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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

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No. 47.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

In the province of Munster, and at the very mouth of the river Blackwater, stands the an-.....cient town of Youghal; immediately in front of ait, beyond the river, on the county Waterford side, rises the bold promontory of Ardinore, exhibiting still, in perfect preservation, its old ve- came on his listening ear, save the occasional fall nerable round tower which many a mariner's eye of a water-drop from the ceiling. Still it was cliff with a fearful roar. There was, too, a has viewed, in storm and in calm. The line of certain the victims were inside, and as the loud coast, here, is high and precipitous, displaying demands for their surrender were either not heard huge rocks, torn by the fury of the ocean from or not headed, their persecutors proceeded to the spy was creeping along on his way to the the mountain side. Here are, also, deep and dreary caves formed by the edge of the wave, traordinary in these drear days of our history. and so spacious that the sail boat often rests under their adamantine roofs, while those on board listen with silent awe to the rumbling echo of the waters, as they tumble through the chasms, of rubble stone was raised, the chinks and creor issue from narrow passages in the distant and vices of which were filled up with the claming All in vain! the spot on which he planted his dark recesses of the mountain.

This place was not without its utility in the penal times. With the so-called Reformation, the fury of fanaticism and destruction swept over all the religious establishments in and near Youghal. The two monasteries, Franciscan and Dominican, were dooined to ruin, and the noble parish church, in the erection of which kings, princes, and even Popes, had taken a part, was now converted into a new and strange worship, to suit the character of that cold and unpoetical of the primitive faith, this church is found at the rest of the party of what he had been seen .-present day - the great eastern window has perished—the stained glass is gone, broken into fragments, because it exhibited the figures of Christian saints—the roof, too, has fallen; and running the eye over the massive curves and sition or fear of danger, lights were procured, moss-grown mullions of this beautiful relic, the and in they moved to examine the retreat. beholder may now survey the broad expanse of

But other objects were there, destined for still greater desecration: crosses adorned the summit of the building and the several portals or figures cut in stone around the gothic arches :these the Inconclast spared not-for art was not respected by the Vandals of the penal times, nor would the creations of a Phidias or an Angelo have been spared in the frenzy of those days.

While His churches were thus seized upon and their ornaments shivered into dust, the Catholic worshipper was hunted to the forests, glens and mountains. Even at the holy well, or fountain, where his forefathers had congregated of old, he was not permitted to adore his God .-Acts of parliament had banned the ancient faith. It was then that these caves along the sea-coast at Ardmore, became retreats of the persecuted Catholics, and in them they met, like the ancient Christians in the catacombs of Rome, to celebrate the holy mysteries of religion. Stealthily, and not without gloomy fears, did they pass one by one into the cavern where they had arranged to meet the priest on Sunday, to offer for them the holy Sacrifice of the Mass. In these drear abodes of the sea-bird, was the water of baptism poured on the head of the new-born infant, and here, too, the marriage vow was made and blessed. But the spy, or priest-catcher, was ever on the watch, and dogged the hunted Catholic even to this last refuge.

The priest-catcher, of whom we would speak, had been a Catholic, but he bartered his soul to Satan, and many of his brethren to the prosecutor, for English gold. In his features might be traced the malice of his mind. A fiend in human shape-lost to every generous feeling, and as insensible to pity and suffering, as the lictor who lashed our Lord at the pillar. It was said that he had a wife and children; and such was the savageness of his nature, that even on them he did not bestow ordinary affection. Religion he had not a though at times when there was an occasional relaxation of the penal, he used, occasionally, to be observed at mass, reading-a prayer-book? no, but some old act of parliament. But the mask was now thrown off completely, he was avowedly, an unbeliever, heartless and cold, on whose hardened brow might be distinctly traced the worse and herce passions of a demon.

One holy sabbath, the Catholics had assembled, and were one by one, proceeding to the wild rockschapel, on the beach, when the spy, with a number of his accomplices, concealed himself at some distance and there waited until the last of the worshippers had stealthily entered the cavern. He watched closely, but could not ascertain whether the priest was amongst them; for in those days the rude dress of the person concealed the character of him who might have spent many a happy year amidst high-minded and polished associates, in the academic halls of Rome or Salamanca. Nor long did the priest-hunter

* In 1468, Pope Paul II. published a bull, granting an indulgence to such persons as contributed, by pecuniary aid or personal services, to the rebuilding and enlarging of St. Mary's church, at Youghal.

wait, but, creeping from his lurking place like a were-wolf on the trail, proceeded at once to the mouth of the cave, and with loud shouts commanded the "bloody idolators" to surrender the priest." There was no reply. Entering the cave as far as the daylight permitted, no sound

A large quantity of furze-faggots was pressed into the mouth of the cavern. Between that combustible heap and the outer entrance, a wall sea-weed of the shore. Then through a small feet to take that view, was covered by the aperture, left for the purpose, fire was introduced. The crackling element threw out large volumes | if heard, could have been of no avail, as no buof smoke, and fragments of the rock, split by man being could approach the spot he now octhe fury of the flames, fell down, and blocked up cupied. The voice, however, was heard by perall chance of escape for those within. Eagerly did the priest-hunter listen, but no voice was they? They came to the very verge of the heard from the inside. Could there be any pos- frightful precipice, but he saw they were not his sibility of escape? One of the party was ordered to ascend the cliff, and take a survey of struggle against the surf, and it was manifest that the upper ground. He saw a volume of smoke his strength and courage were giving way. The creed what a transformation had not the vener- rising out of the field at a short distance, and on able edifice to undergo! The varied beauties of reaching the spot, found it to be aperture in rising out of the field at a short distance, and on people on the cliff evinced no small anxiety about the high gothic ceiling were concealed from view which he could trace the foot-marks of persons auce. After a considerable period of desperate by a wretched curtain of mortar. With that as if coming up out of the cave. Disappoint- struggle, during which he had been for some moscreen between the worshipper and the emblems | ment seized him, and he hastened to inform the After a little observation, the conviction of a sad failure dashed their spirits for the moment.

