reason for dethroning the Pope from a third of his dominions, that he governs by the laws of God? What will the Pope's subjects say to a reason like that? The next argument is that—"The smaller the territory, the greater the sovereignty." I am giving his exact words. It will, of necessity, follow from this principle that the President of the brave little Republic of San Marino is the greatest of all the Potentates of Europe, and Napoleon one of the least. It has, perhaps, been maliciously said, that his army consists of one corporal, and that he is painted on the door of the City gate. [Laughter and applause.] However that may be, he certainly ought, as it has been suggested, to preside at the European Congress, which is not to take place. But, says the Emperor Napoleon—"This power is less in his strength than in his weakness."—And so the Emperor proposes to make him weaker by way of adding to his power. [Laughter.] But that power is not of human, it is of Divine origin, and weakness is the strength of a meek and humble heart. "That power consists [says the Emperor] in the respect which he inspires, and the happiness which he confers on those to whom he refuses the satisfaction of political life." He imposes respect on his subjects and gives them happiness. Is not this the sublime end of all government? And why do men enter into the strife of political life, but because they think they have not got these blessings? To enter into political life where happiness is given, is to destroy that happiness. Is it a small thing for a people to be freed from the horrors of war, to rest within the borders of a peaceful land, to respect the sovereign for the happiness he gives them? And what man in his senses will maintain that the best thing for the subjects of such a sovereign to do is to revolt against him? "Another important point is (says the Emperor) that the expense of Catholic worship ought not to fall exclusively on the subjects of the Pontifical Government." Here we come to the point at last. The conclusion is that the Pope should be maintained by the Catholic sovereigns of Europe. And to facilitate this scheme the Pope is to be deprived of a third of his States. He would throw on the people of France the burden which he takes from the Pontifical States. And by narrowing those States he would make it a kind of necessity. This is the whole sum of that celebrated pamphlet. It shall not go without a word of reply. I have no hesitation in saying, and that from a full knowledge of the subject, that the expenses of any one single department of any temporal government in Europe are greater than those of the entire Pontifical administration. The outward splendor of the Pontifical Court attracts resources to Rome from all countries whilst there are none of these internal extravagances and luxuries which make other Courts a source of ruin to their people. It is the almost monastic frugality of that Court which leaves the revenues of its sovereign free to give and to expend upon the Government of the Church and yet to require a less personal income than any sovereign who has a similar extent of dominion. (Cheers.) Never I trust, hope and believe, come what may, will the Sovereign Pontiff become the pensioner of Potentates who might transmit their oppressive demands for the surrender of his power to them, together with their payment. This would indeed be a mockery of independence. The faithful people may indeed give their free offerings, but the princes of this world are but too often intent on controlling and ruling the Vicar of Christ whilst they profess to be his benefactors. But it is time I should now conclude. A Colonna struck Boniface VIII. with his mailed hand, and filled Europe with horror. There are blows which go more deeply into the soul, than those which spring from the passion of the moment.—Strokes aimed with calculation from the smooth and insinuating tongue, strokes from the elastic golden pen, strokes from the soft and velvet glove which conceal from the view the iron hands beneath, strokes which take an insinuating appearance of interest and affection. And there is a mode of exalting a sovereign which is not exaltation. There was a potentate who passed a decree for the exaltation of a Pontiff-King, he then washed his hands and left its execution to his servants. They put a purple robe on his shoulders, a sceptre in his hands, and a crown on his head, and they knelt before him, and gave him salutations, which their acts alone interpreted. The Pope is the Vicar of that Pontiff-King, the representatives of His power as of His ignominies, and the cry which was raised against the Pontiff of Pontiffs, and King of Kings, is raised against him. "We will not have this man to rule over us." Popes have often suffered great sufferings not for the people but for a certain class of Kings and Emperors, statesmen and conspirators. We may still see Pius IX. as Pius VII. It only requires another Napoleon to make another Pius VII, or his destiny may be like that of Gregory VII. When that great Pontiff had finished the conflict by which he rescued the Bishops of the Universal Church from the stifling grasp of the secular power, he died without knowing that he had conquered and saved the Church, and in his expiring moments he said: "I have loved justice and hated iniquity, and therefore do I die in exile." and one of his humblest followers who prayed at his side, exclaimed: "How, my lord, dost thou say that thou diest in exile; thou art the Vicar of Christ the universe is open to thee, and the ends of the earth are thy home." But now, the whole Church is moving as it never moved before.—The hearts of the children are bound to their father and the universal voice of Bishops, priests and laymen, here as everywhere, rise up with their two hundred millions of united voices to affront the meditation of crime, to stay the hand of sacrilege, and to cover the Father of Christendom with the shield of their devotedness.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

William Wise, Esq., has purchased Dundanion Castle, the residence of Sir Thomas Deane. Sir Thomas Deane, Esq., of Moyode Castle, has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Galway. The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Valentine Blake, Esq., only son of Sir Thomas Blake, Bart., of Meale Castle, to the commission of the peace for the town of Galway. THE LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—The elevation of Mr. Fitzgerald to the bench has elicited from all portions of the press the strongest expressions of approval. During a long and successful career at the bar Mr. Fitzgerald's abilities were, as well and severely tested, and men of all parties, as well those who agreed with him in politics and those who differed most from him are equally frank and hearty in the avowal that his well stored mind and high legal training eminently qualify him for the effective discharge of the high judicial functions that will henceforth devolve upon him. As a politician, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald has been always moderate, but always firm, in the support of advanced Liberal opinions. One of his last votes in Parliament was in favor of the Ballot, and it is generally understood that amongst his last official labors was the preparation of a tenantry bill for Ireland, of which the honorable member for Dungarvan has expressed favorable opinions.—Freeman's Journal.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General was to have proceeded last night to Cork to meet his constituents. It was rumored that there would be a Tory opposition. We have however, no doubt that Mr. Sergeant Denis will be elected without a contest by his constituency, who are justly proud of the ability with which he has always maintained advanced popular opinions. They have recently re-elected him on his elevation to the Solicitor Generalship, and now that he has honorably worked his way to higher advancement they will not fail to do the same.—Freeman Jan 16.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF FERMANAGH.—Intelligence has been received that Mr. Hamilton Georges, assistant barrister for Fermanagh died at Nice, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. By the demise of this amiable gentleman the chairmanship of Fermanagh has become vacant. Several persons are named as the probable successor of Mr. Georges. It is stated that Mr. Lawson, Q.C., will be the new sergeant and will retain the office of law adviser to the castle.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.—John Leonard, of Ennisrone, received on Monday from Mr. Luke McGuinness, of this town, the unusual sum of £31 10s. for a heifer and a pig, being £23 for the former and £8 10s for the latter.—Connacht Witchman.

Mr. James Martin, a distinguished Dublin merchant, has gone down to Ennis to seek the suffrages of the constituency of that borough. Mr. Martin's prospects of success are good. He is brother-in-law to the late member, now Judge Fitzgerald, a liberal Catholic, and the head of one of the first commercial houses in Ireland.

SAD DISASTER.—A correspondent of the *Trilce Chronicle*, writing from Cahoreevreen on Tuesday, states that on the previous Saturday morning a man named Michael Regan, with his two sons and a man named Darby Donoghue, left Portmagee in a canoe to draw up haul on some fishing lines which had been set on the previous day. Whilst in the act of doing so the frail bark gave way, was upset, and the four men sank to rise no more.

THE EXTERMINATION OF "BISHOP" LANDLORD.—Father Lavelle has addressed a spirited letter to the Lord Lieutenant, in which, alluding to the recent murder on the Tourmakeady Estate, he makes the following startling disclosures:—"Shortly before Christmas a large supply of fire and side arms were surreptitiously conveyed into this proclaimed district—by whom? By the priest? Not at all. The monks? No indeed. The peasants themselves? Far from it—but by a Protestant clergyman, from a Protestant Bishop, and served out by him among the retainers and settlers on Lord Plunket's property. Even ex-Constable Herd was not forgotten, and he, with others of equal note, and equal trustworthiness, were honoured with the carbines of constable as a matter of distinction. Supplied with belts and pouches, side and fire arms, the faithful retainers would parade the high road, and fill with no small terror timid women and children." Adverting to the lawless outrages of the Protestant ministers and their dupes, he says: "But you will ask why all this violence at all? I answer—its root and origin lie in the proselytising efforts of my Lord Plunket and his family. Not content with his rents, he would have his tenants send their children to his 'Irish Church Mission' schools. This they were obliged to do for years, against their conscience, and the laws of their Church. Twelve months ago the children were withdrawn, and since then not an hour's peace for them or for me in the parish, until now the Right Rev. Peur has some sixty families before the Court of Queen's Bench, under process of ejection. To prevent any misconception on the subject, I shall have the honor of submitting to your Excellency some letters which I have written to the Irish Chief Secretary, detailing the acts of coercion practised by his lordship's agents and family in furtherance of their proselytising views. Before concluding, I would draw the attention of your Excellency to the manner in which the coroner's jury was formed at Tourmakeady. On the one side there were twelve proselytising agents, with Lord Plunket's herd, a nominal Catholic—on the other ten Catholics. To the scandal of the neighborhood, the former voted one way, the latter another. Neither are the people satisfied with the post mortem examination, and they loudly call for another. For the rest, I don't think there is a man in Ireland whom the event has more troubled than myself. I regret it for the sake of humanity and religion. I regret it for the sake of the peace and character of the district. Whatever excitement has prevailed there those twelve months past is the sole effect of the proselytising crusade and consequent evictions. Remove the cause, and the effect ceases. But apart from all past excitement, I think I have sufficiently shown that the recent tragedy had nothing to do with religious differences, and that whatever violence prevailed was caused chiefly by proselytism and evictions. In conclusion, I implore your Excellency's most earnest attention to the sad cause of all the excitement, in the unceasing efforts to make converts of the poor people and of their children. Every succeeding year sees the small number of these 'converts' smaller still, yet will his lordship not cease his efforts nor allow his poor tenants their chief earthly happiness, that of seeing their children brought up in their own faith in the schools provided for their instruction."

THE TOURMAKEADY MURDER.—Since the above letter of Father Lavelle was written, we have learned that informations are taken against one of Lord Plunket's own employes, who was seen, gun in hand, behind the hedge, prowling about the scene of the wanton murder a short time before its perpetration. The *Dublin News* says:—"Without meaning, by any means, to prejudice his case, we must say we had, from the outset, our strong suspicions that the deed was not the act of any of the persecuted tenantry."

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—A woman of the name of Bridget Bourke died last week in Cashel Union Workhouse, aged 108 years. She had been an inmate of the workhouse for the last ten years.—She retained her faculties to the last. Her daughter, aged 80, is an inmate of the workhouse.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

A WILD DISPLAY OF ORANGEMEN IN DROMORE.—The hypocritical votaries of "revivalism" pretended to believe that the millennium had arrived, that mock hysterics had sanctified all society, that Satan had been lately handcuffed by the "miraculous manifestations" of the North, and the universal brotherhood of man was no more to be interrupted by the monomania of party preponderance. How wilfully

mistaken are they! Witness this Dromore on Saturday week.—At so early an hour as half-past six o'clock on the evening, while all was still and quiet, a sudden rush of about 1000 Orangemen, with drums, pipes, and all the modern auxiliaries of improved warfare, unexpectedly alarmed the villagers. The lawless band took possession of the square, yellowed, counter-marched, halted, as if for consultation, and then made a sudden rush up Meeting-street about as infuriated desperadoes can, and in true Orange eloquence, consigning the Pope and all his spiritual subjects to the hottest and most remote corner of Pandemonium, there to possess eternal fresh-hold by Orange consent. But fortunately at this stage of the proceedings that active, efficient, and praise-worthy officer, Sub-Inspector Studart, of Hillsborough, and a strong force of police arrived on the spot, remonstrated with the Orangemen, reasoned with them on their lawless and dangerous proceedings, and repeatedly urged on them to disperse—but in vain. Captain Studart then ordered his men to fix bayonets and form in double file across the street, thus dividing the Orange mob into two sections, each section fronted by the bristling steel of the constabulary, and the Captain, with sword in hand, ordering the Orangemen who occupied the position next the end of the town to instantly decamp, lest the sons of the crown and sceptre should teach them unexpected tactics in the stratagems of war. Several times they attempted to force through the serried file of immovable steel, but to no purpose—a retreat was the result, and in the distance the Orange besiegers struck up a departing tune, but whether it was "Croppies lie down" or "Pare-you-well Killavey," no mortal about Dromore is able to tell. The remaining Orange division pocketed their fife, slung the drums on the drummers' backs, and retreated past the turnpike at the respectable rate of six miles an hour!! Thus the scene ended, and the retreat is already embalmed in the local tradition of Dromore as "The Orangemen's trot to the turnpike." Some shops that had to be shut in Meeting street were again opened—the police patrolled the streets to a late hour, and all things presented the usual calm. The object of this besieging mob was to drive some three hundred navvies out of town, to the northern tune of "We'll kick the Pope before us," but men skilled in the practical mysteries of pugilistic science think that the hard-fisted "sons of the line" would not be so very easily driven from their lawful employment. The authorities have the matter before them, and there is no doubt but they will try to prevent such a silly display in future. One thing is clear that a much larger police force will be required in this town if public order is to be maintained.—Great praise is due to Captain Studart and his men for the promptitude, cool, and soldierly manner in which they acted. Surely, sir, the law is made for every subject, and the humblest member of society has as good a right to call for and get protection as the most exalted in the land.—*Cor. of Irishman*.

A SUBJECT FOR "PUNCH."—The "Boy Jones" has had his notoriety, and why should not Mr. J. Pope Hennessy become famous in the very peculiar character in which he sets up his claim to public consideration? A London correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post* writes:—"The last joke is a caricature, in which 'the Pope' (Hennessy) is marched between two Irish Orange members to vote for the continuance of taxation for the English Church Establishment, whilst the Earl of Rosse stands in the distance, gazing with admiration at the erratic movement, through his monster telescope, and exclaiming—'Entering the perihelion—his orbit very nearly completed.'" The *Evening Mail* has the following version, which robs Mr. A. Lefroy of his just claim as the party who "bagged" Mr. Hennessy:—"Between Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Spooner, the Ultramontane champion, Mr. Pope Hennessy, marched to the defence of the fabrics of the Anglican Church."—After all there was something of manliness in this flagrant exhibition, in comparison with the attempt, made at a Catholic meeting in Ireland, to urge the people to arm in support of the Pope. The ardent zeal which prompted that insane proposition has found a fitting outlet in the companionship of Mr. Spooner, voting for Church rates in England, in opposition to every other Catholic Member in the House.

A MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A very melancholy occurrence took place on Thursday in the parish of Moor, county Roscommon, in which two members of an industrious family lost their lives.—Michael Mea, a small farmer living on the townland of Curry, was engaged with his wife in the preparation of flax, he being in the best apartment of the cabin, she in an out-house superintending the drying process. Some time about mid-day the deceased, Bridget Mea, was in the act of turning the flax when it came in contact with the fire, and in a moment the unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames; her screams brought her husband to the place, but only in time to witness the fearful scene of mother and child on fire. The latter, a fine boy of four years old, had, on the first alarm, ran to his mother, and clinging to her with the full strength of natural affection, was so burned that a few hours terminated his sufferings.

The *Westminster Review* one of the leading Protestant periodicals of the British Empire, has an ably written article on the subject of the late Revivals in Ireland from which we make some extracts. The writer describes the process by which the "spasms" and "convulsions" which are supposed to be the work of the Holy Ghost, are evoked:—

"Promoters of revivals have learnt from experience that merely eloquent or argumentative sermons are of no avail; that the more preachers preach to the reason of their hearers the less frequently are they convinced of sin; that discourses on the several parts of the Christian doctrine and practice, and on the hatefulfulness of sin and the beauty of holiness, are rarely instrumental in saving souls;—and that the only certain way of transforming 'worldlings' into Christians is to work upon their feelings and to inspire them with terror. In the prayers of revivalists, the enormous self-sacrifices and self-mortifications involved in living a Christian life are left out of view, and nearly the whole body of Christian doctrine, each constituent of which might prove provocative of thought, lies distant in the mental horizon, being only dimly visible as the necessary background on which is depicted, with all the fervor and vividness of which the imagination is capable, an angry God, a yawning hell, to which his justice would consign the whole human race, and an atoning Saviour, by whose intercession all who believe in him, and who plead for mercy through his blood, may obtain redemption.

"There is reason to believe that during each day there is a normal alternation in the functions of the intellectual and emotional parts of the brain; that during the daylight the perceptive faculties and the reflective, which are dependent on them for data, are chiefly active; and that these reposing during the night, permit the feelings then to become more dominant; and it is well known that general and simultaneous activity, both of the intellect and of the emotions, is unnatural; that thought and feeling are antagonistic to each other. Consciously, or unconsciously, availing themselves of these laws, the promoters of these revivals wisely choose the night time as the period most favorable for putting forth all their strength. Prayer meetings are commenced after the evening service at eight or nine o'clock, and are often in times of revival continued until dawn of the following day. Then all the conditions most conducive to the object striven for may be secured. Ignorant men and women, and the youth of both sexes, ill-fed, most of them physically exhausted already by their daily toil, are crowded in a building where ventilation is generally inadequate, and where the artificial lights are sometimes so few that persons or objects in distant parts of the room are only dimly visible; the quiescence of the obser-

It is stated that the second Sunday in Lent is the day fixed for the collection of the tribute to His Holiness in the diocese of Meath.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan attended on Sunday last at St. Mary's when the sum of £240 was collected for the new Cathedral of Limerick.