The fire was allowed to burn itself out, and as they might now enter the cave without oppo-

After passing through several windings without noticing anything remarkable, they entered a spacious room, at one extremity of which appeared some articles on a projecting shelf of the rock. Approaching they found it was a rude gates, exhibiting on the outside, innumerable altar, with candlesticks, chalice, and missal resting upon it, and the candles appeared as if recently extinguished. Another discovery was made -it was the body of the priest in his vestments. It was in a reclining posture, pressed up against the side of the rock, to which he had staggered for support, or to get a little air from some chasin. At a short distance, on the opposite side of the altar, was also found the lifeless body of a young female, about eighteen years of age. holding a white linen cloth in her hands. The minutest search revealed nothing clae, except, indeed, the traces of many footsteps around the

> The reader is necessarily anxious for an explanation of these strange facts. It was furnished by the relation of the persons who had escaped.

> At the time that the effects of the fire began to be felt inside, Mass bad already been commenced, and the priest had arrived at the most solemn part of the Sacrifice when be could not depart or cease even at the peril of his life .-The attendants feeling no such difficulty, fled, and saved themselves by the passage above the cliff. In their anxiety for his safety they urged the priest to fly with them, and also her whose lifeless body was found in the cave. The former made no reply, but proceeded with the service: the latter whose name was Nora, with the devotedness of a kind, spirited girl declared she would not forsake her venerable friend and pastor. She was to have communicated, too, on that day, and this explains the eircumstance of her being found with a portion of the altar linen grasped firmly in her hands. It was manifest she had obtained the object of her devotional wishes, as the appearance of the chalice, the altar, all, clearly proved the sacrifice to have been just finished when the breath of death reached them.

> Skinner Dhuv, the spy (for such was his name -a name of terror-the adjunct dhuy or black. being given him by the people to express traits of person as well as of character), wishing to make the most of his present success, determined on leaving the bodies in the cave, hoping that when their friends came to take them away they could not escape his snares. To remove all suspicious of such intention, he and his party moved off towards Youghal, without appearing to have made any discovery. When arrived at a small promontory which cut off all view from the ground near the cave, they retired for the purpose of concealment under a projecting rock, while Skinner Dhuy crept back again through the dark and narrow passages, to watch the

* Major-General Ludlow speaks exultingly; of one of these facts as having been achieved by himself in Dundalk After describing the mode of smothering those in the cave, Ludlow says, that "among the dead they found the priest's robes, a crucifix, chalice, and other farniture of that kind."-See Ludlow's Memoirs, published in 1569.

movement of those he knew would come to look after their friends, and give the alarm.

The day which up to the present moment was calm and sunny, suddenly changed. The wind rose, black clouds drifted from the sea towards the land, and the tide which had been for some time on the ebb rushed to the base of the drizzling rain, not a little increased by the foam and spray from the billows. In the meantime cave, so intent on his object, and fearful of being seen, that he never adverted to his danger till he found himself beammed in by the sea in a small bay, from which the rocks rose perpendicular .-The tide was still rushing on. He cast a wild look around, seeking some passage to escape. waters. He uttered a fearful yell, which even sons on the very summit of the cliff. Who were party. By this time he had thrice fallen in his him, but it was impossible to render any assistments frequently under water, a heavy wave came on, threw him down, and on its return, after breaking on the rocks, it was seen dragging the body apparently motionless, out to sea.

A thrill of horror passed the spectators above, and one exclaimed-" A prayer for his soul!"-They all fell on their knees, their eyes continuing still rivetted on the snot where the body disappeared. After some moments they rose, and he who had called for the prayer said :- "Tho he is the murderer of my daughter, and of our good and faithful priest, I forgive him; and may God forgive him!" "Amen!" resounded from

By the report of a person who had entered the cave at the departure therefrom of the spy and his party, they had been made aware of the of their battalions in the fight or in the retreat advanced civilization, she has never been able to sad catastrophe, and were waiting an opportu-nity to remove the dead bodies. This they were now afforded by the death of Skinner, and the escape of his less ardent associates.

Long in the memory, and afterwards in the traditions of the simple people of that remote district, did the terrible occurrence survive .-Their imaginations chained the ghost of the spy to the spot on which he died, as a punishment for his erime. And when the sea is more than usually troubled, particularly at night, the herdsman returning from his cattle, or the fisherman from the beach, is even now accustomed to tell his friends at the fire-side how he heard the agonized scream of Skinner Dhur, high above the roaring of the winds, and the ever-restless dashing of the breakers. It is the coloring of funcy, this, but it is also an evidence of that horror which the faithful Irish entertain for the renegade. Need we say it is also a proof of their deen-seated sympathy for those who stood by their holy creed, when stupid bigotry banned the religion of Peter and l'ius IX .- Duffu's Lrish Catholic Magazine.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON INDIA. (Prom the Dublin Cutholic Tetegraph.)

England has now entered on the second year of her campaign in India; and from the accurate information that can be gleaned from all sources of intelligence, it would seem as if the spirit of rebellion has rather increased than diminished; and that the ultimate success of the English arms is more distant than ever. The assault and the possession of the in a cities of Delhi and Lucknow are, undoubtedly, brilliant instances of strategy and courage which have not been surpassed in modern warfare; the names of the generals who led their brave companions on these crimooned fields of British and hish glory will be handed down to posterity as examples of mil ary eminence and as objects of national love. But these victories have been folloged by no great practical advantages; on the contrary, England has lost more than she gained in these triumphe; English blood and English treasme, when weighed in a just balance, are by far a greater loss than all we have acquired by these transcendant conflicts; and as an ancient general once said, after a successful battle-" Another such victory and

The hot season has now set in, when the Sepoys can march forty miles a day succe-sively for several days, and are even said to be able to accomplish, when hard pressed, sixty miles; while

fatigue will thin the English ranks more than the bullet and the sword, the Hindoos are now " simultaneously" collecting several small arm'es at several distant points. Their movements are so rapid the Europeans cannot overtake them: their points of concentration are so distant they can mature their plans, perfect their commissariat, organise their forces, and be provided with all the munitions of war without fear of molestation; and lastly, they are convinced that as the English army is so small the Commander-in-Chief cannot divide his forces into sections to attack at once the various and distant positions which they at this moment occupy, in compact and well appointed numbers .-Experience has taught them that their own forces, however numerous, have been on almost all occasions, beaten by a handful of English troops; they have, therefore, in this year changed their tactics; they now assemble on several distant points; and they hope that sickness and climate will waste and conquer the army which they are unable to withstand in pitched battle or regu-