REPRESENTATION OF THE KING'S COUNTY.—A telegram has just been received, announcing that Mr. Patrick O'Brien, one of our county members, has been appointed judge of Ceylon, and that Mr. Pierce Greagh intends visiting this town, for the purpose of seeking the representation of this county.—*Birr Cor. of Express*.

THE COUNTY OF CORK.—We have received letters assuring us of the readiness of two candidates to come forward to contest the county in the event of a vacancy in the representation—one Mr. Thomas St. John Grant, of Kilmurry, and the other Mr. Henry Harding, of Firville, Macroom. For the present there does not seem any probability of either gentlemen being called upon.—*Cork Examiner*.

Mr. Sullivan, M.P., has suffered a severe loss by the destruction of his extensive mills near the city of Kilkenny. It is thought that a quantity of oats, left in the kiln to dry, became ignited, and set fire to the building, which, with all the machinery it contained, has been destroyed. The premises, it is said, are insured for about £1,000—hardly a third of their value—and £4,000 will barely cover the grain loss.

tant and reflective faculties is facilitated, the imagination is guided and stimulated until it conjures up conceptions of hell and the devil with a vividness approaching reality; fear and hope are the only emotions addressed; the first is worked upon and intensified until it reaches the borders of despair, and sometimes until it overleaps those of madness; and only when the sinner, even though he be a man of the strongest frame, is so overmastered by its terrors as to become mentally and physically prostrate, is the sentiment of hope appealed to.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SISTERS OF CHARITY IN LONDON.—Lady Georgiana Fullerton has addressed the following letter to the Times:—"Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to call the attention of your readers to an appeal which has appeared in your columns from the Sisters of Charity, whose labors among the poor and the sick are carried on in every Catholic country, and for the first time in London? In one of the most wretched and degraded localities of this city they have taken up their abode, and are already beloved by the poor, and appreciated by all who have witnessed not only their indefatigable exertions, but also noticed their peculiar ability in ministering to the suffering. 16,000 of these sisters are spread over the surface of the world. We would fain keep among us those who have begun with such success to instruct, to help, and to cheer some of our most neglected and miserable fellow-creatures. But without the assistance of the charitable we cannot do it. If any whose means are not already exhausted by other claims on their generosity would send us help for this purpose, they would be doing a great work of mercy. Two of the sisters who are now residing at 22, York street, Westminster, nursed the sick soldiers during the whole time of the Crimean war in the French hospitals of Constantinople and Smyrna. The appeal for the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul has never yet failed in engaging sympathy in whatever country it has been made. In the hope that in this instance it will not prove wholly unsuccessful, I ask of your kindness, Sir, the insertion of this letter in the Times.—Your obedient servant, Georgiana Fullerton, 27 Chapel-Street, Park Lane, W. Feb. 11."

It is now said that there is no truth in the report of the projected marriage between the Princess Alice and the Prince of Orange. In the British Parliament Mr. Disraeli's motion, "That the new commercial treaty between France and England be taken up for consideration in advance of the Budget," excited a long discussion and a very warm debate. The vote on its adoption was as follows:—For the motion, 230; against it, 293; majority for the Government, 53. This vote is thought a considerable guarantee that the treaty will be ratified.

The agreement between the Great Powers on the subject of the settlement of Italian affairs is far from complete. England who had taken (as we stated last week) the initiative in proposing five points as a basis for the arrangements, has not been successful in gaining the complete adhesion of any one Great Power to her views. Sardinia, indeed, is entirely satisfied with the five points; but Russia replies that she does not consider them a satisfactory solution. As she did last spring, Russia demands a Congress. But a Congress of all the Powers has been rendered impossible by the Imperial Pamphlet; the principles broached in which France refuses to disavow; and so long as they are not disavowed, neither the Austrian nor the Prussian Governments will consent to enter the Congress. France, meanwhile, is believed not to have concealed her dissent from several of the English propositions. To Russia, they have proved unacceptable; and Austria has signified her resolve to abide the issue, whatever it may prove, rather than relinquish the stipulations of Villafranca, or consent to the dismemberment of the States of the Church. Such is the position of affairs. An hour may bring something decisive, but for the moment all is uncertainty, an uncertainty which in spite of the Commercial Treaty, and the entente cordiale which it has initiated, weighs heavily on public securities both in London and Paris.—Weekly Register.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Government have at last adopted Captain Baskely's method of construction for all large cannon. The saving of expense to the country will be enormous, the 70-pounders now in course of manufacture costing absolutely less than the Armstrong 12-pounders.—Mechanics' Magazine.

THE WHITWORTH GUN.—A late English paper says of this formidable invention:—"A trial was made on the sands at Southport, of the Whitworth rifled cannon. There was a good attendance of scientific gentlemen at the trial, together with some military officers, amongst whom was Sir John Burgoyne. The trials were, on the whole, satisfactory. With the 3-pounder gun a range of 9688 yards is said to have been obtained, the furthest distance hitherto recorded being 9000 yards, obtained by an Armstrong 32.—The 80 pounder of Mr. Whitworth's got a range of 4000 yards at an elevation of ten degrees. Wilmer and Smith further says on the same subject:—"On Thursday, on the beach at Southport, Mr. Whitworth of Manchester, conducted a series of experiments to ascertain the capabilities of the famous gun which he has invented. The guns experimented upon were a 3-pounder, a 6-pounder, a twelve pounder, and a 68 lb gun, throwing a shot weighing 90 lbs. For some weeks past Mr. Whitworth has been engaged in bringing to perfection various details in the manufacture of the gun; and on Thursday, having concluded the preliminary trials, a number of scientific and military gentlemen were assembled by special invitation to witness the result, which established the fact that the Whitworth gun is, if not superior to the invention of Sir William Armstrong, at least its equal in destructive capability. Sir John Burgoyne, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and several members of his personal staff, Lieutenant Eaton, of the Dapper gun boat, and many of Mr. Whitworth's Manchester friends were present. The guns were perfect specimens of mechanical art.—The gun differs from the ordinary Government service gun in the fact that it is not "cast" in one piece, but is formed of a series of rings of metal, which we believe, are welded and forged together. The gun is loaded at the breach, and in the peculiar arrangement at this part the consummate skill of the inventor is displayed. Should the gun be injured at the breach during action, it can be loaded in the ordinary way at the muzzle. The shot was at first made rather elongated, and nearly square at the ends; but it was found that a peculiar "thinning" of one end added materially to the range. A tin cartridge follows the shot in the loading chamber, and this cartridge is so formed that the chamber of the gun is effectively cleaned at each discharge. The three-pound gun, at an elevation of 35 degrees, threw a shot 9080 yards; the six and twelve-pounders greatly exceeded this distance; while, as regards the 68 lb gun, its range would seem scarcely credible. The observers disposed themselves along the beach, and when the 68-pounder was fired, it was observed that the shot first struck the ground at more than 2500 yards from the gun, that it ricocheted and struck again at 5000 yards, and was expected to be found somewhere in the neighborhood of Formby. The accuracy of the gun was marvellous. The experiments were pronounced to be more than satisfactory: they were astonishing."

STREAM AND SAILING SHIPS.—From a return just made to the House of Commons it appears that at the present moment there are 47 screw ships of the line, 26 frigates (screw), and 9 paddle frigates, 9 screw block ships, 10 screw corvettes, 45 screw and 35 paddle sloops, 169 screw gunvessels and gunboats, 8 screw floating batteries, 18 screw and 43 paddle transports, troopships, tenders yachts, &c. and 4 screw mortar ships and floats afloat, making 345 screw and 111 paddle ships, and giving a total of 456 vessels. There are also 11 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 4 iron-cased ships, 5 corvettes, 15 sloops, 23 gunboats, which are either undergoing the process of conversion or are being built. Of effective sailing ships of the line we have 15 and 22 frigates, of which 12 and 6 are respectively fit to be converted. In addition to these there are 22 sloops and 84 mortar vessels and floats still propelled by sails; making a grand total of 666 steam and sailing vessels, of which 599 are now afloat.

THE NAPOLEONIC POLICY.—The several answers of Lord John Russell last night in the House of Commons explain perfectly the present position of affairs with respect to the annexation of Savoy. The Foreign Secretary sufficiently indicated the grave state of the question, and the tone of his replies was an earnest that no effort will be spared by the British Cabinet to prevent so wanton a wrong as the dismemberment of the Sardinian Monarchy. Lord John Russell stated that communications had passed between the British and Sardinian Governments, that the former had inquired whether there was an engagement or intention to cede Savoy to France, and that the answer had been generally that there was no engagement on the subject, and that Sardinia had no intention to cede Savoy. So far the information given to the House was perfectly satisfactory. It seemed clear that, whatever discussions may have taken place on this subject before and since the war, King Victor Emmanuel had never consented to relinquish his most ancient province, and that he will now resist both temptations and menaces, from whatever quarter they may come. The continuation of Lord John Russell's remarks was, however, calculated to create anxiety, and it called up Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald. Lord John Russell, in answer to a question concerning the neutrality of Switzerland, spoke of what the Government intended to do "in case of annexation," and observed that he had been afraid Switzerland, induced by the offer of certain districts, would favor annexation, but was happy to assure the House that such fears had proved groundless. As from these remarks it was evident that annexation was really imminent, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald put another question, and then the whole truth came out. In fact, Sardinia has not agreed to cede Savoy, and does not wish or intend to do so, but the French Emperor has demanded Savoy as the price of his consent to the annexation of the Italian Duchies and the Romagna to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. "It has," said Lord John Russell, "to my knowledge been communicated to the Government of Turin that if the Kingdom of Sardinia were aggrandized to any considerable extent by the annexation of Central Italy, France would think that her frontier was not secure without the annexation of at least some part of Savoy." Such, then, is the latest development of the Italian question.—The Emperor of the French, in whose strange character the two opposing qualities of vigour and vacillation seem to meet, is now, at the eleventh hour, endeavoring to throw difficulties in the way of that Italian union to which he had apparently given his consent. It is plain that the demand for a part of Savoy is as much intended to dissuade the King from extending his dominions southward as to induce him to give France the French slopes of the Alps. The demand, in fact, a return to the policy upon which the Emperor entered in May last, when Prince Napoleon was sent to Tuscany to head the revolution. Then it was scarcely concealed, though it has been vehemently denied since, that the plan was to establish a kingdom in Central Italy under the sceptre of the Prince whose marriage had united the Houses of France and Sardinia. Events marched, however, too quickly for the fortunes of the Prince. Both war and revolution left him far behind. Austria was driven from Lombardy in a few weeks, and before the French division, with the new Tuscan levies, could be brought into the field.—There was no opportunity for them to show their valour against the Austrians, for the Austrians were swept away before Prince Napoleon had time to reach the Mincio. The Emperor seems then to have abandoned his earlier scheme, and to have made peace with as little thought for his cousin as for his ally. Thus the scheme for an independent kingdom of Etruria would have perished had the people been as passive and submissive to the despotism of potentates as 60 years ago. But the Tuscans and their brethren had tasted independence, and were not inclined to give it up even to please the liberator of Lombardy. They determined on annexation to Sardinia, and have been since as hostile to the formation of a separate kingdom as to the restoration of their former Sovereigns. The world had thought within the last few months that the French Emperor had made up his mind to accept the annexation to Sardinia, and that the renewed alliance with England was a pledge of this wise policy. But it is one of the shortcomings of a despotic Government that so much is left to a single mind, which the habit of irresponsibility is apt to make capricious. The French Emperor has seemingly sacrificed everything to the policy which England has had the credit of initiating. He has declared to the Viennese Court that he will not restore the Italian Sovereigns, nor allow Austrian troops to enter the rebellious territory. He has thus exposed himself to the charge of violating the Treaty of Zurich, and the press of Austria and Southern Germany has been pouring forth invectives against him for the last three months as a traitor. Then he has broken utterly and irrevocably with the Pope. He has sanctioned a pamphlet containing political doctrines which no Protestant statesman has ventured to propose; he has enforced the submission of the French priesthood with a high hand, forbidding the publication of episcopal manifestos and suppressing the most notorious organ of the clergy. English politicians may be excused for believing that all this portended the acceptance of Italian nationality, for they cannot conceive how a ruler should take so much trouble and expose himself to so much obloquy without having finally made up his mind. Now, however, after having declared that the people of Central Italy shall not be interfered with, and having thus acquiesced in the annexation of their country to Sardinia, Napoleon comes forward and tells Victor Emmanuel to accept the sovereignty which is tendered to him. So preposterous a pretence as that put forth by the French Government for the annexation of Savoy has probably never come under the notice of Europe. France, with a standing army of 600,000 men, with a powerful fleet, with a system of railways constructed expressly with a view to the carriage of troops, with a compact territory, with a centralized administration, and with every state in Europe anxious for its internal tranquillity, affects to view with alarm the formation of a too extensive kingdom in Italy. "If Sardinia be aggrandized to any considerable extent France would think that her frontier was not secure without the annexation of some part of Savoy."

We really wonder that any Government should venture at the present day to put forward such a pretext. Statesman may often say what they do not believe, but it argues a cynical contempt for opinion to utter that which they cannot expect to be believed by others. We can hardly think that the Emperor Napoleon will persist in a scheme so much at variance with the character for justice and moderation he has declared it his ambition to obtain. He cannot but see that the extension of his frontiers on military grounds will create an alarm in Europe which threatens to undo all the good his recent policy in Italy has effected.—Times.

EVANGELICAL ROWDYISM.—Mob-law, we find, has its limits in the regulation of Protestant ecclesiastical affairs. It is gratifying at last to be able to make the announcement, that the "services" last Sunday at St. George's in the East passed off without any greater disturbance than hissing and whistling. The officiating clergy were not beaten or kicked, they were not fustigated with the "arroyo steel" of pea-shooters; obscene songs and ribald exclamations were not intermingled with the Lord's Prayer and the Magnificat; there was not even the foot-stamping, or any other of these demonstrations, (the Home Secretary will not allow us to call them "outrages") which had become part of the accustomed ritual at St. George's, and by which the right of private judgment had been asserted so uproariously. This improved state of things is due to that *ultima ratio* in British civil broils—the constable's staff. The principle of non-intervention, is not, it seems, recognized at home, though it is so loudly insisted on in reference to Central Italy. Sir Richard Mayne has played the Emperor to Bryan King's Pope, and has quelled by the exhibition of an imposing force those bleedings of the rev. gentleman's flock which had begun to constitute a menace and a danger for other churches in and out of the Establishment. Mr. King keeps his rectorial seat, but it is propped by trancheons. The fact is, the scandal had become too scandalous. The demonstrations had gone too far, and had lost by their indecency the public sympathy which at first was with them. They have been patted on the back by the Press and by the authorities, who thought to make an ally of the mob in putting down Puseyism. But mob-law, though an energetic agent, is like some other explosives, inconvenient of application, and quite as likely to damage friend or foe. So it has had to be given up, and all the newspapers speak in deprecatory tones of the last disturbance which took place on Sunday week although the disturbance was not so very much worse than what had taken place before, and although the Government have since spoken all but approvingly of the rioting, and have shown an unmistakable disposition to continue their "bottle-holding" to the very last. As for the police authorities, they have Sir R. Mayne writing a letter to the Minister (quoted by him in Parliament) in which he seems to throw a doubt on Mr. Lee's previous statement, so much so that Mr. Lee in another letter (published in the Times) finds it necessary to "distinctly assure" the great man of Scotland-yard "that I pledge myself to abide by the exact accuracy of every word in my letter to the Times." Mr. Lee concludes his letter with the following expostulation to the Chief Commissioner of Police:—"I regret to observe that you altogether forbear to allude to the continued assaults which I received from pea-shooters during the evening sermon, or to point out any mode by which such scandalous outrages may be suppressed next Sunday." Government, however, went in the matter a little in advance of public opinion, which has loudly demanded intervention, and intervention there has been in spite of Sir G. Lewis's refusal, and of Sir R. Mayne's indifference. We have the following bulletin from the seat of war:—"In answer to questions put to him in the House of Commons on the previous Monday, Sir George Lewis said that it was not his intention to make any alteration in the police arrangements at St. George's; that there would be a body of police outside, but none inside the walls of the church. No intimation was conveyed to the church-wardens that there would be any revocation of this decision, but as soon as the church doors were thrown open on Sunday morning, a body of fifty policemen headed by Mr. Superintendent Howie, marched into the church, and stood in twelves, in four rows—namely, twelve on the north and twelve on the south side of the nave, twelve in the south aisle and twelve in the north. The other two took guard of the altar. On previous occasions these gentlemen occupied pews and bore the character of worshippers, although their knowledge of church observances was to use the words of Lord John Russell (borrowed from Thucydides), "Conspicuous for its absence." On Sunday morning they were policemen and nothing else. They stood on duty, and had nothing to do with the service. Their instructions were evidently imperative for although the whole of them stood with their faces to the altar, they all turned right-about face whenever an unlucky fellow coughed, or whenever a pew door was shut to with unnecessary violence. Our Government is opposed to Italian intervention. Here is intervention, on a smaller scale it is true, but in what essential point do the brawlers of the Commercial Road differ from the rebels of the Romagna?—Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF BISHOP MILES.—We learn from the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, of the 25th ult., that the Right Rev. Richard Pius Miles, Bishop of Nashville, died in that city on the afternoon of the 21st February, after an illness of three days. By the death of Bishop Miles, his Conductor, the Right Rev. Bishop Whelan, consecrated May 8th, 1859, became Bishop of Nashville.

The cellar population of New York exceeds 20,000. THE IRISH EMIGRANT IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following extracts descriptive of the Irish Catholic's actual condition in the United States are from the Detroit Guardian, an excellent Irish paper, and one to whose advice on the question of emigration Irishmen would do well to listen:—"So soon as the emigrant vessel is moored at her dock in any of our seaboard cities, the hundreds of Irish emigrants she bears rush on shore and are soon scattered throughout the limitless extent of our country, without a hand to guide or a voice to advise them on their way. The Irish are an agricultural people, little adapted to city life, and entirely unfit to be the drudges, draymen, waiters, porters, servants, stevedores, &c., that they are in this land. Many or most of those men who are now elbowing each other on the corners of our streets for want of employment were themselves farmers or farmers' sons in their own island; and separating them from that is like civilising the Indian, slow torturing to an untimely death. Accustomed to farming and rural life happy only in those manly sports that begat in him that living life that glows in his fiery eye and ponderous breast, he sickens, pines and dies in the bosom of that "civilisation" that confines him in an ally or imprisons him in a garret. Here, too, is the Irish girl—whose virtue is the only shining light in our nationality—in the kitchen, laundry or dining room, taken out of her native element. She does not breathe the invigorating air that, with purity, helped to mantle her cheek with the natural blush of virginhood—those cheeks now pale and wan from the trials and troubles that silently and oppressively steal upon and weigh like an incubus upon her sorrow-stricken heart. Being subject to the drudgery, the scold, scorn and jeers of her task-masters—being always made to feel the lowliness of her situation by being occasionally addressed as "Biddy" or "Judy" as significant of her simplicity, honesty or unadorned modesty, she, too, alas! soon sinks under the weight of her afflictions and fills an exile's grave,—a grave unwatered by the tears of a fond mother or mourning friends. Thus it is with the Irish in America, notwithstanding the imaginative pictures of Dr. Whately or Dr. Cahill; and possessed of that exuberant fancy that has characterised his guilt edged letters from this country, we recommend to his careful perusal the letter of our Chicago correspondent, that it may induce an attempt to stay the tide of emigration which will assuredly follow his "letters to Ireland."

Thus it is we say, with the Irish in America: thus have become a scattered element in this land, and can scarcely be said to form a unit in the social system, or to have even a social standing in community. TEARING DOWN A CHURCH.—The last Catholic Telegraph informed us of the intended demolition of the Church of St. Xavier, Sycamore Street, Cincinnati. It was built in hope only thirty-five years ago, and was a great undertaking for the handful of Catholics then in Cincinnati. It was the last of the churches of that diocese to fall before the hand of improvement. On the morning of the 1st, while workmen were tearing down the walls of the Church they fell, burying fifteen men beneath the ruins. Thirteen of the men were crushed to death, and the fourteenth mortally wounded; the other escaped uninjured. CRIME IN NEW YORK.—SENTENCE OF LANE THE FORGER.—The proceedings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday passed unusual interest. Young Lane, the profligate clerk of the Fulton Bank, who, to gratify his passion for a mistress and his love of display, forged upon the bank to a very heavy amount, involving his aged father in pecuniary ruin, was brought up for sentence. He had no word to offer in his own behalf. Judge Ingraham, in a brief and feeling address, sentenced him to three years and three months in the State Prison. In sentencing another culprit, Mortimer Shay, for murder, the Judge reverted to the fact that during the present term he had tried no less than three persons for murder committed in the same place, Crown's grocery, Five Points. Of the fourteen cases of homicide tried by him this term, there was not one which was not clearly traceable to indulgence in intoxicating liquors. The criminals, too, were all young men.—N. Y. Tribune. EMPLOYMENT IN AMERICA.—The Boston Herald says:—"Our mechanics and workmen here for some months past met with hard luck, and are now obliged to work at greatly reduced rates of wages. The average price paid to journeymen mechanics has not been more than \$1.25 per day for at least two years past. The following is about the average pay to the men in this city:—Masons, from \$1 to \$3; carpenters, 75 cents to \$1.25; stone cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; plasterers, \$1.25 to \$1.75; lathers, \$1; painters, (house) 75 cents to \$1.25; stair builders, \$1 to \$2; laborers, \$1 to \$2; ship carpenters, \$1.50 to \$2. Many have been employed in the suburban towns and cities at much lower rates than the above prices.—The barter system, so called, has been greatly on the increase for the past few years in the employment of mechanics and laborers, which tends greatly to the injury of the employed, and ought to be remedied.—This system is practised by the employers giving orders on some favored grocery, provision, and other necessary stores where the men are charged from ten to twenty per cent higher prices than if they had the ready cash in hand. Houses and stores are created by this system, and the result is that the owners obtain their mechanical work at an expense of not more than fifty cents per day. There ought to be a uniform rate of wages for mechanics in the different States, and cash pay. Some movement must sooner or later be made among the real bone and sinew of the country, to elevate their present condition as regards pay and employment, or else they will have to succumb to the almost starvation prices of Europe. Petitions have been addressed to the legislature of Ohio, asking them to appoint a day of fasting and prayer to atone for the sin they committed by appropriating five thousand dollars for drunkenness and debauchery, in a treat they gave to the legislature of Kentucky and Tennessee. A CASE IS GOING ON IN THE DETROIT POLICE COURT involving the right of a fellow to take back the presents he has made to a girl, when she says she won't have him, and is getting ready to marry somebody else. A young man who had disposed of about \$75 worth of jewelry in this way, during a three year courtship, is on trial for larceny, in invading the lady's bedroom and seizing the property, when he had discovered it was to adorn another man's wife. A SHARP YANKEE TRANSACTION.—An exchange paper states that a fellow in Venango County, Pennsylvania, profited in the following manner by the "oil excitement" now prevailing so extensively in the western and north-western part of Pennsylvania:—"He bored a hole in his land, poured a barrel of oil into it, and then called his neighbors to see the large yield. The result was that he sold his land for \$2,000 in cash, pocketed the money, oiled his boots, and 'slid.'" IS A DOG BAGGAGE?—This question was settled, we understand by a couple of Emerald Islanders, a few days ago, at a station on the Toledo and Western Road. They demanded of the baggage master his price for taking the dog to Toledo, and was told it was one dollar. They demurred to the price, and offered fifty cents, but the baggage master was inexorable. They then insisted that the dog should be taken as baggage, they having no luggage but an empty carpet bag. After debating the question some time, the baggage master peremptorily refused to take the dog without pay, assuring them that the dog was not baggage. The Paddies seemed somewhat puzzled but the one holding the dog finally turned to the other and said:—"Mitchel, and faith put the dog in the bag—and want he then be baggage?" The crowd roared with laughter, and the dog was provided with a free passage to Toledo. A QUESTION FOR A SYMPATHIZER WITH ITALIAN LIBERTY.—A correspondent of the Metropolitan Record desires to know if there is any truth in the report that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher intends getting up a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts asking indemnity for the destruction of the Charleston Convent by a mob of anti-Catholic bigots and fanatics, who were incited thereto by the speeches of his father. The correspondent expresses his surprise that a man who professes to be such a lover of liberty should have allowed this matter to have remained so long in abeyance, and expresses the opinion, or we should say, throws out the suggestion, that it would be well for the Reverend gentleman to begin by having all his own congregation sign their names to the document. Throughout the northern and eastern part of California a very serious destruction of cattle has taken place during the present winter, the result of short feed and exposure to unusually severe weather. The Bee states that the Sacramento Valley is dotted over with dead animals, which have perished in large numbers. The same report comes from Carson and the northern valleys, and also from Utah territory. At Ruby Valley, U.T., Messrs. Russell, Jones & Co. are stated to have lost near three thousand head of cattle, which they had wintered there. American stock are said to have suffered to a far greater extent than Spanish or half-breed cattle. The Massillon (Ohio) Journal says that during the gale of the 22d, the gable end of the Lutheran church at West Brookfield, O., was forced in and the roof carried off. At the time a service was being held, the congregation numbering between three and four hundred. Fifteen persons were injured, four having fractured limbs. Great excitement and consternation prevailed, and the number of the wounded is considered very small in view of the circumstances under which the disaster occurred. YANKEE CIVILISATION.—A bloody affray in Franklin county, Va., took place on Saturday last, and resulted in the killing of three brothers, named James William and Ralph Clements, at the hands of Vincent Wither, former president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and his grandson, John A. Smith. The Richmond Dispatch and Peterburg Express have some particulars of the terrible affray from which we copy the following:—"Mr. James Clements married the sister of John A. Smith, and grand-daughter of Mr. Wither, the lady afterwards took steps to procure a divorce from him. On Saturday last the taking of the depositions in the case was progressing at the office of a magistrate, in Franklin county, near the Pittsylvania line, Messrs. Smith and three Messrs. Clements and others being present. During the taking of the depositions, Mr. Wither asked

some questions which greatly exasperated the husband Mr. Clements. He immediately rose, drawing a pistol at the same time, and fired at Mr. Wither. Mr. Wither, it seems, also quickly rose and drew a pistol from his pocket, and as the ball of his antagonist grazed around his abdomen, he fired, striking Clements in the head, killing him instantly. Mr. Smith, brother of Mrs. Clements, hearing the firing rushed into the room. A brother of Mrs. Clements, who had also been attracted by the pistol report, fired at Addison Wither, a nephew of V. Wither, and inflicted a slight wound. Upon seeing his nephew shot Mr. Vincent Wither again fired, striking Clements No. 2, and killing him instantly. At this stage of the sanguinary affair Mr. Smith drew a bowie knife, but had scarcely unsheathed the blade when he was fired upon by a second brother of Clements, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, and producing a painful wound. Infuriated by his wound, Mr. Smith rushed upon his antagonist, and with one powerful thrust of the knife completely disembowelled Clements No. 3, the unfortunate man falling dead on the spot. During the affray, Mr. Samuel Swanson, a neighbor of Mr. Wither, was also wounded. So that three persons were killed and three wounded. Mr. Wither is a gentleman of over 78 years of age, a lawyer by profession, and is well known throughout the State. He served for many years in the lower house of the Legislature, and subsequently represented his district in the State Senate with signal ability. He was a prominent member of the Whig party, and his name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. Our informant states that throughout this painful suit which Mr. Wither believes to have been instituted against an innocent grand-daughter, he has acted with great forbearance, and the part he has been compelled finally to act, will be with none a source of more regret than himself. The brothers who were killed were all gentlemen of high standing in the county in which they resided.

THE CHINIQUEY QUARREL.—Our Protestant friends have got Chiniquey (Father Chiniquey) among them. They are welcome to him, but we do wish they would not keep up such a snarling and growling in reference to him. If they want him they can have him, at his own price. If they don't want him they can drop him. But it is depreciable to be making such an ado over a converted (!) Roman Priest.—Take as a sample the following leading editorial from last week's Church (Protestant Episcopal) Journal:—"FATHER CHINIQUEY.—The Presbyterian lately gave the following:—'We understand that Mr. Chiniquey and those of his people who profess to be truly regenerated, have decided to become Old School Presbyterians. We will gladly welcome these brethren to our Church. This step on their part is the more gratifying from the fact that no means have been used to bring it about. Whilst other denominations were exerting themselves to the utmost by tracts, books letters, offers of money, &c., to win over the colony, we are happy to say that Old School Presbyterians abstained from all such work, and contented themselves with making most prompt and generous contributions for their relief.' The present connection, therefore, is entirely voluntary on the part of the colonists." The Chicago Journal, on the other hand, after mentioning that Mr. Chiniquey, with two-thirds of his Kankakee congregation had connected themselves with the Presbyterians, adds:—"The father did not give them time for reflection, but urged them on financial considerations to stay up and join. He requested them to try Presbyterianism for one year, and then, if they did not like it, they could join some other. The balance of his congregation will join the Baptist persuasion." The financial considerations were, that the Old School Presbyterians—who had so carefully abstained from the use of books, tracts, letters, and other legitimate modes of influencing the minds of those who were searching for truth—made "most prompt and generous contributions for their relief," as security for which, they were sharp enough to take a mortgage on the Church property of the colony. This was done as long as last October, and done by the authorized agent of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly. And here are the conditions:—"That so long as the said chapel shall remain a Protestant worshipping church, and shall keep themselves wholly and entirely disconnected from the Roman Catholic Church, or any of the bishops and priests, and shall remain Protestant; and not connect themselves with any ecclesiastical body of evangelising Christians, or any Church of a sectarian character, without the consent of said General Assembly, the said sum of \$1,000 for all time to come to remain as a full trust upon the faithful compliance with the above trust and conditions." If these conditions are broken, then the \$1,000 is to be repaid to the Presbyterian General Assembly with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of the bestowment. A mortgage for \$2,000 taken by the same parties upon the other chapel of the colony also, and the same conditions. The \$3,000 are to be a clean gift, if the colony join the O. S. Presbyterians, or such denominations as they may approve; otherwise the loan must be paid up with ten per cent. interest (a pretty good investment) from the date of the "prompt and generous gift." But these "prompt and generous" Old School Presbyterians, of course, never said a word about the mortgage until after the "financial considerations" connected therewith induced a majority of the colony to join their sect; and now the Presbyterian wipes its mouth, looks as innocent as if no such little business transaction was on record in the county clerk's office, charges "other denominations" with all sorts of improper exertions, and as to the grand result, declares—with a coolness matchless except among those who Mr. Chiniquey and his friends came from—"This step on their part is the more gratifying from the fact that no means have been used to bring it about. . . . The connection is entirely voluntary on the part of the colonists." That the pressure of the "financial considerations" was rather more severe than convincing, may fairly be inferred from the fact that only about two-thirds of the colony were roped in—the other third going over to the Baptists; and also from the other significant fact that they join the Old School Presbyterians only for a year, not being sure that they will like it. Perhaps—if in the mean time they can pay off that persuasive mortgage, with ten per cent. interest—they may then change their minds and try some other variety of religion. Meanwhile, collections are being extensively and liberally made for Father Chiniquey and his Old School Presbyterians, among Churches in England and Ireland. The appeals in England and Ireland are based on an imploring letter from Father Chiniquey himself to the Rev. Dr. Helliuth, a Church clergyman of Canada, which thus concludes:—"During my absence the authorities of the Church of Rome have done everything to deceive my poor new converts; but they have failed, thanks be to God. I am preparing them to receive the Holy Communion; I will adopt the beautiful Liturgy of the Church of England. For God's sake, dear brother, come to our help, and pray for your devoted brother,

"C. CHINIQUEY." This is a capital letter on which to warm the sympathies and attract the loose cash of English and Irish Churchmen. But it looks queer alongside of the above extracts from the business documents of the Kankakee Record office. We do not blame Father Chiniquey so severely, however, for the date of that letter (though still vigorously circulated abroad) is "July 18, 1859," and the crowning argument in favor of Old School Presbyterianism was not forced upon him in its most convincing form until the 3d of October. But, to say the least, after the extraordinary language of the Presbyterian, perhaps it would be well for somebody to give us a little explanation.—Church Journal.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Continental news by the last steamers is important. The long-talked-of entente cordiale between Russia and Austria is now said to be a confirmed fact; the terms are hinted to be that Austria is to conform her policy as to the Danubian Provinces, to that of Russia, whilst the latter Power agrees to guarantee Austria against insurrection, whether in Hungary or Venetia.—Russia, it is also said, has strongly declared her opposition to the schemes for the annexation of the revolted Duchies and the Romagna, to Piedmont; and a modification of the original plan for the spoliation of the Pope, and the aggrandisement of the unprincipled King of Sardinia, is now announced. According to this plan, Tuscany is to form an independent Kingdom of Central Italy—that is to say, an appanage for some of the Napoleonic cousins; Parma and Modena to be absorbed by Piedmont, with the consent of their populations; but the ultimate disposal of the Romagna is to be referred to the decision of a Conference of the Great Powers. Should Victor Emmanuel prove refractory, it is hinted that the protection of the French army will be withdrawn from him, and that he will be left to the tender mercies of Austria.

The rupture between Louis Napoleon and the French Clergy is daily widening. By a Circular addressed by M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects of Departments, these officials are instructed to put in force the edicts of July '49 against the circulation of Catholic pamphlets advocating the rights of the Holy See; and in the same document, the old Revolutionary law of 18th Germinal year X. against liberty of speech in the Catholic pulpit, is referred to, in order that government flunkies may take the necessary steps to silence the Ministers of Christ.

The British news is devoid of interest. Upon the motion of Mr. Kinglake in the House of Commons, the correspondence of the British Government with France and Sardinia relative to the projected annexation of Savoy to France, is to be laid before Parliament. Some curious relations, not very creditable to the Palmerston Cabinet, may be anticipated.

By a paragraph in the Court Journal, we learn that the Prince of Wales is expected to leave England for Canada about the end of May, or the beginning of June. The Renouveau, 91, will, it is said, have the honor of conveying His Royal Highness.

ORANGEISM.—Mr. McGee's motion—"that in the opinion of this House no avowed chief or leader of any exclusive secret politico-religious society should be appointed to the prosecution of justice on behalf of the Crown in this Province"—was discussed in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday the 8th instant. The mover of the resolution introduced the subject in a powerful speech, in which, with his well known eloquence, he traced the history of Orangeism from its origin to the present day; portrayed the horrors to which the society had given birth in Ireland; and feelingly deprecated its importation into Canada. He contended that justice could not be impartially administered by, that its administration could not therefore with propriety be entrusted to members of such a dangerous secret and oath-bound organization; and without invoking penal legislation against it, or its members, he argued that Orangeism, and all secret, politico-religious societies should be discontinued by the government, as prejudicial to the best interests of the community.