This is the most dangerous feature which the Indian war has yet assumed. The climate now is so intensely hot these men require small covering, while they sleep in the open air on the ground: their constitution as well as their religion require little food, and this food is me ely boiled rice and vegetables; hence their commissoriat is easily furnished; while they can run like hares, climb trees and rocks like cats, d's appearing and re-assembling before the enemy like a flock of wolves. Being thus educated in two modes of warfare-namely, their own guerilla fashion and the English skilled manœuvre, the Eastern mutiny has assumed a most formidahle aspect; and no doubt is now entertained in France, in Austria, and in Russia, that if the Sepoys carry out their present military scheme with skill and perseverance, the Indian empire must be necessarily lost to England. In the case before us the defeat of a Sepoy army, the taking of armed forts, the possession of fortified cities, have no sensible effect on the rebel cause : they assemble again on new points and make the same hostile demonstrations as before their defeat. Neither does it appear that the slaughter diminishes to any despairing extent, the surviving forces; the hostile population being counted name, trust in her national honor, or confidence in by tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions, tens of millions, and hundreds of miltions, it follows that all the men who can be killed by British valor make no sensible diminution of the enemy. After the successful sieges of Delhi and Lucknow their heaten forces seemed as unthinged and as numerous as the day hefore the battle: the hundreds of their spiked or captured guns, which are said to be lost to them. seemed to be repaired on the following day : and the rebel troops which have been reported in telegrams as killed in beans, are all replaced within forty-eight hours, as if the swords of Havelock, Outrain and Campbell had cut no crimsoned gips in their reeling and bleeding ranks; like the planted dragon's teeth, the dead Sepors seem to rise up from their graves on the field of battle. and even to double their numbers in men-living men-the day after the fight. The only hope. under these new circumstances, on which England can now rely for the final subjugation of the country, is the interminable mutual jealousy and contention of the petty princes; their unsteady character; the want of union amongst the penple, and their perfect indifference about what we value so much—namely, the love of country.

Sir Colin Campbell already feels the appalling difficulties of his situation; and wherever it can be done, he has ordered his troops into summer quarters, to escape sun-stroke, and fever and cholera, and dysentery; and he is compelled to be a motionless speciator at the present moment. while thousands and tens of thousands are assembled in front, and flank and rere, defying his fearned strategy, his military fame, and mocking his northern constitution and his vanishing host. In order to meet this menacing disaster, Eng-

land has employed the Sikhs to conquer the Mahomedans! She has taken the Punjaub into pay to subdue Hindostan! The Times of the 28th of May states that on last year she first employed 2,000 Sikhs, then 10,000, then 20,000, then 35 000; and that, from repeated frials, finding this nation faithful, the has at the present moment not less than \$2,000 of these foreign troops in her Indian service I or, as the Times expresses it, she has foreign auxiliarly soldiers who are in the proportion to the English troops of three to one! During the last fifty years England sat on the back of the Bengal tiger, and rode him about all India, collecting her rints, making just annexation of the surrounding states, and preaching the British Gospel .by John Bull, has at length tw ned on his keeper; three successive days, perform half the distance. hopes that, under her peculiae training, she will great nation; and if she could only cease to ri-Knewing well that chimate, marching, dis ascand succeed in taming the one and subduing the dicule the policy and the creed of other peoples

other. But all those who know England and her policy state the contrary, and boldly assert that the new levies of the North may be more troublesome than the late troops of the East; and that the force from the Punjaub will, in time to come, not only avenge their defeat at Alliwat, Chillianwallah, Gougerat and the Smtlej, he also will add revenge for the conquest of their country at I the blood of their companions. Who, on conduct of these new levies, taken into England's service, from being former enumies, does not remember the history of ancient Romeunder Valentinian the Elder? The tottering empire received its most deadly blow from the barbarians whom she once oppressed, whom she afterwards trained in her own discipline: took into her own service : and who in the end, inorder to gratify the revenge of ages, were the chief assailants, whose battle-axe shivered the imperial tyranny.

The first conquest of India by England was an easy achievement compared with her present struggle. She then conquered her enemies in individual succession: she now contemb against several combined chiefs. She then took advantage of party fends, religious prejudices of class against class, of caste against caste; but at present she disputes against universal combination, against the union of all classes, castes and religions. In former time she advanced in her conquests from province to province, and in one hundred years she executed the final conquest of the country; but at present her quarrel is with the whole population at once, and the victory is to be won in one year, in place of one century .-In the language of the French press, which seems to know more of Indian politics than we do, "If the Indians carry out their present scheme of warfare with England, her empire of the East must necessarily be wrested from her hands." And if this untoward fate should thus befal the Government of our Indian empire, the future English historian, in telling the story of 1858, has only to copy the record of the fall of ancient Rome. This statement will transmit to the coming generation the remarkable policy, of England, so like that of ancient Rome -namely, that while she has carried into all dependencies, science, the arts, commerce, literature, and an awaken in her foreign subjects, respect for her the justice of her policy. On the contrary, it is a historical fact, which does not admit strict contradiction-namely, that she has ever changed her colonial possessions into the seats of permanent insurrection, by the partial administration of her laws, and by the bigotry of her rubne .-During the Protestant reign of three conturies, and throughout her vast continental and island acquired territories, she has never- made of any one race of her numerous conquered, peoples, a friend to her practical constitution or a convert. to her actual faith.

From private letters received from India it would appear that her prestige there is not only on the decline, but actually extinct. Up to the present time the employment of the Sepoys in her military science was considered not an act of necessity but of kindness; but on this year, when, she has demanded, almost implored, the assistance of the Sikhs to crush the Hindoo mutiny, the universal impression has gone forth that English power is now a mere name, a systam of temporary toleration, and that her further reign in the East depends entirely on the will and the cooperation of former enemias and new fickle allies. This deplorable consummation is entirely the effect of her own reckless conduct. She has annexed (as it is called) a whole quarter of the earth, a fourth part of this terrestrial globe, to her British insular dominions. And while, on one hand, she has without doubt introduced: amongst these peoples the arts of agriculture and commerce, and has published in their country a distinguished civilization, she has, on the other kand, insulted them by an official insolence (as is her custom) which knew no bounds; she has enraged them by a mode of collecting her rents which of en amounted to torture; and she las wounded their religious prejudices by a senseless bigotry which has driven upwards of two hundred millions of her subjects into raving revenge. Every country where she is known can readily believe these statements of her political, social and religious conduct; every Catholic community in Europe has already branded her for the very same insolence and sectarian rancor which has produced the Indian mutiny; and it is true to say that whenever her imperial decline shall commence, all mankind will unite in ascribing her fall to the domineering character which she assumed after the rattle of Waterloo; and again to the incongruous scheme which, at the same time, she has adopted, of propagating her Gos-The tiger having been goaded ruther too much pel by lies, by bribery and persecution. It is not in the spirit of triumph that these remarks the European soldier can, with difficulty, for and England now rides on the Indian lion, and are made: quite the contrary: England is a

she would at once earn the respectand, perhaps, the admiration of the world. The overthrow of Napoleon, with the contemporaneons guardians ship of France, Naples, Spain, Portugal and Belgium have on one side inflamed her national wride into an unendurable subsequent intermedding in the affairs of other countries, while the successful confiscation of Church property, and the proscription of the Catholic Church at home, emboldened her to attempt ever since the same plunder and sacrilege abroad. And these national feelings, like two national ulcers, have diseased her entire social, political and religious frame, have become endemic in the constitution of every Englishman, and can only be eradicated by a treatment the very opposite of the causes which originally engendered these maladies,namely, the humiliation of her imperial sway, and the extinction (I will not say of her creed) of her unjust Church Establishment. The telegrams from India during the next three months may tell a tale in English history such as has not been to such dishonourable tricks. The simple fact is heard since the surprise at Bunker's Hill and that fencing, draining, erection of farm buildings, New Orleans. England most certainly is at this and all similar improvements in the land are in Enmoment in the power of her deadly enemies; and if she escape from the present impending ruin, it will be owing more to the humble concessions of ther political agents in India than to the power of her military resources.

she would at once earn the respectand, perhaps,

The year 1858 is likely to be a remarkable epoch in English politics. The Cabinet is now an admitted cabal: the Parliament is divided into parties of personal conflict: the press is one continued satire on the surrounding dynasties: France is selected in the columns of daily journals for an object, a target of marked vitupera- something that might fairly be called revolution. tion: Naples is challenged to fight for the small Every solitary and individual instance of any outsum of £4,000, to be given to Watt and Park: the national debt is increasing: the national blood is pouring out in large streams on the of the channel; and it is impossible that what would banks of the Ganges: and it seems to be forgotten that unless these numerous drains on the national frame be soon staunched, the imperial strength must ultimately be exhausted. This was precisely the temper of England in and out of Parliament for some time preceding the separation of America. The nation appears to have lost all her former prudence. If Ireland complains she is chained, and imprisoned, and mocked: if the Celtic tenant dare ask for justice, he is supplied with an English Bible; if his children cry for bread, they are told to read the last tract on the doctrine of Purgatory, published by the Evangelical Society in London. The entire population are at this moment placed in a large amphitheatre, to look on at the prize fight carried on by opposing leaders, in the national Legislature: all things seem at a stand still, till this imperial conflict shall have been decided .-In the mean time the Sikhs are stepping into our shoes in India; nine millions are added to our national debt: the armies and navy of France are increasing their strength beyond all former example; while England is compelled to employ enemics in India, and doubtful friends in Canada, to defend her interests. It all these various items of folly, mismanagement, and injustice, do not portend some approaching catastrophe, then mankind have read the history of past fallen nations in vain.

D. W. C. Bangor, June 8.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Owing to the unremitting exertions and unflagging zeal of the Rev. M. B. Kelly, the revered pastor of Ballybobill, the parisbioners of this populous and able temple for the celebration of the sacred rites of their holy religion.

Messrs, Leonard and Matthews, of Bristol, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £10 through the Rev. M. A. Muldoon, of Kilkonny, as a sum received in the Confessional to be transmitted to them. The Station Master of the Great Southern and Western Railway, at Kilkenny, acknowledges the receipt of £1 restitution money to the company, through the same rov gentleman.—Kükenny Journal.

DUBLIN, JUNE 11TH .- DEATH OF SIE PHILIP CRAMPros.—After a long and painful illness Sir Philip Crampton expired this forenoon at his house in Merrion-square. For half a century the lamented baronet was at the head of the profession, and at the time of his death had reached his 85th or 86th year. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Sir John F. Crampton, K.C.B., British Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. There will be no successor appointed to the office of Surgeon-General of the Porces, as the place, in fact, was abolished many years since, the title being only retained by Sir Philip Crampton as a matter of form.

THE LATE EDWARD WALSH .- A few sympathisers with unrequited genius are making an effort to raise a memorial to the late Edward Walsh, whose valuable translations from the Irish did so much to reveal the treasures of poetry which lay hidden in our ancient tongue. It is not intended to make an absurd contrast between what was done for him in life and after death by any splendid mockery; a modest testimonial to his worth and his genius is all that would be suitable to his career, and is all that is designed by those who have originated the project. We be-lieve it is one that will be sympathised in and aided by every true Irishman. We shall be most happy to be the medium of transmitting to the committee any subscriptions that may be sent to us .- Cork

Hogan.-Genius has its triumph even in the vain shallow city of Dublin, and the funeral car of Hogan, the great sculptor, who died as poor as he had lived, was yet followed to grave by a file of private carriages long enough to cover two of the Boulevards of and the clergy were between them and the Rev. Mr. Paris. Hogan studied in Rome. He was a member of the Society of St. Luke, and the worthy rival of Thorwalsden. He has left a long list of noble works, many of them worthy of the antique, as ' The Drunken Faun' Had he lived, no doubt the statue of treated by the awe stricken multitude. There can Goldsmith, soon to be creeted in Dublin, would have been confided to him; but why did not Dublin also entrust to him the statue of Thomas Moore? undeserved omission of his claims wounded him deeply, it is said, and hastened his premature death, and can we wonder! Has not his legitimate pride our fullest sympathy? Hogan has left eleven childron, and his wife is a foreigner; but no fears can be entertained for their future welfare. The wealthy the kneeling myriads, that a frightful scene was and generous citizens who assisted spontaneously at averted. We strongly urge upon the authorities to his funeral and stood by his weeping children at the grave will not suffer them to want, and already measures have been taken to ensure a large and liberal subscription for their benefit. The students of the University, robed in their academies, walked in pro-.. cession before Hogan's funeral car, and the proprietors of Glasnevin Cemetery testified their respect by offering gratuitously a piece of ground, near to the splendid tomb of O'Connell, for the remains of the illustrious sculptor.— Lurope Artiste.