The notorious Gowar replied, or rather attempted to reply to the brilliant speech of Mr. McGee. He feebly, indeed impotently, attempted to vindicate Orangeism from the damning charges urged against it by his opponent, and indelicately recorded, in the history of Ireland in letters of blood, and in the Blue Books of the Imperial Parliament; but he carefully eschewed all discussion on the real merits of the question at issue—whether the administration of justice could with decency or prudence be entrusted to the members of a secret politico-religious society? On one point perhaps he was more successful; as for instance, when he contested the accuracy of Mr. McGee's version of the origin of Orangeism; and attributed it to that notorious flunky Burnett, in whom we find ludicrously combined the most prominent characteristics of a Bob Acres, and a Tittlebat Titmouse. Bishop Burnett was just the kind of a man who would originate such an institution as Orangeism. Nature, who had liberally endowed him with a braxen face, broad shoulders, the brassy calves of a London drayman, and the principles of a professional "toad-eater," evidently designed him for the post of under-footman in a wealthy Dowager's household; William and the Whigs frustrated the kind intentions of mother nature, by making the man who might have been respectable in plush-breeches, a Protestant Bishop; and it is highly probable that the other great Whig, or chief of the Whigs, completed the work, by making of him the author of Orangeism—an insatiation upon which its spiritual father the devil

must naturally look with great complacency.—We do not feel inclined therefore to contest the accuracy of Gowar's Orangeman's history, of the genesis of Orangeism; and so far we will admit that he did in some sort reply to Mr. McGee.

Mr. Foley spoke next, and moved an amendment, with the design of evading the main motion. On a division, Mr. Foley's amendment was negatived by a majority of 66 to 25. Mr. G. Brown voting for the amendment, and against Mr. McGee.

Mr. Dunkin then moved the "previous question;" that is to say, the question whether the original motion should be entertained. Mr. Brown then rose, and expressed his regret that Mr. McGee had introduced the resolution, and his design to oppose it should it come up to be voted open. He explained also, that all those who voted "Nay" to Mr. Dunkin's motion were voting against Mr. McGee's motion; whilst those who voted "Yea" might be looked upon as its supporters. The following is a list of the division which ensued; from which it will be seen that Mr. George Brown, together with the Ministry voted "Nay"—that is to say against the principle embodied in Mr. McGee's resolution:—

Yeas: Messrs. Bourassa, Bureau, Connor, Cook, Coutee, Daoust, Dorion, Foley, John, Labelle, Lafontaine, Donald A. Macdonald, John S. Macdonald, Maurice, McGeen, McGee, Mowat, Papiereau, Patrick, Walker, Howell, Richard W. Scott, William Scott and Thibaudeau.—23.

Nays: Messrs. Aikins, Alley, Archambault, Baby, Benabien, Bell, Bollingham, Benjamin, Biggar, Brown, Burton, Burwell, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Carling, Cayley, Cartier, Attorney-General, Cauchon, Chapais, Cimon, Clark, Daly, Dionne, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gould, Gowar, Hebert, Holmes, Langevin, Laporte, Loranger, Macbeth, Macdonald, Attorney-General, McDonald, A.P., McDougall, McAicken, Morin, Ollivier-General, Morison, Munro, Panet, Playfair, Powell, William F. Price, Robinson, Rose, Rymal, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Smith, Sydney, Straton, Tasse, Turcotte, White, Whitney, Wilson, and Wright.—64.

Mr. McGee's motion has, therefore, been rejected; and the principle—that it is right and proper, in a mixed community of Catholics and Protestants, to entrust the administration of justice to the members of a secret politico-religious society, sworn to hostility against Popery—has been virtually affirmed.

At this result we are grieved, but not surprised. We are grieved, because it will inevitably tend to confirm the opinion naturally, and indeed reasonably, prevalent amongst the Catholics of Upper Canada—that for them there is no chance of obtaining justice in cases where the sectarian prejudices of the Protestant majority are involved; that law, as actually administered in their section of the Province, is but a powerful instrument of wrong, fraud and oppression;—that instead of being a buckler to the innocent, and a scourge to the guilty, it is a shield behind which the Orange culprit, no matter how clear and atrocious his guilt, is always sure to find protection—a weapon certain to fall with deadly effect upon the head of the Catholic defendant, no matter how manifest his innocence. This is what is believed—this is what is repeated by thousands and tens of thousands in Upper Canada; this is the impression that the late vote in the Legislature will fatally confirm. And because the contempt, and well-grounded suspicion with which the administration of justice will in consequence be looked upon by Her Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects of Upper Canada—whose lives whose properties, and liberties, are at the mercy of an unprincipled and blood-thirsty secret society—must inevitably lead to a disregard for law amongst the oppressed, and encourage the spread of counter-secret societies, therefore do we regret the late decision of the Legislature.

But we are not surprised at the result of the vote; for from our experience of the utter want of fixed or honorable principle amongst our legislators and rulers, we well know that questions such as those mooted by Mr. McGee will never in a Canadian Legislature be dealt with upon principle, or upon other motives than those of a grovelling party expediency. Not—"what is right in the eyes of God?" but—"what will secure to us the emoluments of office and the distribution of Colonial patronage?" is the consideration upon which votes upon questions involving the most important principles of faith and morals, are given. Men, admirable often in their private lives, Catholics even, will still persist in acting as if there was a difference between public morality and private morality; as if it were lawful to do in one's capacity as member of Parliament, that which it would be mortal sin for the no-official Christian to do; as if the soul of the citizen might be saved, though the soul of the Minister was damned. Thus the Catholic Church which condemns all secret societies, as odious to God, as dangerous to man, by implication, enjoins upon her children the duty of refraining from giving any encouragement thereto, lest they be participators in other men's sins; and in his private capacity, we believe, we hope, that there is not a single Catholic—Ministerial or anti-Ministerial—in the Legislature, who would slight this injunction. And yet, alas! such is human inconsistency, such are the pernicious effects of worldly ambition, and covetousness, that we find numbers of Catholics who, in their public capacities, or as legislators, scruple not to deal with secret societies as if those organizations were perfectly harmless; and as if it were perfectly consistent with their professions of Catholicity, to foster the growth of Orangeism in Canada.

There is, it must be acknowledged, a most lamentable deficiency of principle amongst our legislators. We speak not of the Protestant section of these only; neither would we condemn the latter so strongly as we do that section which, enjoying higher privileges, and which taught by a higher rule of faith and morals, is bound to conform its conduct to a far higher moral standard than that by which we measure the acts of their separated brethren. The latter do not perhaps, at their worst, fall very much below their moral standard; never alas! do the others, even at their best, approach to theirs; therefore have they merited a far greater damnation. No-

thing indeed can be more damaging to the cause of Catholicity, nothing more humiliating to the Catholic who loves his religion, than the monstrous discrepancy between faith and works, between professions and practice, which the conduct of our Catholic legislators displays. We can conceive of one, brought up a Protestant, approaching for the first time the portals of the Catholic Church; studying her sublime, uncompromising code of morals; admitted at last, through the mercy of God, to receive from the hands of his loving mother, the Sacraments which her Spouse has left with her to be the nutriment of all her children. As he reads, as he for the first time participates in those awful, strengthening mysteries, one reflection must inevitably force itself upon him. "What manner of men"—he asks himself—"must not Catholics be, who from their youths upwards have stood face to face with those divine realities, and have been in the enjoyment of that which I now for the first time in my existence enjoy! How beautiful in their holiness must not the lives of those men be who daily, from their birth, have been admitted to such inestimable privileges?" Such we say, are the sentiments with which every Protestant who for the first time approaches the Catholic Church, must be inspired. Alas! what he sees and hears around him; the monstrous inconsistencies of which he is daily a witness, and of which the late Canadian Catholic vote on secret societies is a glaring instance, soon disabuse him of these dreams; rapidly convince him that his ideal Catholic, becomes in the pursuit of place, salary and patronage a very ordinary and unsaintlike personage.

Not in any factious spirit do we write this, but in bitterness of heart; for we feel that a grievous blow has been dealt to the cause of religion, morality, and good order in Canada, by the action of the Legislature towards secret societies. If, despairing of obtaining justice from the legally constituted tribunals, over which their bitterest enemies, the unscrupulous conspirators against Catholic liberties, the sworn upholders of "Protestant supremacy" are called upon to preside, the outraged minority of Upper Canada take the law into their own hands, and madly avenge their wrongs, all good men will deplore, all will condemn the act, but no one would have cause to be astonished thereat. If Protestants taunt us with the monstrous inconsistency of which our Catholic rulers furnish us the example, in encouraging Orangeism in Upper Canada, whilst professing themselves members of a Church which anathematizes all secret societies, we must hang our heads with shame, or defend ourselves by repudiating the application of the epithet Catholic to men who thus bring disgrace upon the name. And as citizens we still must assert that no man who, in his public capacity, directly or indirectly, gives any encouragement or legal sanction to secret societies; who does not avail himself of every means within his reach to abate the nuisance with which this country is cursed, and which menaces the very foundations of society—can deserve the respect of the Catholic, or is entitled to the political support of the Catholic elector.

Secret societies are in short the curse of the world at the present moment. Everywhere do they abound, everywhere is their noxious influence felt. The "Carbonari" of Italy, the Irish and Canadian Orangemen, and the "Know-Nothings" of the United States, are all alike the enemies of society, an opprobrium to modern civilization. To these we may apply the language of St. Paul with but slight modification; "there are diversities of operations," but the same foul spirit of hatred of Catholicity worketh all in all. "To hell with the Pope," is the slogan of the Orangeman; "death to the blacks," i.e., the "priests," is the rallying cry of the Carbonari; and though employing different means, both aim at the accomplishment of the same objects. Secret societies are the great instrument with which their author the devil seeks to work his will upon earth; by them and thro' their agency, is civilization menaced in Europe, and society convulsed to its centre. In Italy, they threaten the Holy See, and exult in the prospects of the approaching downfall of the Papacy; nearer home, they have brought the very name of law into disrepute, and by their foul presence have polluted even the legal tribunals; thus, not to say it profanely—making what should be the temple of the God of Justice, nothing better than a "den of thieves." Yes; we may address the Orangemen as Our Lord addressed the money-changers in the temple—"Vos autem fecistis illam speluncam latronum."—ST. LUKE xix. 46.

But a few days ago, and we saw the Catholic members of our Legislature meeting in their churches, and under the presidency of their pastors, to declare their sympathy with the Pope, and to denounce the authors of his troubles, the accused secret politico-religious societies of Italy. And lo! we see these same men, but a few days later, assembled in Parliament to encourage the growth of the same accused organizations in Canada; to defend in their capacity as Legislators, the iniquity which in their capacity as simple Catholics they had just condemned. What a farce, what a monstrous humbug, what an outrage upon decency and morality is an Address of condolence and sympathy to the Pope, the victim of secret societies in Italy—from the supporters and abettors of secret societies in Canada! What a ludicrous, or rather scandalous commentary upon the Catholic meeting of Sunday was the vote of Thursday! We do not wonder therefore that Protestants sneer at such meetings; and qualify the noisy demonstrations of attachment to religion in which the speakers indulge, as "blather,"—"which being interpreted, in French is called 'la blague.'" Carbonari-ism and Orangeism are in fact twin brothers aiming at one common object, viz., the suppression of Popery; and he who directly or indirectly gives any semblance of encouragement to the one, is morally the patron of the other.

Instead of a Banquet in honor of their national Festival, the St. Patrick's Society have decided upon giving a grand Promenade Concert soon after Easter.

GRAND PARADE DEMONSTRATION AT TORONTO.

On the evening of Tuesday the 6th instant, the Cathedral was filled by the Catholics of Toronto, assembled to express their sympathy with the Head of their Church. His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor of the Diocese, took the Chair, accompanied by His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, the Rev. Mr. Walsh, Rector, the Rev. M. Proulx, Rev. M. Rooney, Rev. J. O'Donohoe, the Rev. M. M. Vincent, Northgraves and Gibrat, Professors of St. Michael's College, the Rev. J. S. Jamot, of Barrie, the Rev. Mr. E. O'Keefe, of Oshawa, the Rev. Mr. Griffin, of Thornhill, the Rev. J. Shea, of Streetsville, and the Rev. Mr. Brair, of Adjala. On the platform were the Hon. Captain Elmsley, C. Robertson, Esq.; Messrs. Moylan, Fraser, O'Neill, and many others. The Meeting having been called to order, the Right Rev. Chairman spoke as follows:—

I feel peculiar pleasure in presiding over this influential meeting, in a free country, to express a free opinion in a matter which interests the entire Catholic world—to assert rights established for more than a thousand years—to assert the privileges also of the Head of our Church; and to proclaim our conviction of the necessity of having the ruler—the spiritual ruler of over two hundred millions of Catholics, scattered over the entire world, of having him, I say, independent of any State, of any people (applause); and as he sits on his throne, established by perfect right and by the concession and wish of his people, that he may enjoy his station as a king should enjoy his, and as a father also. (Applause.) As you will hear the case stated by several eloquent gentlemen who will address you, I will say very little more on the matter. I would recommend the meeting to keep within certain bounds in their applause, inasmuch as we are now in a sacred building devoted to the worship of God. However, we do not consider it a desecration to use signs of applause in expressing your opinion in a matter of right and justice; for God is a God of justice and of right.—(Applause.) We feel a peculiar pleasure also in having the venerable Bishop of Hamilton at our meeting. (Applause.) As the meeting is called together for the purpose of expressing sympathy with our Holy Father the Pope, we do hope that none but sympathizers will give an opinion in the matter. It is not a question for discussion; for we are all unanimous in right and justice. I am sure that in the city of Toronto, amongst an enlightened people, there will be none to take upon themselves the odious task of disturbing the meeting. If there should be any such, I reply upon those gentlemen who have undertaken to guard the peace of this holy place performing their duty. (Applause.)

Hon. Captain Elmsley then came forward to move the first resolution:—

1st—Resolved—That the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, being legitimate and providential in its origin, just and paternal in its administration, necessary for his position as head and heart of the Catholic world, most salutary for science and civilization, it should be regarded as sacred and inviolate by all nations and peoples.

This resolution was eloquently seconded by T. Barry, Esq., and was unanimously carried.

The second resolution, moved by Mr. Moylan in a very able speech, and seconded by Mr. C. Robertson, was couched in the following terms:

2nd—Resolved, That, as loyal subjects to our own Government, and dutiful children of the Church, we view with just alarm and indignation the revolt of some unworthy co-religionists of Italy, against the most just and paternal of Sovereign Rulers.

Mr. O'Donohoe, seconded by Dr. Lawlor, proposed the next resolution:—

3rd—Resolved That we heartily sympathize with our beloved spiritual Father, Pope Pius IX, in his present affliction, and presume to raise our humble voices in unison with our Catholic brethren of the whole world, to encourage him to preserve intact, according to his oath of coronation, the Patrimony of St. Peter; confided to him, that he may, independent of any master or influence, freely exercise his spiritual authority over the two hundred millions of his spiritual children.

The fourth resolution was proposed by Mr. O'Neill, seconded by Mr. Stock:—

4th—Resolved, That we regard the question now before the civilized world, as one which involves the primary principles of all established governments; whether a factious minority, aided and abetted by foreign intrigue, shall be allowed to establish the right to revolutionize governments founded on justice and morality?—a course subversive of all law and order, and full of danger, alike to persons and property, under any form of government whatever.

The Meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Griffin, a native of Turin; who in a powerful and most argumentative discourse exposed the policy and designs of the revolutionists of Italy. The reverend gentleman was followed by His Lordship of Hamilton, who spoke as follows:—

He said that when he was called to attend the meeting, he did not expect to be called upon to take part in the proceedings. He however thought, that as he was present it might be considered strange if he did not rise and address a few words to those present on the important subject which had called them together. This was, he said, a proud evening for Toronto, and a glorious one for the Catholic Church in this country. This evening, they beheld assembled, within the walls of the sacred edifice, a very large assemblage of the Catholics of Toronto; one of the most influential meetings of the Catholics of Toronto which had ever been called together. They beheld the meeting presided over by the Venerable Bishop of the Diocese lately appointed to the charge in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ. They beheld a large number of the venerable clergymen of the city and surrounding country. They beheld present and taking part in the proceedings, honorable and respectable citizens of Toronto. They could also behold a vast assemblage of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Catholic Church, and in all likelihood many persons belonging to other denominations in the city. [Great applause.] His Lordship was glad to see such a large assemblage present on such an interesting occasion, and again he would exclaim that it was a proud and glorious evening for Toronto. [Renewed applause.] A light had appeared in the East, a fire had been kindled, a fire raised by sacrilegious hands in the States of the Church which shone at the present moment, and which would extend over the whole of Christendom. It was calculated to awaken all Christians, and was calculated at the same time to unite those whom Jesus Christ intended to bring into our fold. It would be found to excite a fire of indignation in the hearts of the two hundred millions of Catholics throughout the world, and to confirm them in the belief of their important truths, and to cement and render more progressive the faith of their Church. [Applause.] It was calculated to make them cling the more closely to those eternal truths which had been given to the children of men. It was for the good of all that they should be so united; and the voice of Canada would be raised against the oppression which was attempted against the venerated successor of St. Peter, whose cause they had met to espouse. [Applause.] They found that at the present time, an attempt was made to separate that which had been joined together by God. They found that an attempt was made to remove the temporal power from the Head of the

Church. But those who were attempting to do this great wrong would find difficulties in the way, they could find that the voices of the 200,000,000 of Catholics throughout the world would be raised against it. They wished to deprive the Vicar of Christ of his temporal power, and to send him into exile, who had been appointed by Christ, to labor, sign and mourn. But to preserve this union it was necessary that they should be united by those strong bands which had been consummated and strengthened by ages. [Great applause.] They were united, they whom Jesus had chosen to be the heads of the different portions of His flock, were united with His Holiness the Vicar of Christ, and as the voice of all Europe would be heard against the spoliation of the Church, so the voice of the Church of Canada would be also heard against it. [Cheers.] The voice of the people of Canada would assent against the violence which was attempted to be perpetrated towards the venerable successor of St. Peter. [Applause.] Their late venerable Pastor and Bishop, who had lately gone to Rome, bore with him a precious document to lay at the feet of His Holiness, which would show to His Holiness the state of Catholicity in this portion of the world. Their late venerable Bishop bore with him a document containing the united protest, and signed by all the Bishops of the Province, protesting against the conduct which had been pursued towards him. [Applause.] This document would be the means of consoling him in his affliction. It would help to wipe away the tears from his eyes, and would be the means of imparting strength to His Holiness if he (the Bishop) could make use of such a term while speaking in regard to the Bishop of Christ. [Loud applause.] In a short time they would send another precious document to the Holy Father. It would be the united protest of his children of Canada against the wrong which was attempted to be done him. The Sovereign Pontiff would be proud of receiving such a document, for it would be a pleasing assurance to him that his children in Canada were faithful and true to him. [Cheers.] The Sovereign Pontiff will be proud when he learns that so large an assemblage of the citizens of Toronto, were congregated here to-night to sympathize with him. It would have the effect of adding to his happiness when he learned that the meeting had been presided over by the venerable Bishop; that it had been attended by a large number of the clergy of the Diocese, and by thousands of the laity. He sincerely trusted that the laity and clergy of the Church might be long united, and that their sole object would be never to allow the sacrilegious hand to wreathe from the Sovereign Pontiff, that which God had entrusted to his keeping. He was happy to congratulate the Venerable Bishop who administered the affairs of this large diocese on the large meeting on this occasion; and he was happy to congratulate those around him upon the interest they took in the temporal Sovereignty of the Holy Father. They must bear in mind, that when the Sovereign Pontiff ascended the throne, he pledged himself to hand down undiminished the Patrimony of St. Peter. This Pope Pius the Ninth had pledged himself to do before the nations of the earth. This he would do, for he had solemnly pledged himself to preserve the patrimony which had been entrusted to him, even though he had to lay down his life for it. The Bishops of the Church might be called to lay down their lives. They, also, had taken a solemn oath that they would hand down undiminished the patrimony of St. Peter. Rather than violate that solemn oath which they have taken, they would suffer death. [Applause.] His Lordship then said that he hoped that the day was not far distant when the nations of the earth would raise their voices against the spoliation of the Church of St. Peter. He trusted they would continue united, as were the three persons in the Godhead.—(His Lordship then resumed his seat amid great applause.)

His Lordship Bishop Lynch announced that he had received a letter from his Holiness the Pope in response to one written by himself (Bishop Lynch) and Bishop Charbonnel, in which they had expressed their condolence with His Holiness in his present misfortunes. [Loud cheers.] His Holiness assured them of his peculiar favor, &c. [Loud cheers.] What harm had the Pope done that his people should rise against him? The majority of the inhabitants of the States of the Church were agriculturists. Of the three millions under his temporal sway two millions lived in the country, and one million in towns. And among those who lived in the towns were a clique of rowdies, who kept up a continual rebellion in order to obtain possession of money and power. Why did not the Holy Father do as our Queen had lately done to put down rebellion in India? He was too kind—he was too much of a mother, not to say a father. [Applause.] Politicians agreed that if the Holy Father put to death the men in his dominions who deserved it, he would rule much more easily. Then again the personal expenses of the Pope did not exceed 25 cents a day—how much larger would they be if he were a king with children. It was also said, that all the officers of the State were ecclesiastics.—This was not the case. There were about 7,000 officers connected with the civil government of the States, of whom 6637 were laymen, and 333 only ecclesiastics. Of this number 179 are chaplains to prisons, reformatories, and other public institutions. The proportion, therefore, of laymen employed by the Pontifical Government, is nearly 20 to 1! He had lately visited Rome, and while there had entered and visited many of the public buildings. He went into one place where he found about fifty gentlemen, laymen writing the Bulls issued by the Pope, for the appointment of Bishops throughout the Catholic Church. The Bull under which he (Bishop Lynch) was consecrated, was written in that place and by a layman. [Cheers.] His Lordship said that this fact ought to be a good reply to persons who said, that only ecclesiastics were in office, in Rome. In the building he had just returned to, he attempted to make some enquiries, but he was told by a layman, that all that took place within its portals was secret. A great evening, His Lordship contended, was effected by employing ecclesiastics who, not having families to support, did with less salaries. Rome could not become a manufacturing city; the climate was against it. It was surrounded by marshes which dominated the people. If there was no Pope there, Rome would not exist; it would become as Babylon. Thirty thousand visitors passed through Rome every year—visitors to the Churches and shrines, kept in order by the Pope. By these people the population were in a great measure supported, and yet they were ungrateful to him who thus fed them. It was impossible to make Rome a manufacturing city, owing to the climate. It had been tried and tried again, but it was found to be impossible. Many of the Popes had attempted to foster agriculture in the vicinity of Rome, but this had been found also to be impossible. The miseria arising from the Pontine marshes killed off the population. The population in a great measure were averse to labor—in fact, they would not work, and they were too smart or thought themselves too smart to be governed. They could buy things so cheaply in Rome that it was not requisite for the people to work hard for their living; but the rowdies he had alluded to, were in favor of going idle altogether. So that they might carry out this principle—if principle it could be called—they were always agitating and proposing changes. They were in favor of a division of all the property in Rome, and their eternal cry was "Divide! divide!" [Applause.] They were never satisfied and never could be satisfied, as it was impossible to satisfy such persons [Applause.] Such persons put him in mind of the story of the sailors on board a ship. A number of the crew called for a division of the grog, which was agreed to. [Laughter.] The thirty ones soon drank up their share; and when they had done this, they instantly raised the cry of "Divide! divide again!" [Loud laughter.] So it was with the rowdies of Rome. [Loud Cheers.] They wished for changes, that they might get plunder. The people, as he had said before, were to L

large extent, supporters of the Holy Father, and yet they were ungrateful. No, the people were not ungrateful; it was the wolves, who, feeling a way from temporal princes to escape a just death, took refuge in Rome, and there, like the serpent, stung the bosom that harbored them. His Lordship then proceeded to argue that among some peoples, if there were not wars, there would be seditions. In France they had not a war once in fifteen years, they must have a revolution. So it was in Italy—this was one of the causes of the necessary fermentation in the Italian peninsula. The Spaniards were renewing themselves by their war against the Moors—it was a sorrowful thing for him to say, but still it was true of poor, frail humanity. [Cheers.] It was the duty of the Pope to stand in the breach and prevent the destruction of the Christian world. [Applause.] His Lordship concluded a very interesting address by alluding to the fact, that a short time ago, the ladies of Paris had transmitted a handsome present to the Sovereign Pontiff. It was composed of a golden vessel containing 100,000 francs, and a beautifully written letter sympathizing with the Holy Father in his present affliction. These ladies said that they were even prepared to do more if it were required. [Loud cheers.] The following Address to His Holiness, from the Catholics of Toronto, was next read by Mr. Charles Robertson, and unanimously adopted:—

Most Holy Father: The Catholics of Toronto in Canada, in public meeting assembled, avail themselves of the present occasion to unite with their co-religionists throughout the world, in offering your Holiness their condolence and sympathy in your present affliction. Although far distant from the seat of the Holy See—the centre of Catholicity—we have heard, with feelings of regret and indignation, of the rebellion of a portion of your subjects, who, instigated by base and corrupt men, seeking their own selfish ends, have abandoned their allegiance to your wise and paternal government, encouraged thereto by foreign Powers hitherto friendly to the preservation of the Patrimony of the Church—a patrimony that has existed for more than eleven hundred years—during which empires and dynasties have arisen, flourished, and disappeared; nations, boasting of their traditions, and glorying in their power, have been swept away with the current of time; many lands have been devastated by wars and famine; whilst the States of the Church have happily stood, alone, a glorious monument of paternal and judicious government and regal power, unaffected by the changes of the world; although, alas! too often afflicted by the ingratitude of recreant subjects and the intrigues of foreign enemies. We, your faithful children of the Church in Toronto, duly appreciating the many blessings which flow from the centre of Catholicity, approach your Holiness with feelings of the deepest respect and veneration; and most respectfully tender you our sympathy and warmest prayers for your welfare, and the early restoration of your revolted provinces to peace, and fealty to your legitimate Sovereigns. Whether peacefully wearing the Tiara in the Eternal City, showering benedictions on the people, or an exile from your dominions seeking, perhaps, shelter in some foreign land from the evil machinations of your enemies, we beg to assure your Holiness of our continual devotion and fidelity to the successors of St. Peter; as an evidence of which, the large and enthusiastic meeting presided over by our venerable Co-adjutor Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, the worthy representative of your spiritual authority in this Diocese, proves that these are no idle words, but the heartfelt expressions of a people full of love and devotion to their Chief Pastor. The meeting then separated. We are indebted to the Toronto Freeman for the report of their Lordship's speeches.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX. We copy from the St. John's Freeman, the following report of a great Catholic meeting lately held at St. John's N.B.:

In accordance with the resolution passed at a preliminary meeting held some weeks ago, the Catholics of St. John's met at the Cathedral, after Vespers, on Sunday evening, to give expression to the feelings with which they regard the translation of the Most Rev. Dr. Connolly from the Diocese of St. John's to the Archbishopric of Halifax. It is needless to state that the immense building was filled in every part, and that rich and poor were alike eager to participate in such a demonstration. On the motion of George Curvill, Esq., seconded by Henry McCullough, Esq. The Rev. John Quinn was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously. Moved by George Curvill, Esq., J. P., seconded by Alexander McFarish, Esq., and Resolved, That the Catholics of St. John's feel deeply grateful to the Most Rev. Dr. Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax, for the many and inestimable services he has rendered to the cause of religion during the time he presided over this Diocese, and to which so many noble monuments, the fruits of his ardent zeal, his untiring energy, his extraordinary devotion to the holy duties of his exalted position, bear conclusive testimony. Moved by Francis Collins, Esq., seconded by Charles Doherty, Esq., and Resolved, That while we regret the severance of those ties which for so many years united the people of this diocese with their late Bishop, and which every day grow stronger and closer; and while we would have most earnestly desired that he had been left amongst us to carry to completion the many works he so earnestly commenced and so zealously conducted, yet we must acknowledge in his elevation to the Archbishopric another proof of that admirable wisdom with which the Holy See, guided and directed by the Holy Spirit, governs the Church, selecting for the highest offices those best calculated to promote the interests of religion; to keep the torch of faith burning brightly before men; to kindle the fire of divine charity on earth, and to give greater glory to God. Moved by Dr. Travers, seconded by John Doherty, Esq., and Resolved, That the connection so long subsisting between us having closed, we can not refrain from giving utterance to the feelings with which the hearts of all are swelling; our reverence, our affection, our esteem, our warmest wishes for his happiness temporal and eternal; and therefore that a committee be named to prepare an address expressing our sentiments, and to present the same to his Grace on his return to this City. Moved by John G. Campbell, Esq., seconded by William Doherty, Esq., and Resolved, That George Curvill, Francis Collins, T. W. Anglin, Dr. Travers, Wm. Doherty, Alex. McTavish, John Doherty, Henry McCullough, John McSweeney, Charles Doherty, J. R. Macabane, P. D. Quinn, James Devere, John Dever, John G. Campbell, Peck, McCourt, Michl. Finn, John McCoskey, Timothy McCarthy, John Gullivan, Thos. McWilliams, Thos. McElroy, and P. McLean be a committee for that purpose. The meeting then adjourned.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP ELECT OF ST. JOHN'S, AND HIS REPLY.

The members of the Conference of "Saint Vincent de Paul," of this City, waited on the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney, Bishop Elect of Saint John, on last Tuesday evening, at his residence, to present him with the following Address, which was read by the President, William Doherty, Esq.:

by your talents and virtues. Your fitness for this most important charge is evident from the implicit confidence reposed in you by your venerable predecessors, and your having so well administered the affairs of this Diocese on several occasions. From the opportunities afforded us of observing your character, by your having been brought up in the exercise of the sacred Ministry, we have learned to admire and venerate your mild and unobtrusive manners, your unaffected piety, and untiring efforts for the welfare of the flock committed to your charge. Although we rejoice at your elevation, we have to deplore your loss as Spiritual Director of our Conference, which owes its existence to your solicitude for the suffering poor, to the relief of whose spiritual and temporal wants your efforts have been unceasingly directed. We never can forget your solid and practical instructions to our Society, or your frequent exhortations to the practice of fraternal charity. We indulge the hope that your Lordship will be occasionally enabled to spare some time from your more important duties, to cheer and direct us in our humble efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our destitute fellow-beings. In conclusion, we pray to God long to spare your life in the performance of the duties of your elevated position, and to grant you all the happiness compatible with our present imperfect state of existence. Signed on behalf of the Conference, W. DOHERTY, President. P. GLEESON, Secretary. St. John, N.B., Feb. 24, 1860.

In reply to which your Lordship spoke as follows:— Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—This address from the St. John's conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, must be to me a source of deep gratification. If there be anything calculated to console and cheer a Bishop, amidst the arduous and responsible duties of his position, it is the sincere and devoted co-operation of a generous Catholic people. Consequently I need not say to you how much I value the kind expression of the warm feelings conveyed to me in this address, from a body, one and all of whose members, from your respected and worthy President down, have on all occasions manifested such disinterested and generous zeal, and such a spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of the poor, the widow, and the orphan. The small share that I have borne in the meritorious labours of your excellent Society, does not entitle me to the flattering allusion which you have made to my humble exertions in the good cause. My part was indeed an easy and agreeable one. I had only, by reason of my position as a priest, to point out the way; and I always found in you that truly Catholic spirit, that never tiring charity, which have enabled you to accomplish so much, since your Conference commenced its labours. Although I may not, henceforth, be able to maintain the same intimate relations with you in your Conference meetings that I have hitherto done, yet I shall ever feel the deepest interest in the success and prosperity of a Society, whose care is to alleviate the miseries, both corporal and spiritual, of the poor and destitute, and consequently the most cherished portion of Christ's flock. If as a priest, I felt myself bound to forward your efforts in your labour of love by every means in my power, I feel myself doubly bound to do so now, that the welfare both temporal and eternal of those who profit of your charity, must be doubly dear to me. You speak of my lessons of fraternal charity to the members of this Conference, and I can truly say that my words fell upon a fertile soil; for one of the most pleasing features in your Conference is that bond of true charity, that oneness of spirit, which has always actuated you from the beginning. I thank you, gentlemen, for this address; and I pray that your excellent Society may go on increasing from year to year in numbers and in usefulness, and that you may all merit to receive hereafter in Heaven, from our beneficent God, the common Father of all, a bright crown, as the reward of your charitable labours here below.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.—Our attention has been called to a report given by the Toronto Colonist of an Orange meeting in that city; wherein Mr. Cameron, the Orangeman, is represented as sneering at the Sisters of Charity, and as insinuating that they pick up, or decoy little children, with the view of making proselytes by unfair means. It is perhaps as well, seeing from what source these impertinent remarks proceed, not to notice them; and since no sane person would expect to find the manners of gentlemen, or the sentiments of Christians, amongst the assistants at the obscene orgies of Orangemen, we feel inclined to look upon Mr. Cameron's hostility to the Catholic Sisters of Charity as the highest, as the only compliment that such a person could pay to them. Instead of condescending, therefore, to notice the impertinent fellow, it should be the ambition of the Catholic journalist to show by what a different spirit he is animated. We are not pained, by Mr. Cameron's insinuations against the integrity of the motives by which our Sisters of Charity are actuated; but we should feel pained, but we should be ashamed, were any Catholic writer to speak unkindly or slightly of Florence Nightingale, or any of that band of noble hearted Protestant ladies, who, in these times, have shown to the world how angel-like a thing is woman, when ministering to the weary, to the sick and dying, soothing by her tender offices the sufferings of the afflicted. The gentleman, whether Catholic or Protestant, honors, and cheerfully bows down in homage before, heroism, and loving sacrifice, and self-denial, wherever he recognises the presence of those qualities, irrespective of race or creed; and if the Orangeman acts otherwise, it is because his heart is composed of very different metal from that which enters into the composition of the heart of a gentleman. We can, therefore, well afford to leave Cameron and his rabid Orange crew in the contempt which all good men, of all persuasions, entertain for the slanderer, and the cowardly detractor.

KINGSTON.—We understand that on Sunday, the 25th inst., the Catholics of Kingston intend holding a public Meeting to express their sympathy with the Holy Father in his present afflictions. We feel confident that the Meeting will be largely attended, as it is not intended, we believe, to be confined to the residents of the city; but all the Catholics of the Diocese are to be offered an opportunity of participating therein. We have no doubt therefore of the triumphant success of the Kingston demonstration, full particulars of which we shall lay before our readers at the earliest opportunity.

We learn from the Toronto Leader that Mr. Fellowes, and the others convicted with him of electioneering frauds, have been released from jail, the Governor having been pleased to remit the remainder of their respective sentences.

We learn from our esteemed cotemporary, the Ottawa Tribune, that the Catholics of Ottawa and the vicinity, intend to hold a Meeting on Sunday next, the 18th inst., in the Cathedral, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the Holy Father in his present difficulties. From our knowledge of the Catholic spirit of Ottawa, we feel confident that the Meeting will be numerously attended, and admirably conducted. In our next we shall be able to give particulars.