TENANT RIGHT.—The Tenant-right debates are singularly provoking to any man, who cares about Ireland. They show, not only that the question is wholly misunderstood here but that there is little reason to hope it will be understood for many a year; and then the Timer follows; them up with article treating the whole sudject as a trick upon the credulity of the Irish people, and assuming that those who advise the measure do not really wish to see it carried. That there has been some foundation for this, we are fain to admit. Mr. Napier, in the name of the Derby government of 1852; brought forward proposals which it was impossible to suppose he really intended to carry through the conclude that he intended the English members in the Commons and the House of Lords to take the unpopularity on themselves. But we must not for a moment imagine that such men as Mr. Munsell would lend themselves gland as a rule carried out at the expense of the landlord: in Ireland universally by the tenant, or not at all. To argue that the same law must necessarily be applied to two countries, where the whole custom is so opposite, is mere bigutry. In Ireland, we sincerely believe that it has been, not the exception, but the rule that a tenant who has raised the value of his holding by his own capital and industry has immediately been required to pay for the value he has added to it, or to give place to some one else who will. This is the simple fact, and it is utterly unjust and indefencible. Were anything of the sort common in England, it would at once be set right by legislation, or the refusal of redress would lead to lord, has most justly set the whole country in a flame. Human nature, after all, is the same on the two sides be robbery here can be just and fair in Ireland. Even if it were the custom of England that the tenant should make improvements at his own charge, he has here securities against abuse which do not exist in Ireland, and which we cannot hope to see there for many a day. The landlurd and the tenant are of one blood, of one language, and of one religion; they live on the same spot, their fathers before them, often for many generations have been bound by the closest social ties; they are attached to each other, and are proud of each other-any act of injustice or cruelty to a deserving tenant, would make a landlord a black sheep, not only with the class of tenants, but with his own equals and companions. His unpopularity with them would be greater than with any one else, because they would feel that the disgrace of his offence fell upon the whole class to which they belonged. Of the tenant class only one might suffer; but every landlord would be a serious loser. Ireland is in all respects the contrary of all this; the misery of the country is, that the landlords and tenants, with few exceptions, belong to hostile races and opposite religions. The whole tradition of the country is of wrongs and injuries inflicted by the richer upon the poorer, and of ' wild justice" in crimes of violence on the part of the poorer against the richer. Travellers are shown the spot where the grandfather of such a nobleman shot a Priest in 1798, where such a country gentleman set up a triangle to flog his poor neighbours; or, on the other side, where such a landlord was assassinated, no one would let out by whom. To go further back, the peasantry preserve the recollections of wholesale confiscations; and there is hardly an estate of which it is not believed that, if every man had his own, it would be theirs, and not the landlord's. In most cases, too, these landlords live in another country, and are unknown even by sight, and only represented by agents who have an interest wholly distinct from theirs as well as from that of their tenants. That railroads and steamers have greatly diminished this evil, we must thankfully acknowledge. Above all, the transfer of property by the Encumbered Estates Court has done much. But much remains to be done, and of that, while a great deal is beyond the power even of Parliament (for we cannot merely because we wish it undo the ill effects of centuries of violence and misrule), there is one thing which Parliament can do, and ought to do. It ought to make industry and prodence in a tenant causes, not of loss, but of gain; not of punishment, but of reward; by giving him security that he, and no one else, will enjoy the fruits of them .- Weekly

Register. DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A PROTESTANT CLER-GYMAN.—The ceremonies of the great festival of Corous Christi were carried on in the Cathedral on Thursday, with the usual splendor and solempity.-It was admitted by all who were present that the crowd of devout worshippers in attendance was the argest ever witnessed within and around the Church. Solemn High Mass was celebrated at twelve o'clock by the Rev. Patrick Corcoran, R.C.C., assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Covne and Heany, as deacon and sub-deacon. The Very Rev. P. O'Brien, President St. Jarlath's, officiated both at high mass and in the procession as master of cerewonies. His Grace the Archbishop was present on the throne, in full pontificials. Immediately after Mass the procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place in the usual form, along the eastern aisle, through the grand entrance, and around the Cathedral. His Grace carried the Host, under a splendidly decorated canopy, accompanied and preceded by the clergy, in rich vestments and the st dents of the college, in soutanes and surplices. Several hundreds of the female children of the town, dressed in white and wearing garlands of flowers, moved before the procession. In the midst of the solemnity of the procession, whilst the people were kneeling in prostrate and pious adoration, an incident occurred of so grossly indecent and insulting a character that, in pity for the folly and the fanaticism of the actor in it, we should fain pass it over without notice. As his Grace, bearing the blessed Sacrament, was moving along the principal gate, and, of course, within the area of the Cathedral, the Rev. Mr. Seymour, advanced towards him addressed him, and began in a loud voice, to dogmatise against the doctrine of the Real Presence. This unprovoked insult came like a thunderbolt upon the congregated thousands. Most fortunately, the people were kneeling in such a position, that his Grace Seymour. Even as it was, the selemnity of the moment and the unbounded influence possessed by his Grace over the people, alone saved the rev. gentlemau, else he would have been perhaps seriously malbe no second opinion about the fearful results which would have ensued, only for the exertions of the Archbishop and clergy. The indignation of the Catholics of the town and neighborhood, and even of every Protestant, who has heard of the shameful transaction, is unbounded. The matter cannot be allowed to rest here. It was only by the mere coincidence of the relative position of his Grace and take measures whereby such outrageous conduct will be in future avoided. The people have already borne too much from the funtastic exhibitions emanating from the same quarter, and we now warn the authorities that unless care is taken to prevent any further escapades of this rev. gentleman, on their heads will be the guilt of what may ensue, It is the opinion of many that the people acred with a passiveness and a tameness unworthy of Catholics. Let the authorities look to the future. — Dublin Nation:

The Government have decided on not risking an other decided on not risking an other defeated production of the interest of the proceedings of the defeated production of the interest of the proceedings of Catholics and " clodding" stones through the windows of their houses. This is so far well, and though there is every reason to believe this excellent advice was tendered with an eye to the probable conse-quence of a breach of the law while Belfast is occupied by a large military force, yet we declare it is. not a bad thing in its way. For we would have the Orangemen to understand that we are not much concerned about their internal demonstrations. The Grand members may get as grandly drunk as they please not only on the 12th but before and after for is long a period as their heads can stand the strain, they may stagger and biccup and swear about their rooms every night of the year till they get hoarse and full asleep—with all this we have nothing to do; it is only when their grandeurs issue out of doors and fall to wounding and slaying their neighbours that we are forced to remonstrate. The Grand Lodge have, however, issued a second address, a lumns . It is a shameful production. One feels a thrill of awe and disgust as he reads those blasphemous familiarities with the name of Gud, those ex traordinary affectations of piety and loyalty coming from a set of fellows who are best known to human government by their continual connexion with riots and disturbances, house-breaking, assaults and batteries, and murder, and who show their obedience to Divine Government by bloodthirstiness, hatred, and uncharitableness towards their neighbours. From the Address one would be led to suppose that the Orangemen still retained some shred of power or influence in their hands, whereas they have sunk so completely into the void of political nonentity, that even Tory Governments pass them over with contempt; and with all their swagger they are unable to influence a cabinet in even the election of a magistrate. Outside their own skulls their importance has no existence whatever. In short, the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland (not to mention the smaller satellites) has become a sort of political Free-and-Easy, where the illustrious members, among whom the greatest unanimity prevails as to their own importance, discuss the merits of their institution, until the waiters, who have become wearied administoring the ordinary stimulus to the piety and patriotism of the Grand Brethren, carry them home or put them into conveyances late in the night. Their present Address, which was never composed under six bot-tles or more, may be duller, but certainly as absurd. as anything that can be found in "Joe Miller." thing can be better than the contrast between their language and conduct. Guardians of the public peace, they are the only party in Ireland who indulge in riot. Their political ascendancy is illustrated by the fact of their being despised by all English Governments, and forgotten by the Irish people, except when the brethren distinguish themselves by breaking the windows of Catholics, and pelting women and children. Orange piety, with its psalm-singing and stabbing, is too petty a joke to need any further allusion. Taking this address generally, we find amid much extraneous matter two leading ideas, which are—that the Grand Orange Lodge is 'the final cause of the universe, and—that God is a Protestant." No less grotesquely ridiculous is the assertion that their organisation is necessary for the protection of the persons and property of Orangemen The Protestants of Cork live in safety and security among an overwhelming population of Catholics; whereas in Ulster, where the Orangemen are enormously in the majority, they pretend it is necessary to sustain an armed organisation for protesting against the Ca-tholic minority. But perhaps the most ludicrous article in this creed is that in which they declare their existence necessary to repeal the power of Rome, and check the progress of Catholicism. It is almost a degradation of the faculty of reason to argue with such a gang of mountebanks and savages; but allowing their numerical importance in the North, their determined spirit of bigorry, their ferocious animus against anything like religious toleration, in what way, we ask, have they ever made their power felt? But happily of late years they have become so contemptible, that every English Government has snubbed and despised them on all possible occasions. Ignorant and mischievious as they may be, they have been unable to buttress a single penal enactment of the past, and are themselves now matly sacrificed to the enlightened spirit of the age Their power in Ireland, of which they have been so long the disgrace, is no longer seen beyond the circle of a street row. The Brethren are now only formidable during the drunkness of July, and it is only in the absence of the police that their political or religious influence has a temporary effect, in the conury. They are despised in Ireland and laughed at in England; the common sense of both countries, the press of both countries, with the exception of the few hired voices that still hiccup the cry of ascen-

> of existence.-Nation. THE BELFAST RIOTS .- The Northern Whig thus lescribes the state of the town on the fifth night of the campaign :- "If a stranger had entered Belfast yesterday evening, about five o'clock, he might have come to the very accurate conclusion that the town was in a state both of civil and religious war. The proceedings of the previous night, it was believed, would give additional energy to the combatants last evening, and, at an unusually early hour, the magistrates thought it advisable to call out the military and police. If our readers at a distance can imagine some 800 or 900 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, 200 constabulary, and a large body of the local force, marshalled for the protection of the peace of Belfast at five o'clock yesterday evening, they may be able to arrive at a conception of the state of this part of the north of Ireland."

dancy in Ulster, are against them, and in the natural

course of things they must die out, or be crushed out

THE RECENT RIOTS IN BELFAST .- We are happy to be able to announce that the late rioting which so disgraced this town has entirely ceased. Yesterday evening all was perfectly quiet, and during the night no disturbance occurred. Parties of constabulary were placed at an early hou, in the evening in the different districts into which the magistrates felt it necessary to divide the town, but their services were not required throughout the evening, for the greatest order prevailed in every part of the town. There can be no doubt but the rioting has passed over, and we trust that all parties will see that it is fur their advantage, and the well-being of the community at large, that such scenes should not be renewed.—

Belfast News-Letter. The Belfast riots have ceased for the present at least, and it is to be devoutly wished that the measures of repression promptly adopted by Government, aided by the efforts of the respectable inhabitants Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic, will prevent their ronewal during the approaching Orange anniversaries. The Grand Orange Lodge has issued a short address earnestly warning the brethren against illegal acts and displays, and recommending pence and good will towards all their countrymen. This is all very well, and may have for the time a good effect; but if, instead of issuing an address, the Grand Lodge simply announced that they had dissolved, or were about to dissolve, their illegal and unnational confederacy, the good effect on the peace and welfare of the community would be still more satisfactory and far more permanent. It is really wonderful how any men, having so large a stake in the country as many of these Orange noblemen and Caulfield was stabled by one of the men with a gentlemen possess, can be so blinded by secturian and bayonet, which he had concented under his coat, and