"THE NEW GLORIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH."—Messrs. Murphy & Co., Baltimore:

This is a work which contains a full and touching account of the acts of the Martyrs, who have offered their lives in sacrifice for the Lord, of late years, in the Corea, Cochon China, and Oceania. The Holy Father himself expressed his desire that this interesting work should be translated into all modern European languages; and when we add that the Preface is from the pen of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, we shall have given our Catholic readers full assurance of the excellence of the work, which in their handsomest style the Messrs. Murphy have laid before the public.

Mr. Richard Scott, M. P. for Ottawa, has given notice of a Bill to amend the Separate School Act of Upper Canada. Though we of Lower Canada have been told to mind our own business, and not to interfere with the affairs of the other section of the Province, we trust that we may be permitted to wish all success to Mr. Scott's Bill.

THE "HUNGARIAN."—The immediate cause of the loss of this noble vessel is still, and most probably will ever remain, a mystery. Little progress has been made in recovering the bodies of her crew and passengers.

PERTH ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. The Annual meeting for the election of Officers for the above Society, was held in the Catholic School Room, on Sunday, the 27th ult., when the following gentlemen were duly elected for the current year:— Very Rev. J. H. McDonagh, V. G.,—President Hugh Ryan—1st Vice President Patrick Leonard—2nd Vice President William Walsh—Treasurer D. Harrington—Cor. Secretary Jeremiah Gallivan—Rec. Secretary Committee of Management.—Messrs. Browne, Patrick Griffin, Patrick Doohar, Owen Stanley, H. S. Gallagher, Peter Hanratty, John Ryan, Michael Stanley John Brennan, Patrick Grosan, William McDonough. Marshals.—Messrs. Peter McDermot, and Patrick Stanley.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Kingston, P. Campbell, 17s 6d; J. Campbell, 12s 6d; Mrs. Delaney, 13s 9d; J. Earley, 12s 6d; C. Farrell, 12s 6d; J. Hackett, 11s 3d; J. Hawkins, 18s 9d; P. Henry, 12s 6d; T. H. McDermott, £1; P. McDonald, 10s; J. M. Caffrey, 6s 3d; J. Norris, £1 3s 9d; J. Nowlan, 11s 3d; Rev. J. O'Brien, £1 15s; T. Spencer, 12s 6d; D. Sullivan, 18s 9d; J. Shaw, 12s 6d; J. O'Leilly, 10s; H. Sands, 5s; John Dawson, 5s; J. M. Hannigan, 11s 3d; Rev. Mr. Walsh, 10s; Rev. Mr. Lonergan, 10s; D. Hagarty, 10s; Long Island, M. Baker, 15s; St. Theresa, C. E. T. Lonergan, 10s. Toronto.—Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue, 10s; Rev. Mr. Rooney, 10s; T. Quinn, 5s; J. Hurley, 5s; J. C. Connolly, 5s; Henry Duffy, 5s; J. P. Fraser, 10s; E. Preston, 5s; J. Power, 5s; J. Menaghan, 5s; J. Fitzgerald, 5s; J. Tyrrell, 5s; Daniel Mulvey, 5s; Mrs. J. Bradley, 5s; A. Manning, 5s; P. Conlin, 5s; W. W. Fox, 5s; H. Graham, 5s; C. P. Archibald, 5s; P. Poy, 18s 9d; J. McGee, 11s 3d; D. K. Feehan, £1 3s 9d; M. Scanlin, 5s; P. Doyle, 5s; T. J. O'Neill, 18s 9d; Rev. Mr. Shea, Streetsville, 10s; Rev. Mr. Brar, Adajak, 10s. Ballavilla.—W. Northgroves, 10s 3d; J. Papineau, £1 11s 3d; W. Kelly, £1; J. Milne, 5s. Thornton.—H. O'Rourke, 10s; G. W. Redmond, 10s; A. M. Cawley, £1 2s 6d; Rev. Mr. Brethargh, £2 18s 9d; P. Meagher, 10s; F. J. McGuire, 5s. Cowan.—J. Cunningham, 7s 6d; D. Donegan, £1; J. Dalglish, £1; T. Wiseman 10s; M. Burke, 12s 6d; T. McCarthy, 5s; T. Leonard, £1 1s 3d; J. Keown, 10s; P. Keown, £1; E. Ely, 10s; W. McDonald, 5s; E. Pouwels, 5s; J. Kevin, 10s. Port Hope.—Per J. Birmingham—J. O'Neill, £1; P. Lowry, 10s; J. Laydon, 5s. Per J. Bonfield, Eganville—Self, 12s 6d; J. McKiernan, 12s 6d; John McKiernan, 12s 6d; T. Hickey, 12s 6d; T. O'Gorman, 12s 6d; D. Maddigan, 12s 6d; G. Lapoluir, 12s 6d; T. Sheridan, 12s 6d; A. McDougal, 12s 6d; A. Chisholm, 12s 6d; J. Quayle, 12s 6d; D. Payette, 12s 6d; Douglas, J. Rice, 12s 6d; W. O'Toole, 12s 6d; T. Malahou, 12s 6d; J. Reynolds, 12s 6d; John Stack, 12s 6d. Loydton, J. O'Leary, 5s; Emily, P. O'Grady, 10s; Watertown, Rev. B. Flood, 11s 3d; Streetsville, R. Cuthbert, 10s; Compton, Rev. Mr. Germain, 15s; Hemmingford, J. Ryan, 10s; J. Kennedy, 10s; Emily, W. Lehan, £1 5s; Pictou, Rev. T. Sears, 5s; North Gore, J. McSweeney, 5s; Roxton Falls, T. Doyle, 5s; Pointe Claire, J. Monahan, £1 5s. Per Rev. G. A. May, St. Andrews—S. McIntosh, 10s; Lynch 6s 3d. Per A. Downey, Richmond—P. Riley, 10s; Richmond, J. Mulvey, 5s. Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—J. Chisholm, 10s. Per J. Birmingham, Port Hope—J. O'Neill, £1; J. Laydon, 5s; P. Lowry, 10s. Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Alexandria—A. McKinnon, 10s; D. McDonald, 10s. Per J. Lindsay, North Gower—J. O'Connor, 10s. Per J. Murray, St. Columba—Self, 10s; J. Power, 5s; W. Power, 5s. Erratum.—Per J. Ford, Prescott—J. McCarthy, £1, and not 10s, as acknowledged in last week's list of remittances. Per Rev. Mr. Lafrance, Dorchester, N. B.—E. O'Riley, 10s. Per P. Kearns, Osgood—Self, 5s; J. Corcoran, 15s.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last. Business continues very inactive. The Wheat and Flour markets are firm everywhere. In Chicago the price of Spring Wheat in store, subject to a storage of 4 cents, is about \$1.03, or equal in all to \$1.07, which is much above the relative price that could be got here. Flour is also higher in New York since the recent advance than in Montreal. The price here, however, is gradually tending upward. Wheat—No transactions to report very little arriving. Flour—No 1 is saleable at \$5.15 to \$5.30; the latter for Superior. The asking price for best bran is \$5.25. Fancy is quite scarce and in demand; it would probably bring \$5.50 to \$5.60; Extras, \$5.90 to \$6; Double Extras, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Middlings to No 2 are \$4.30 to \$5. Ashes—We have learned something further about the extraordinary state of the Ashes market last week! It seems that one or two speculative holders of considerable parcels wished to sell, and in order to do so to advantage, employed one broker to buy single barrels at 33s 6d to 33s 7 1/2 in order to raise the market, whilst they employed another to sell large lots at 33s if more could not be got. It thus happened that nobody would give over that rate for a good parcel, whilst an Abitant, with a single barrel, could get sixpence more. The whole quantity bought at the high rate was, however, very trifling; and, when the nature of the dodge was understood, Ashes fell to 32s 9d and 32s 6d, at which latter figure they stand to-day. To make the matter worse, one of our leading commercial papers had daily quotations of Pots at 33s 9d to 34s 3d, prices which must have been meant for Pearls, as there was nothing of the kind paid for Pots. There are no Pearls in market. The latest price was 34s to 34s 6d. Pork is inactive; a forced sale of "English" Prime Mess was made at \$15. Butter continues very dull, and there are no sales of parcels to quote. Eggs have been falling rapidly. Last week the price by the barrel was 11d but to-day 7 1/2d is the highest that could be got.

The work of the Parliament buildings is progressing rapidly y.—Ottawa Tribune. Life has few charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at, when we take into account the amount of bodily suffering which he endures. By the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the picture is reversed and the bright side of life appears.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will ASSEMBLE at SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M. precisely; whence they will proceed in PROCESSION, on being joined by the Fourth and Fifth Companies of Volunteer Rifles, No. 1 Hose Company, and the St. Patrick's Temperance Society; through M'GILL, CRAIG, and ALEXANDER STREETS, to ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH; where a SERMON, suitable to the occasion, will be PREACHED at High Mass, and a COLLECTION taken up for the poor. On arriving at the Grand entrance of the Church, the procession will form a double line, facing inwards, leaving an open space of at least eight feet. The PATRICK MATTHEW BANNER will fall to the right, and the BANDS to the left, one of which will (as soon as the Clergy and Presidents enter the door, followed by the other Office-Bearers, the Banner of St. Patrick, Grand Banner, and the Grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland), STRIKE up the National Air—"St. Patrick's Day." After Mass, the Procession, on being joined by the M.A.L.E. portion of the Congregation of St. Patrick's Church, who may not be Members of any of the above-named Societies, will RESUME the same order in RABEGONDE and LAGAUCHETIERE Streets, and PROCEED by Great St. James, Notre Dame, and Jacques Cartier Square, down which to St. Paul St., and returning by St. Paul to M'Gill Street, to St. Patrick's Hall, where the Procession will disperse. By Order, JOHN McDONALD, Chief Marshal.

Birth. In Baltimore, Md. U.S., on the 7th inst., Mrs. R. J. Darragh, of a daughter. Died. At Dundee, C. E., on the 10th March, Magdalen M'Rao, widow of the late John M'Rao, a native of Kintail, Rossshire, Scotland, aged 82 years. At Albany, U.S., on the 7th inst., Isaac Neville, in the 49th year of his age. A CARD. The Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, return their very sincere thanks to the charitable people of Milton, Oakville, and Trafalgar for their liberal donations in aid of the Orphans of St. Mary's Asylum.—Thanks to the Rev. J. Ryan, the worthy Pastor of the above named Missions, to whose influence and exertions we gratefully acknowledge ourselves indebted.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. COURSE OF LECTURES—1859-60. THE FOURTH LECTURE of this Course will be DELIVERED in that new Building situated opposite the Seminary of St. Sulpice, known as the CABINET DE LECTURE, On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 22nd Inst., by the Second Vice-President of the Association, THOMAS J. WALSH, Esq. SUBJECT: "The Prospects of Canadian Literature." Tickets of Admission—1s 3d each; to be had of the Committee of Management; at Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier's Bookstore, and at the Hall door on the night of the Lecture. Doors open at half-past Seven P.M., to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. The Band of the Association will be in attendance. By Order, JOHN P. KELLY, Sec. Secretary.



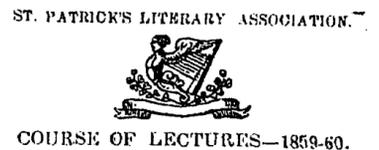
PROCESSION OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY, TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, FOURTH AND FIFTH COMPANIES OF VOLUNTEER RIFLES, AND NO. 1 HOSE COMPANY, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

JOHN McDONALD, Chief Marshal, on Horseback. PRINCE'S BAND. 4th and 5th Companies of Volunteer Rifles No. 1 Hose Company. IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, (Not being Members of any of the Irish Societies.) WHIPPERS BRASS BAND. FATHER MATTHEW BANNER. Two Stewards, with Wands. MEMBERS OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, Two abreast. Two Stewards with Wands. GRAND BANNER OF ST. BRIDGET AND THE BLESSED VIRGIN. Vigilance Committee, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, Vice-President, PRESIDENT, Vice-President. Two Stewards, with Wands. HARDY'S BRASS BAND. Sup. with Spear, BANNER OF ST. PATRICK, Sup. with Spear. Two Stewards, with Wands. MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Two and Two. Supporter, LADIES' HARP BANNER, Supporter. Members Two and Two. Sup. with Spear, NATIONAL EMBLEM OF ST. PATRICK'S BANNER, Sup. with Spear. Two Stewards with Wands. Members Two and Two. Supporter with Battle Axe, GRAND SUNBURST BANNER OF IRELAND, Supporter with Battle Axe. Two Stewards with Wands. COMMITTEE, PHYSICIANS, SECRETARIES, TREASURER, VICE-PRESIDENTS, CHAPLAINS, CLERGY OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. Supporter with Battle Axe, GRAND SUNBURST BANNER OF IRELAND, Supporter with Battle Axe. Two Stewards with Wands.

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ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. THIS ASSOCIATION will hold a Meeting for Special purposes in its HALL, No 87 M'GILL STREET, this Evening (FRIDAY) the 16th inst., at NINE o'clock P.M. precisely. A full and punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By Order, JOHN P. KELLY, Sec. Secretary.

DONEGANA HOTEL. VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PIER GLASSES, SILVER AND PLATED WARE; CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE; LINEN NAPERY AND CUTLERY; HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, AND OMBUSSES. And a quantity of Select Wines, &c., &c. THE Subscribers have received instructions from Mrs. ST. JULIEN, to SELL by Catalogue, on the Premises, on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF APRIL, And following days, THE WHOLE OF THE SPLENDID FURNISHING OF THE DONEGANA HOTEL, NOTRE DAME STREET. Consisting of: Very Handsome Mahogany Wardrobes Mahogany H.S. Toilet-Tables and Chairs Mahogany and B.W. Wardrobes and Book-Cases Chests of Drawers, Easy Chairs and Ottoman Mahogany Centre, Side and Card Tables Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables Danish Curtains, Pier Glasses and Gasaliers Velvet and Tapestry Carpets and Oil Cloths Silver and Plated Ware Wines, Tumblers, Champagne and D. centers Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast China Sets Knives, Forks and Crockery Together with—The Beds, Bedding, and entire Furnishing of Eighty Bedrooms Also, A very Superior-Toned PIANO And—Two Pair of well-matched HORSES Carriages, Sleighs and Omnibuses Sale each day at TEN o'clock. BENNING & BARSALOU.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Pope's encyclical letter was read on Sunday, 12th ult., in all the churches of France. In those of Marseilles special prayers were recited, and 13,000 printed copies of them distributed to the congregation.

The tide of pamphlets on Italy and the Papacy still rolls on. Four were issued on Saturday by Dentu, not to speak of the many given to the world by other publishers of less note. One of these has a quality which, under present circumstances, must especially recommend it to those who have to select from the bewildering abundance—this *embarrai de richesses*. It consists of only eight pages. It is entitled "Un Mot aux 45 Brochures." The anonymous writer regards all his fellow-pamphleteers with an air of superiority. He admits the ingenuity and talent of some, the malicious wit of a few, and the good intentions of others, but he says "they are all wanting in basis—they are only founded on hypothesis; there is not one who touches the reality, who designs to occupy himself with facts."

From all this—petitions to the Senate, masses and prayers offered up in every church throughout France day after day [as if Heaven's protection were sought against a coming pestilence], pamphlets violent or insidious on the one hand, and on the other affecting to ignore the hand that fabricated the missile which a month or two ago fell like a fulminating bomb among the public—you may judge of the intensity which the Italian, or rather the Roman question is assuming.—*Times's cor.*

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Emperor suppressing the *Bretagne*, published at St. Brieux.

The report of M. Billault, the Minister of the Interior, which precedes the decree, mentions, as reason for the suppression, the publication of an address of three deputies to the Emperor, which, by lamenting that the state of uncertainty being prolonged would separate all sincere Catholics from the cause of the Emperor, is a sort of protest against the policy of the Government as regards the Roman question.

The journal *Bretagne*, in publishing this address, added—The only reply given to this address was the suppression of the *Univers*.

The Minister in his report expresses a belief that, if the population were consulted, they would separate themselves from the three deputies, and not from the cause of the Emperor.

"It is impossible," says the Minister, "to tolerate the open and almost official spread of internal division in the midst of the inhabitants of Bretagne, who are known to be so religious and so devoted to the Emperor. Attempts are made to abuse their faith and to present as an enemy of the temporal power, and almost of the Holy Father himself, the Prince who has given to Rome the forces to protect His Holiness."

The SAVOY QUESTION.—The Savoy question seems to be as puzzling for the Government as for the public. Orders were given yesterday morning to the Paris papers not to allude any more to the annexation of that country to France; and in the afternoon counter orders were given, and the papers instructed to write it up as before.—*Times's Letter from Paris.*

Though there is abundant reason to believe that the agreement transferring Savoy to France under certain conditions, which don't appear to have been fulfilled, was deliberately entered into by Sardinia some time previous to the marriage of Prince Napoleon with the daughter of Victor Emmanuel, it is looked upon as certain in well-informed quarters that a rather serious difficulty has arisen between the Emperor and his transalpine friend.

A few days ago, M. James Fazy, the Geneva demagogue, publicly said that the formal cession of Savoy to France had "unfortunately" been signed by King Victor Emmanuel on the 27th of January last.

The ship *Luna*, from Harro, bound to New Orleans, was wrecked on the French coast near Cherbourg. She had on board 55 passengers and 22 of a crew, of whom only two were saved. The ship is a total loss.