perties, seems to be an Irish bull of the worst and stupidest sort. The Government will deserve credit by acting promptly and declaively for the repression of these disgraceful closs, and also for placing the police of Belfast on such a footing as will secure impartiality as well as efficiency in these guardians of the public peace; but for our part, we are convinced that nothing but the suppression, or, what would be better, the voluntary dissolution of all secret and sectarian societies, Orange as well as Ribbon, will ever restore permanent peace to this Could not Lord Derby prevail on his Irish country. friends to take the lead in such a movement of real patriotism? The time is ripe for it, and it would make his Government, not only strong now, but memorable hereafter. There may be some individuals who have an interest in keeping up Orangeism for the sake of the personal influence it gives them, but the bulk of the noblemen and gentlemen who document which would fill at least three of our co- support the institution have no such interest; on the contrary, all their interests lie on the side of peace and order, and are inextricably bound up with the improvement and welfare of the country. Surely it is time for these gentlemen to reflect on the absurd and anomalous position they voluntarily occupy in the country—they, the owners, of the soil and the natural guardians of the peace and prosperity of the country, actual conspirators against social order, industrial improvement, and civilisation itself. In no other country of Europe can such an absurd spectacle be witnessed, and we trust it may prove that we are shortly about to get rid for ever of this genuine relic of barbarism. - Tablet.

COST OF THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The Belfast Mercury supplies some instructive information in regard to the extra amount of taxation which will have to be borne by certain townlands in consequence of the late discraceful party riots. One of the heaviest items in the bill will be the charge for the large additional body of police stationed there during the disturbances :- "Since the riots have been renewed the Government has sent to Belfast about 350 additional policemen, each of whom will cost us about 2s 6d. per day from the moment they leave their respective districts in coming here, till they go back again to their homes, supposing them all to belong to the grade of sub-constable; whereas they do not, as they contain the usual proportion of acting constables, constables, and head constables of the first and second classes, whose pay is, of course, greater than that of the sub-constables. The pay of a sub-constable is 1s 6d; an acting-constable, 1s 7d; a constable, 2s; and a head-constable from 2s 9d to 3s 6d. The sub-constable and acting-constable receive each Is a day extra to meet their expenses when out of their own county, and the constable and head-constable is 6d per day each. In this calculation we say nothing about the pay of sub-inspectors and stipendiary magistrates, who must also be maintained as long as they are here on duty; so that, if this large police force is to remain in Belfast till after the 12th of July, their maintenance will cost us a considerable sum. The county cess, which is now being collected, is nearly one-half greater than it was for the spring assizes of the present year, and this is the bardship which presses heavily upon the respectable ratepayers who are obliged to pay dearly for the ruffians who indulge in rioting."

FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS. - The infamous practice of mock brokers, persons who neither own ships or charter ships, does not begin and end in the town of It is not unusual for them to appoint agents in the county—the more distant from seaports the better; and to issue bills and circulars setting forth that the undersigned is owner of or representative of, as the case may be, 'The Illuminated Golden Morning and Blue Dragon, Line of Packets, sailing regularly to all parts of the world.' To carry out the scheme with success they attach the name of one or two of the most favourite and well known clipper ships, belonging to the most eminent firms in the trade, along with a few second class or third class ships, or two belonging to the inferior houses, perhaps partners in the juggle. The intended emiposit, and ties himself to the broker. He comes to Liverpool, intending to sail by the Red Jacket; but on waiting on the broker he finds the ship has been despatched, or it was a mistake to put her up for the day named, as she requires repairs, &c., and cannot possibly be ready for three or four months to come; however, the passenger can suffer no disappointment -he will take care of that—as a still more famous clipper, the finest ship in England, is about to sail; the passage is paid for, and the emigrant shipped off by whatever ship best serves the purpose of the broker. In fact, the emigrant has been sold to the highest bidder, and from first to last it was a scheme to make money at his expense, regardless of his comfort and safety. Now, the law affords no remedy for this offence, by which the broker and emigrant are both defrauded. But the schemes of the mock broker, or officer under the Emigration Act, does not terminate with one plan. They can procure passages on still easier terms. They can metamorphose a clod-hopper into a steward, or procure him a passage, say to Australia, for £10 and the discharge of merely nominal duties, sweeping the decks, and helping the cook. Should this plan be acceptable, the supernumerary steward is dressed as a seaman and passed on the Covernment clearing officer as such. The mock broker receives, it is said, £5 4s on such transactions; and the sailor for a day discovers his duties to be to sweep and keep clean between decks, help the cook, and wash the water closets .-The mock broker has sometimes a turn for benevolence. He sails temperance ships, each with an experienced surgeon and full band of music on board. Such parties establish 'Legally Licensed and Associated Protective Auxiliary Emigration Associations.' They take care, in all their publications, to warn the unwary against persons known as man-catchers, and, by way of protecting the in-terests of the emigrant, will take care of half-notes or drafts, which they should always send in advance, as, by that means, he will arrange that the notes will be exchanged for gold, or the coin current in the country to which the emigrant intends. Such disinterested persons are generally lodging-house keepers or publicans. On receipt of the half-notes the emigrant is usually called over to Liverpool, although the vessel may not be ready to sail for a considerable period. This, however is no fault of his; he was so informed. As a matter of course the emigrant is accommodated in his house-the bill is swelled to the utmost, and when the hour of sailing has arrived the emigrant awakens from his fancied security to find himself ruined and a dupe; a little knowledge would remove this danger. -- Nation.

The Borrisokane guardians have refused to set apart a room in the workhouse to be used as a Catholic chapel.

THE PIKE.—It is rumoured in military circles that, in further compliment to the Irish nation, the lances, now in use by the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, are to be withdrawn immediately, and a most formidable weapon, on the principle of the old Irish pilce, is to be issued to that distinguished corps. The pike will be furnished with a pennon of our own immortal green, similar to a lance flag.—Freeman.

The Limerick Chronicle states that when the Roscommon Militia was being disembodied Captain political bigotry to their truest interests, as well as to has, it is said, since died of the wound.

where is inevitable in the long run, as falsehood is sure to fall against truth. It has been growing small by degrees and heautifully less in Ballingarry, and the day, we are sure cannot be far distant, when the zealous, kind-hearted, and reverend parish priest will see the last withered root of the poison plant cast out from the district. Subjoined are the names of the parties who have made their peace with the church :-

Mrs. Leshy and her two sons, Wm. Nunan, Edmund Nunan, John Nunan, Margaret Nunan, Catherine Nuran, Mary Nunan, Mary Lynch, Wm. Lynch, (child of Mary Lynch,) Mary Grady, Mary Shaughnessy, Mary Leo.