PARIS, 16th Feb., 1860.—The absence of real freedom and liberty of speech and action in this country is concealed under such gorgeous outward trappings, and often by such plausible pretensions to the enjoyment of those very privileges which have no existence, that one is apt, at intervals, when the government has no particular motive for the display of its extraordinary powers, or when the popular and the imperial will—as in the case of the Savoy question for instance—run in perfect harmony together—to become blind to the deficiency, and even fancy that one's national prejudice against certain forms of government may have warped one's judgment and induced one to regard them as worse than they really are. There is a swaggering form of speech affected in the semi-official journals which sometimes cheats one into the stumbling belief of the genuineness of their laudations; while on the contrary the tone of the general press is pitched at so low a key as to be altogether unavailing to arouse one from these agreeable but deceitful hallucinations. It is only when some new and startling effect is exhibited of the irresistible authority with which the executive is really armed, that the momentary discussion passes and one again congratulates himself upon being neither a subject nor citizen of a state which "makes war for an idea" and is the champion of all "liberties" save its own.

I could not help indulging in some such cogitations on the above when I cast my eyes on the *Moniteur* of this morning and found there another of these "Reports" to the Emperor by which M. Billault is signalling his reign as the Minister of the Interior. The Minister informs his master that the journal *La Bretagne*, a west country newspaper, as its name imports and one, I believe, of great respectability—had had the audacity to lay the following statement before its readers: "At the moment," it said, "when an inexplicable revulsion of opinion in the highest regions of power spread alarm and consternation through all Catholic hearts several deputies, hitherto sincerely devoted to the imperial dynasty and policy spontaneously assembled at Paris from the remotest points of France and concerted among themselves as to the means of bringing the truth to the foot of the throne." The result of their deliberations, the *Bretagne* went on to say, was an "address," signed by three members of the Corps Legislatif, containing a sort of protest against the policy of the Emperor on the Roman question, and concluding by these words: "It is for the sake of yourself, sire, and of your dynasty that we deplore the uncertainty which reigns at the moment, and which by being prolonged must separate from you all sincere Catholics." Finally, *La Bretagne* added: "The only answer which the parties who signed the above address have ever received has been the suppression of the *Univers*: their uncertainty has been put an end to."

Such was the bill of indictment against the *Bretagne*; and not detecting anything remarkably hein-

ous in the accusations themselves, I cast my eye rapidly down the Report, expecting every moment to find it revealed that the whole story was a base fabrication; that no such meeting of deputies, or address or protest had ever been thought of, drafted, or drawn down the ministerial reputation. But no—I found no such assertion, nor any such denial of the facts stated; and I anticipated; and I arrived at the end of the document only to discover that, for the few lines quoted above, *La Bretagne* was suppressed accordingly by an imperial decree under the Emperor's own hand!

Now I venture very humbly to submit that such an act as the above is an example of rash tyranny and of the most odious despotism; and reveals the ulcer which lies beneath all the splendor of this brilliant country in all its hideousness. Why, the Bishop of Orleans has published twice as much with impunity in his letters and pamphlets! So that to the hideousness of this act is added its cowardliness, inasmuch as it strikes a puny opponent when a stronger one is allowed to go scatheless. And does the Emperor really think that he will regain the "Catholic hearts" which he is asserted to have lost by such proceedings as these? The mode which he adopts to do so, reminds me of the story told in the amusing memoirs of the Court of Frederic II. of Prussia, of whom his subjects were greatly afraid, but still more afraid to exhibit their fears. Walking out one day, as he was used to do, the King was seen approaching by a tailor, who forthwith took to his heels. But his Majesty had espied him, and made chase, greatly offended at the display of this want of confidence. Overtaking his victim, the monarch angrily demanded:—"Why did you run away, sir?" "I was afraid," said the tailor. "But I forbid you to be afraid," cried Frederic; "I insist upon your loving me!"—Alas! there are feelings which come not "upon compulsion" and laugh at the command of kings!

The suppression of *La Bretagne* is not the only act of rigor against the press which has signaled the past week. Within the last few days *La Presse* has received a first, and the *Gazette de France* a second "warning," which places the latter journal on the very brink of dissolution. I need hardly remark how serious an affair to those concerned is the sudden "suppression" of a journal. That of the *Univers* cost M. Tacconet, its sole proprietor, a loss of 500,000 francs at which the property was valued. Its chief editor, Mr. Veillot, found himself at once minus 25,000 francs per annum, and a large staff of more humble employees were at once thrown out of their daily bread by a stroke of the imperial and ministerial pens. The suppression of *La Bretagne* in a prominent town, where employment is obtained with greater difficulty, though less costly, perhaps, must create greater suffering.

La Presse was warned, seemingly, for no other cause than declaring that the "immense majority" asserted to exist in Savoy in favor of annexation was no where to be found; at least it can discover nothing else in the incriminated article which can at all account for such a visitation. The offence of the *Gazette* was that it traversed the Concordat, and did not treat the great act of Napoleon I. with sufficient respect.

The *Stiele* is preparing to institute a criminal prosecution against M. de Courcelles, Bishop of Orleans, for defamation, in having designated the writers in that journal as "*des gens sans honneur*." This is "Grandeur" in a fair way of being brought to trial in a public court, to the great scandal of the Catholic world. It is said that Jules Favre, the well known republican lawyer, is retained against him, and that Mr. Berryer, the legitimist advocate, will defend the Bishop.—*Correspondent of the N.Y. Journal of Commerce.*

ITALY.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Florence, says:—

"I am able to give you some information about the arrangement which was agreed upon at Turin between the Minister President and the Governor of the Emilia. This latter province is to choose its representatives, observing as rigorously as possible the dispositions of the Piedmontese electoral law. The deputies thus elected will assemble and give their vote for or against the annexation. If, as it is confidently expected, the vote should be for the first alternative, they are to transfer their meetings to Turin, and ask to be admitted into the national Parliament, which will be assembled about that time. —Ricasoli has not been at Turin, but the *entente* with the Tuscan Government is not the less complete for that. M. Mussari, formerly director of the official *Gazette*, was sent a few days ago to Florence, to come to an understanding with the Tuscan Government, which is to act in precisely the same manner."

Since the propositions were made by England the rumors of an intention on the part of the Sardinian Government to take immediate possession of Central Italy have died away. While things are going on so smoothly, all extra exertion and risk would be useless, if not detrimental.

From the same source we glean some valuable information as to the progress of the Protestant Faith in Italy:—

I find it necessary once more to return to the subject of the Tuscan Evangelicals. The little congregation in Piazza Barbano is still flourishing, though its meetings are not only held with closed doors, but the police have directed the brethren to have a knocker to those doors, so that strangers going for admittance must comply with the words of the precept, "Knock and it shall be opened unto you." I had the curiosity to attend one of the evening meetings, and heard from one of the "Evangelists" or preachers, a sermon which struck me as being certainly not above the average of the discourses one hears on a fine summer afternoon under a broad canopy horse-chestnut tree in Regent's Park from some of those unlicensed orators whom the police bid to "move on." I have been assured, however, that the orators who hold forth at the same place on other evenings, especially Barsali the carpenter, and Fabroni, also a working man, are better worth hearing. Besides this sect, which is perfectly nameless, headless, and, above all things, priestless, we have a Waldensian congregation meeting every Sunday at the Swiss and Scotch Presbyterian Chapel. These latter are pure Calvinists. The former have adopted the forms, if not the dogmas, of the Plymouth Brethren, and are charged by their ill-wishers with entertaining Socialist notions.

Besides these little communities, whose branches now spread all over Tuscany and Romagna, we have sanguine people from England eager to introduce religious freedom in these districts—in fact, long before it can be firmly established by right. A gentleman connected with the Irvingites, or New Lights, or "Catholic Apostolic," as they call themselves, has lately been applying to the Minister of Public Worship and the Prefect of Police for permission to perform Divine service in a private apartment. He is to be assisted by some Italians, chiefly converted priests. These gentlemen seemed convinced that a sect like that of Gordon-square community, which still preserves not a little of the pomp and circumstance of the Roman Church, may attract the Italians—a people essentially artistic and fond of show and ceremony—better than the dry and stiff manner of worship of rigid Calvinism, or than the somewhat anarchic assemblage of popular Evangelism. The Evangelists on the contrary, hold that the Italians must be and are so utterly sick of their priests that nothing is likely to take with them so soon as a community spinning all hierarchy; they refer their opponents to the success of the Lutheran Reformation when in Italy, and in Tuscany especially, sprang up the Socii, the Ochini, the Peter Martyrs, the Ornesecchi, and all the boldest and most uncompromising innovators. With a people of strong feelings, they say, one extreme is most easily cured by the

opposite extreme. It is, in my own private opinion, however, that the extreme to which the Italians will prove to be prone, in the event of their being disgusted with their national Church, is a denial of all religion; and that the efforts of all these well meaning missionaries are likely to founder against that indifference, that spiritual death, which drives the most persevering theological instructors to despair.

Rome.—Advices inform us that the Papal Government is continuing its preparations for defence, and is perfectly confident of being able to maintain order under any contingency that could arise from merely Italian agencies of whatever character they may be. The *Times* in a leading article professes itself weary (as who is not?) of Italian affairs. The weariness of our contemporary is that we suspect which arises from deferred hope. The *Times* proposes that Italy shall be left to its own internal struggles. Such a course is for a hundred reasons impossible, but were it adopted the result would be certain enough. The existing situation compels a calculation of the probable issue of an appeal to force. The *Morning Chronicle*, the London French Imperial organ, assures us that Naples and Rome together can muster forces not much short of one hundred thousand good troops and their numbers are daily increasing. The insurgent provinces have not ventured to publish any official statement of the military strength at their disposal, but the number cannot be formidable, or we should not have silence on the point. Their want of an experienced commander (since Garibaldi's secession), and of efficient officers, is matter of notoriety. Sardinia's forces are great upon paper, but last spring the figures (says the *Chronicle*) proved delusive. On the eve of the war, she promised one hundred and fifty thousand men to co-operate with France, but when the day of trial came, barely forty thousand men were found to be available for service. The project of the *Tuzzone Armata*, a plan similar to our own Volunteer Rifle movement, was (for reasons known to our Foreign Secretary) nipped in the bud by the interference of the English Minister. Heaven forbid that civil war should rage in Italy! But if the dire necessity must come—and the probabilities daily gather strength—the friends of legitimacy and of right are not those who need to regard the issue with alarm, provided only the much-valued principle of non-intervention be loyally adhered to.—*Weekly Register.*

M. Veillot, the late editor of *L'Univers*, has arrived in the Eternal City. By a singular coincidence, he sailed from Marseilles in a vessel called *La Vaticane*. A foreign paper states that for many days prior to his departure the office of *L'Univers* was besieged by ecclesiastics and persons of the superior classes, who called to testify their respect. So numerous were the visitors, that the carriages had to file off, the visiting cards were sent in shoals, and continued to pour in from the provinces and from abroad, with letters, addresses, presents, &c. Several have offered large sums of money to M. Veillot. The best part of it is that men of opinions wholly different from that of the suppressed journal testified their hearty good-will on this occasion. "Amongst Catholics," says our informant, "there is now but one party; that of the Pope." That sentence was heard a thousand times repeated during the last few days that the office of the *Univers* continued open.—It is stated that M. Tacconet, the proprietor of the *Univers*, loses from 300,000 to 500,000 francs—£12,000 to 20,000 "but loses them willingly, because the Holy Father is in question."

On the subject of the *Times*'s "Owa Correspondent" whose brief sojourn at Rome we remarked upon last week, we (*Weekly Register*) have received the following letter:—

"Stafford Club, Feb. 15, 1860.
My Dear Sir—I enclose a copy of a note addressed by me last week to the Editor of the *Times*. I need hardly say I had no answer. The fact is, as you well know, that the *Times*'s correspondent at Rome, who was thence summarily dismissed a few days after his arrival, is the notorious Gallenga, whose malachite-handled stiletto and its possessor's intention of making the King of Sardinia share the same fate of Count Rossi, the Pope's minister in 1848, are fresh in the memory of all who followed the course of public events at that time. But of course, we are not surprised to find that the *Times*'s 'Own Correspondent' is a well-known political assassin. I would only call the attention of some of those good Catholics who believe in any degree in that unscrupulous journal's account of the state of things in Rome and Italy generally to the fact that the *Times* had suppressed the 'damning' name of their correspondent in Rome, and then launched one of its most ribald tirades of abuse against the Holy Father, and his Government for the expulsion of their 'anonymous' correspondent, as though he had been 'warned off' simply as a correspondent of the 'leading journal,' and not as a notorious political assassin. How long are we to be hoodwinked as a nation by this atrocious and systematic liar on a grand scale. I may add that whereas the *Times* lauds its innocent and 'highly respectable' correspondent's pecuniary loss, the fact is that the police offered him an ample compensation for the loss he might sustain by having engaged his apartments for some months. I have addressed a similar communication to various papers. You, at least, will not decline to insert it—I am, my dear sir, yours very sincerely,
J. L. PATTERSON.

[Copy.]

"To the Editor of the *Times*.
Sir—Will you oblige your readers by informing us whether I am right in believing Signor Gallenga your Roman correspondent, whose summary ejection from the Papal dominions you lamented in a recent leading article, is the same Signor Gallenga, who, at the instigation of Mazzini, attempted or undertook to assassinate the King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, in 1852? If, as I have reason to believe he is the same person, some light is thereby thrown on the proceeding of the Romagna police. Awaiting an early reply, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES LIND PATTERSON, M.A.
Stafford Club, Seville-row.
Feb. 9, 1860."

Rome, Feb. 6.—The testimonials of sympathy with the Holy Father continue rather to increase than diminish. They are all of them plain and outspoken upon the subject of his temporal rule, and they come not only from France, but from Piedmont, Savoy, and other parts of the kingdom of Sardinia. These things prove what I have several times told you, that even in that kingdom it is the few who have seized, by acts which I need not again detail, the government of the nation, and not the nation itself, which is the enemy of the Holy See. At the same time I own myself surprised at the courage with which the demonstration proves, for I know that there is as little real liberty for the weaker party in the revolutionized provinces of Italy as in any part of Europe. For instance, you may remember that I mentioned in Florence that the only sign of any popular feeling on behalf of Sardinia was in the writings on the walls and in miserable prints of Victor Emmanuel on the shop doors, &c. But how far were these demonstrations spontaneous? I will give you a sample. A very respectable woman, a dressmaker, a good deal employed by English visitors, one morning found one of those portraits pasted upon her door in the night. She indignantly tore it off. The same evening she was lodged in prison and kept there three days. That she was then released was attributed to foreign influence. That influence may be a mistake, but the facts are certain. I know enough of these countries already to see how easily a much stronger manifestation of feeling than has been made may be got up by such means. But what is really important is to trace the connection of these events with Piedmont, and that is clear. I have proof that not only in the revolted provinces, but at Rome itself, Sardinian money is the real agent in the work of revolution. In some instances this is hardly conceded. For instance, when the Sardinian ambassa-

dor was dismissed it was thought worth while to get up a demonstration of sympathy with him in Rome. Accordingly two pairs of hands were paid to all who called on him on a given day, and the number (I forget exactly the amount) was triumphantly published in the Sardinian papers. Other instances have come to my knowledge which I may mention on another occasion, but I am for many reasons obliged to say less than I know. Let me give, however, some illustrations of Sardinian liberty. An English Catholic layman who has occasion for some books of Jesuit theology, has written to me to bring them for him to England, if I do not come by way of Turin, for that another friend who was bringing them for him had had them seized there by the police. My informant is a gentleman, and a man of honor, on whom I can rely. I can also answer for another fact. The Catholics of Cologne sent an address to the Holy Father, the signatures to which were more numerous than have been annexed to any one other. They were, I am assured, 170,000; the authorities were informed of its having been sent, but it did not arrive. It was traced as far as Milan, a remonstrance was made, and after three weeks' delay, the address intercepted by the liberal government (through whose Post-office it had only to pass on its route) was at length forwarded. It is, perhaps, less astonishing that the French Government should do things of the same kind. It is certainly not scrupulous about them. For instance, I know that a bookseller here who has occasion to receive frequent packages of books from England found them always delayed, and that sometimes books were extracted. He remonstrated with the agent, through whose care they passed at Paris, and was assured that he had no alternative, being obliged to send the parcels before he forwarded them, to the Minister of State, at whose office they were opened and detained. The result was that the bookseller is obliged to have his parcels by the Peninsular and Oriental boats to Malin, where they are forwarded here, at the cost of considerable delay. I could name the particular book which had been more than once taken out of these parcels at Paris, as being unfavorable to the French Government. I am not surprised at these things, but I really am both surprised and ashamed to see English and professedly Liberal papers commending the most arbitrary acts of the Imperial Government, and that even on the precise subject of the press.—Yet so it is. The suppression of the *Univers* is applauded by the *Post*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Daily News*. What would be our chance of being allowed to defend the cause of the Church if the freedom of the English press depended on the will of a "Liberal" Government? I say once more, as I have often said before, thank for the British Constitution, the effect of which is that the Catholic Church has a freedom of action in England which it has nowhere else in Europe outside the States of the Church.

Meanwhile, nothing can be more evident than the strength which the cause of the Church is deriving from the great demonstration of its unity and agreement. Be the immediate result of the present demonstration what it may, this cannot fail to be its ultimate effect. Some 200,000,000 of men scattered through all nations, and animated by one spirit, would have considerable strength in any cause; but when united in the cause of right and justice, and acting as one man in defence of rights as clear as any on earth, to say the very least, it is hardly to be thought that they will ultimately waste their endeavors. For myself, I fully believe that the defection of Napoleon has done more good than harm in calling out the strength of the Catholic world. The reports from France itself are as cheering as those from any part of the world.

A communication from Rome to a Protestant journal (not of course in any sense an authority) speaks of certain measures said to be in contemplation. The first would be the excommunication of the King of Sardinia and of the Sovereigns who may resist him; next, the placing of their kingdoms under interdict; then, the convocation by the Pope of a general council to examine the question whether or not the fall of the temporal power of the Popes may not be ascribed to the imprudent concessions made by the Holy See in concordats, and whether those concessions ought not to be retracted as contrary to the principles of the Church.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives currency to some rumors relating to certain resolutions taken by the Holy See. Some of them go so far as that the Pope is taking his measures in the event of finding himself deprived of his liberty, and has handed over his spiritual powers to Cardinal Wiseman. Private letters announce an incessant interchange of Austrian and Neapolitan messengers going through Rome. Of course, it is supposed that this correspondence refers to the movement of the Neapolitan troops on the frontier of the Tronto; Cardinal Antonelli is said to have besought the King to prevent General Piazella marching across the borders, at least for the present.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times* correspondent writes to the following effect from Vienna:—

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—The leading organs of the German press still maintain that Austria has formally rejected the fourth of the propositions made by the British Government; but they are in error. Yesterday M. de Moustier had a long conference with Count Rechberg, but it is not likely to lead to any immediate change in the state of affairs in Italy, as this Cabinet will take no step of importance until it knows the result of the mission of Prince Alexander of Hesse, who is on his way to St. Petersburg with a letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Emperor Alexander. Those German organs of the press which are under the influence of this Government assert that there is now a great difference of opinion between the Czar and his Minister for Foreign Affairs in respect to the policy of the Emperor of the French, but it has not been in my power to obtain any confirmation of the statement here. It cannot be doubted that the confidence of the Emperor Alexander in the disinterestedness of Napoleon III. is shaken, but Russia is still suffering from the consequences of the war in the Crimea, and it is therefore unlikely that her Sovereign will allow himself to be persuaded to become a party to a coalition against France. It is probable that Austria could win Prince Gortschakoff if she would promise not to thwart the plans of Russia in European Turkey, but such a promise she is not likely to give, as the formation of a powerful South Slavonic State would seriously imperil the existence of this empire."

The notion begins here also to gain ground, that the Sardinian Government has yielded the point as to the annexation of Savoy to France. Cavour and the statesmen of his school resisted the claims of the French Emperor as both unjust and inexpedient. Clearly Savoy had been promised upon contingencies which have not ripened into facts. So long as Venice was Austrian, King Victor Emmanuel could not honestly be called upon to interrogate his Sardinian subjects as to their willingness to become French. Napoleon III., however, insisted upon his pound of Sardinian flesh; and Piedmont has not too many friends among the European Powers to venture upon open hostilities with France before his negotiations are in any manner settled with Austria. The cession of Savoy was made *sine qua non* to the annexation of Central Italy, and the Turin Cabinet give in, so far at least as to allow an appeal to the people of Savoy, the decision of whom, under such circumstances, will not long be doubtful.

Go far as France, England, and Sardinia have the means of settling matters, these matters are here considered as settled. Austria will not be pleased with the arrangement, nor will Rome nor Naples; but men are rather inclined to hope that, left to their own resources and devices, these Powers will not be in a position to dispute the new order of things rising under such mighty auspices. Austria, however, assumes a silent and sullen behaviour;—while, for their own part, her southern allies—the

Pope and King of the Two Sicilies—set up an intolerable clamour, bluster and threaten, and loudly announce the forthcoming hour of retribution and reverse of fortune. Austria swells the ranks of her army, and supplies recruits for the Pontifical and even for the Neapolitan army. She lines the ramparts of Verona and Mantua with rifled cannon; she substitutes precious bronze instead of old iron. Is she determined to strike one more blow? Will she venture to grapple with such fearful odds as Italy, France, and England are now in a condition to bring to bear against her? Does she only gather resolution from despair, and is she making ready for an heroic fall? Does she hope to have by her side all the array of Prussia, Germany, and Russia, now that these great Powers have some reason to be alarmed at the ambition of France, and to apprehend that her attaining her "natural frontiers" on the Alps will embolden her soon to make a dash for her no less "natural boundaries" on the Rhine?

These are the questions which toss about men's thoughts in this part of the world at this extremely critical juncture. The winter of this year is severe, but cannot be eternal, yet six weeks, yet two months, and troops will be enabled to leave their winter quarters in these southern latitudes. Will time be given to France and England, to Northern and Central Italy, to arrange their little differences before the sun enters the constellation of Aries?—Or will diplomats and deputies be busy still with the discussion of some knotty points when the cannon on the Mincio comes roughly to awaken them from their easy slumbers with a clap of thunder analogous to that which broke up the Vienna Protocols at the announcement of the first Napoleon's flight from Elba?

Most of the Italians I see here have firm faith in the inevitableness of war; and since the present negotiations show a tendency to consummate the sacrifice of Venice, and to leave the Papal question unsolved, they are not unwilling that cannon and bayonet should hold their fearful, but perhaps salutary, influence yet for a season.—*Times's cor.*

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The enlistments for the military service of His Holiness are always going on successively. Men from all parts—from Bavaria, Prussia, Holland, &c.—arrive here to enter into the Pontifical army. More than 150 officers, from all parts of Germany, ask to be admitted into the army of the Holy See. I may mention, among others, as a fine example of disinterestedness, that of Count Henry Von Coudehorst, who has left his position as colonel in active service of a cavalry regiment in the Austrian army, to enter the service of the Holy Father with any grade that may be awarded to him. His quality of Knight of the Teutonic order contributed, doubtless, a great deal in arriving at this decision.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received in Paris from St. Petersburg, dated the 6th ult.:

There is a dull fermentation at work in the interior; it is, nevertheless, intense. Young Russia is fomenting hatred against the great landed proprietors. The serfs, irritated by continual agitation, and by the delay opposed to their emancipation, are disposed to rise in insurrection. In fact, there exists a conspiracy, the more dangerous as the leaders are unknown. Every serf is a conspirator, because he is the enemy of his master. In Little Russia, where the Orloff family have immense estates, the excitement is so great among the peasants that the nobility live in fear of being assassinated. It is said that many of them sleep with a revolver under their pillow. Troops are dispersed through districts where formerly there was no garrison, as a precaution against insurrection. Should circumstances cause Russia to declare war, a great part of her military force would be paralyzed by the necessity for maintaining tranquillity at home. It is true that the army is recruited with wonderful facility, inasmuch as any man who once enters the service of the Crown cannot again be reduced to slavery. Peasants who formerly crouched in presence of their masters now maintain an insolent bearing, and refuse to work even for payment. They rely on the protection of their Emperor, and on that of the more elevated functionaries."

The subjoined extract from *Blackwood's Magazine* on the question of the temporal authority of the Pope, is valuable, as showing that spite of his Protestant prejudices, the writer feels himself compelled to recognise the justice of the Papal claims, and the injustice with which Pius IX. has been treated by Louis Napoleon. Having discussed the question of the Duchies, the writer goes on to say:—

"The Legations stand on a different footing.—There is rebellion indeed in the Papal States, but the Pope has not abandoned his territory, or yielded one iota of his authority. He protests that he can put that rebellion down, and insist on his right, at all events, to make the attempt. That right would be very difficult to deny. We are no admirers of the Pontiff, or of the fabric of which he is the head. We deny altogether his spiritual jurisdiction and asserted supremacy, and we are well aware of the many evils inseparably connected with Romanism. But we cannot forget that the Pope is also a temporal sovereign. As such, he has certain rights and claims which we must not ignore, because he happens at the same time to be a priest. We must not let our Protestant feelings carry us too far in a matter such as this; for, after all, the Pope is a Christian, which the Sultan is not; and if we did not hesitate to exclaim against the proposed robbery of Giant Pagan, we cannot consistently approve the spoliation of Giant Pope. We cannot help expressing our opinion that the recent letter from the Emperor to the Pope, desiring him to surrender his territory, was a most barefaced, impudent, and insulting document, considering the quarter from which it came. Why, it is scarce ten years ago since this very man—the eldest son of the Church, as he is absurdly called—sent an army to put down the Revolutionists then triumphant in Rome, and to bring back the Pope, who had taken refuge at Gaeta; and over since Rome has been occupied by the French. What has led to such a mighty change of sentiment—such a singular alteration of policy? It is worth while considering that, for it is the key to the whole mystery. Why did he interfere for the Pope in 1849? We reply, because Rome had then declared herself to be a republic, a form of government which is not more obnoxious to the Czar of Muscovy than to the Emperor of the French. To recognise a republic then and there, would have been to forfeit future chances. It was far better policy to restore the Pope and to garrison Rome; because his weakness, and the predominance of French arms in the capital, could at any time allow the protector to seize upon that which he was protecting—to give the "eldest son" the opportunity of seizing on the possessions of the father! Why does he desire the Pontiff now, in that fine oracular style of his, laying the blame on "the inexorable logic of events" to strip and denude?—Simply because it is his interest to have the Legations, in addition to the Duchies, in order to found a French kingdom of Central Italy, which, being established, will, as we have already said, enable him to command the whole peninsula, and give him the command not only of the Adriatic, but of the Mediterranean.—*Blackwood, Feb.*

HAPPINESS.—The most common error of our men and women is that of looking for happiness outside of useful work. It has never yet been found when sought; and never will be while the world stands; and the sooner this truth is learned the better for every one. If you doubt the proposition, glance around among your friends and acquaintances and select those who appear to have the most enjoyment in life. Are they the idlers and pleasure seek-

are, or the earnest workers? We know what your answer will be.

Complaints against the existing school system of Upper Canada are not confined to Catholics, as the following extract from a communication to the Hamilton Spectator will suffice to show:—

Sir, Dr. Hurlbut, at the recent Convention, was right when he said that he considered it but justice that Roman Catholics should have separate schools. I have little in common with the Roman Catholic, though I cordially agree with him in the belief that Education should have religion for its basis. It is no business of mine to school him into what I conceive to be a sound scriptural creed, and to tell him that if he fails to espouse my views, his hopes for the future are dependent for their existence on an insecure foundation.

Enough for me to believe that he is a conscientious man; and that agreeably to the word of God, as he understands it, he is desirous to train up his children in the way they should go.

And I will add that, in the rigid performance of his duty, he is characterized by less pomp and pretence than are the patrons and leaders of camp meetings, tea meetings, and love feasts. Yes, verily, in the one case you have dignity, decorum, and apparently becoming solemnity; in the other you have upstart conversions, questionable experiences, unearthly howlings, and outrageous exhibitions, doing violence to human nature, and calling for the interposition of the civil magistrate.

For the aggrandisement of this latter class of would-be pious religionists, the Common Schools, as at present constituted, serve a good purpose.

The youth of Canada repair to the school in quest of bread, and they must be content with a stone; and they grow up utter strangers to the doctrines of "pure and undefiled religion," and become an easy prey to the nostrums of the unvarnished quack, or the maniacal ravings and writhings of a Methodist camp preacher.

To better this mournful state of things, let religion have its legitimate place in our Common Schools;—let the granting of third class certificates cease and determine for ever; let separate schools be erected and put into operation, *quam primum*, wherever they are needed and wanted; let Catholic and Protestant enter into an honorable rivalry whereby the best interests of the rising generation may be most efficiently promoted; and then, but not till then, may Canada aspire after the possession of that righteousness which alone exalteth a nation.

SCURBAN.

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. *Bulletin of the 24th July says:*—Realizing the true sense of responsibility attaching to the Editor of and Publisher of a widely-circulated journal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medical compound the real virtue of which we could not conscientiously indorse. This balsamic compound has become a home fixture; and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial or Pulmonary Complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

The following Certificate from a distinguished gentleman is equally conclusive:— From Rev. Henry Wood, formerly Editor of the Congregational Journal, Concord, N. H., more recently American Consul at Beyroot, Syria, and now Chaplain in the Navy.

CONCORD, N. H., March 2. Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co.,—Gentlemen:—Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my Lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of *Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry*, without confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly, HENRY WOOD.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston; and for sale at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage, & Co.; Carter, Kerry, & Co.; S. J. Lyman, and by Druggists generally.

EXCELLENT TOILET ARTICLES.—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., of Boston are the manufacturers of a number of articles for the toilet, which are extremely popular among those who give special attention their personal appearance. The Cocaine, for the hair, the Oriental Tooth Wash, and the Kallistone, are all excellent articles, and free from the deleterious compounds which render the use of toilet articles so frequently injurious.—N. Y. Chronicle.

Wholesale & Retail, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; S. J. Lyman; Lamplough & Campbell, and by Druggists generally.

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of St. JULIENNE will require, on the First of July next, a FEMALE TEACHER; one who will be able to instruct in both English and French. Address by letter, prepaid, to A. H. De Caussin, Secretary-Treasurer. March 9, 1860.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY, PIANO FORTE TUNER, (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce.) BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighboring towns, that he has commenced TUNING PIANOS on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great St. James Street, will meet with strict attention. March 9, 1860.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Sunday, the 26th February, in St. Lawrence Main Street, a Lady's MINK GAUNLET.—Whoever leaves it at the Office of this paper will receive the above Reward.

SYSTEM.

EVERY great movement is usually the result of systematic action. The sudden and impulsive efforts of men will sometimes carry out the object in view, but seldom are such results to be recognised by a permanency of character. The laws were established on and are administered by system; cities are built, countries marked out, roads formed, farms cropped and harvests saved, all by certain processes or systems. Remove system for one week or one day and mark the result; but you cannot, for it is the very life of society. Without order and system the various grades of society would commingle into one confused mass; the worse dregs would be stirred up, and those wild passions let loose would spread terror and disorder everywhere.

System governs the army and the civil codes without which no nation could stand; it is the lever by which individuals and nations rise to their proper positions; it controls the steam and directs the vessel's course; it built the pyramids amidst a deluge of sand; it makes signals under the wide Atlantic; and that prodigious structure which lies across the great St. Lawrence, resting on its mighty piers, enveloped in sheets of iron, bolted, and locked perhaps till the end of time, is one of the greatest triumphs of system associated with genius and art, of which this age can boast. System is as essential in commerce as it is in engineering, architecture, or navigation.

The excellent system that is observed in the Business Departments at the CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street, is a proof of its application in the commercial, as well as in the higher walks of professional and scientific pursuit.

THE CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

The system is strictly One Price. Each piece of Cloth or Tweed, &c., has the lowest price distinctly marked in plain figures. Gentlemen will save considerably by visiting this establishment, the Latest Styles in the Gentlemen's Dress Department are now exhibiting. J. IVENS.

March 8.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, (Corner of King and William Streets), MONTREAL.

IS NOW OPEN.

And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals. A letter addressed "To Teacher," in care of True Witness, will meet with prompt attention.

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.



THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may be required.

These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICKERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elasticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great distance.

Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are consequently more easily rung; and owing to the density and also to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with ordinary usage.

These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.; and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very material saving in price.

CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper usage, in any climate. Printed Circulars, with descriptions, recommendations, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to PROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal, Agents for Canada.

January 7.

M. TEEFY,

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, C.W., COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, CONVEYANCER, &c., AND GENERAL AGENT.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARIA MOORE,

a native of the county Westmeath, Ireland, who left Montreal about 4 years ago, by her Brother, William Moore. Address to this office.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale BELLS, an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-Bells, boat, Locomotive, Planation, School-Bells. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS approved and durable manner. For full BELLS particulars as to many recent improvements, warranties, diameter of Bells, space BELLS occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS, &c., send for a circular. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION

IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

OF CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL;

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

M. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

M. P. GARNOT, Professor of French.

M. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study.

FIRST YEAR:

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Preparatory Class: Religion; English and French Reading; Calligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR:

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading; Etymology; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar; The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR:

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading with explanations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic; (with all the rules of Commerce); English and French Syntax; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR:

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Grammar (French and English); all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography; History of Canada, under the dominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English; Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR:

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; Eloquence, English and French; French and English Literature; Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry; Commercial Economy; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music.

N.B.—As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to the school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of their lessons.

Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their children.

The Religious instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a week in French and English.

Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will be procured.

The duties of the School will be resumed at Nine A.M., on MONDAY next, 23d current.

For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School, U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur, Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced By the entire Press of the Country, to be "The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

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Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on hand.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Diseases: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blisters, Boils, Itch, and all Skin Diseases.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous Infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in boils on my hands and arms; sometimes it formed a hard and indurated mass at the base of my neck, and I had to have it cut out. It also broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and troublesome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without success. I then read of your Sarsaparilla, and got it and used it till it cured me. I took it as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. Now and healthy skin again began to form under the scalp, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear and I am free from all the disorder which grew worse. At length I was enabled to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an abstractive (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you much must be good. I read it carefully and got it and used it till it cured me. I took it as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. Now and healthy skin again began to form under the scalp, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear and I am free from all the disorder which grew worse. At length I was enabled to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an abstractive (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you much must be good. I read it carefully and got it and used it till it cured me. I took it as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. Now and healthy skin again began to form under the scalp, which after a while fell off. 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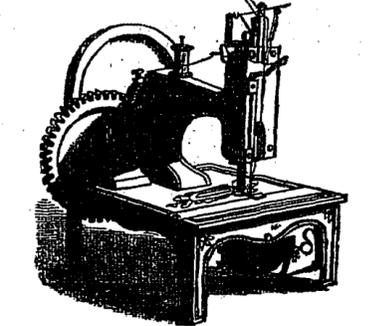
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For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease fresh in hair to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston—

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum, ANTONIA. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.