The foregoing parties were received back by the Rev. Mr. Enright, parish priest, into the Catholic Church within the last fortnight. Within the last month or five weeks the following were also received: Patrick Hanzahan, Johanna Kelly, Cathorine Kelly.

And the following were antecedently reconciled to the church from which they temporarily withdrew during the famine visitation, declaring, as those above mentioned generally and publicly did, that they apostatised outwardly in consequence of want, and never doubted the truth of their own faith while they were formally professing another. Two of the abovenamed are young girls whose mother would not even return with them, but who felt they were acting against the dictates of their conscience, and never enjoyed a day's peace whilst they were acting as un-

willing hypocrites :--Thomas Roche, Mrs. Roche, James Storan, Mrs. Storan and children, Patrick Leo, Mrs. Leo, Thomas Cronin, Mrs. Leary, Michael Hogan, Mrs. Grady, William Grady, Margaret Grady, James Grady, Pat Grady.

Of the foregoing parties one, a son of Mrs. Leahy, had been spirited away on Sunday before the dispute (which led to the session case) by the children of Guiry, the souper ag nt, and detained in a houseindeed in several houses—having been removed from one to another-until direct and positive demand was made for his release by his elder brother, John Leahy, the young man named in the Petty Sessions report; and it is believed that the prosecution was instituted against him, and an attack on him subscquently made with a sword by the younger Guiry, because he firmly persisted and succeeded in recovering his young brother from the souper kidnappers.

DESTITUTION IN DONEGAL. The committee appointed to inquire into the destitution existing in Gweedore and Cloughnaheely, in the county of Donegal, met on Tuesday, 1st June, for the first time; Mr. Bagwell in the chair. The chairman expressed a hope that the press would not comment upon the proceedings until the inquiry had terminated.

Hugh M'Bride was examined. He stated that he was cess collector for the parish of Tulloyhalagley; he refused to collect the cess as the people were so poor, and he resigned his situation. In consequence of that he was dismissed from the situation which he held under Lord George Hill, as bailiff. In the western portion of the parish there were about 850 families who were in great poverty, and they were in that state last year. They had to borrow money to pay the police and other rates. He thought the distress was principally caused by taking from them the right of grazing cattle, which was done two or three years ago. The rent and taxes were raised on the land that was left to them. They were obliged to use sen-weed as an addition to their two scanty meals aday-the sea-weed being mixed with the potatoes. Their bedding consisted of straw placed on the floor with a single sheet. They had no blankets, but used a sort of cotton wrapper. He had known as many as nine persons to sleep in one bed at a time. Many of the women were clothed in rags, and their dress was not sufficient for the purposes of decency. The people had not now one-half of the cattle or sheep which they had three years ago; they were obliged to part with them to support themselves and to pay rent and taxes. In several townlands, the food, clothing, and bedding of the people were very bad. in these townlands he had seen the people using sea-weed "to prolong the potato," and women through modesty shrank from being seen by any strange person, as their clothing was not sufficient to cover them. These townlands were on the estate of Lord George Hill. The average rate of wages was in summer 10d a day, and 8d in winter. In the harvest time it was from 10d, to 1s. In the time of turfcutting the wages were about 1s 6d, but that only lasted a fortnight in the year. The laborers did not get any food whatever with the wages, except during the harvest and turf-cutting season.

The witness having given some further evidence. the committee adjourned.

On Thursday the Committee ro-assembled, when Mr. Brown, reporter on the Londonderry Journal, was examined, and stated that he visited Gweedore by direction of the proprietor of that journal, in December, 1857, and May 1858. He found the people in a very destitute condition; they were very badly off as regarded food, clothing, and bedding. The women were not sufficiently clad for the purposes of decency. He saw them eating sea-weed, and they seemed thankful for that, as a restriction had been put on taking sea-weed. He attributed the distress to the high rate of taxation, and taking away the

free mountain grazing.

Mr. Williams said he had been sent from Dublin by the proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post to Gweedore on the 8th of March last. He visited a gres: many cottages, and found the people in a miserably destitute condition. It was his conviction that it was the determination of Lord George Hill to exterminate the whole race. He attributed the distress to the taking away of the free mountain pasture

and the great increase of rents. Rev. J. Doherty said he had been connected with Gweedore as Parish Priest from 1846 to September, 1857. There were 405,011 acres of land in Gweedore and Cloughnabeely belonging to eight landlords. Of that, 20 279 acres were taken from the people—that is, they were deprived of free grazing for their cattle to that extent. No compensation whatever was given to the people for depriving them of that free grazing. Witness sent a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant in 1857 for aid to relieve the distress. The Lord Lieutenant sent down a gentleman from the Poor-Law Board, who reported that there was not extreme distress, as there was not many applications for relief at the workhouse; bu: the people had the greatest reluctance to go to the workhouse. Failing to obtain relief from the Irish Government, the witness and his brother Priest raised about £1,500, and distributed the value in Indian corn and other necessaries among the people. had since been repaid by the people, with the exception of £40. In one townland, consisting of seventy families, there were not twenty families who were independent of sen-weed as food. There was not a lease in all the district. He believed a lease would now be valueless; but before the mountain grazing was taken away, and the rents raised, a lease would have been a great encouragement to industry. Notice to quit was served every year upon the tonants, and whether that notice was carried out or not, he

believed it paralysed the industry of the people. In reply to a question by Sir J. Y. Buller, witness said he did not mean to give the committee to understand that the only subsistence of the people was sea-weed; they mixed the sen-weed with potatoes, and that was their food.

The committee adjourned at four o'clock.

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY AND THE GALWAY AND PHE UNITED STATES TO The Morning Herald says :- When the contract between the Post Office and the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company comes into operation it will be easy for a passenger from Löndon to reach Galway in thirteen or fourteen hours, and if he intend to proceed to America he will then find himself, as far westward on his journey as he would be had he left Liverpool thirty-six hours before in one of the Cunard steamers. With the new boats now constructing for the service between Holyhead and Kingstown the passage will be made in two or three hours, and without any of the inconveniences hitherto experienced in crossing the Channel; so that, by taking the Galway route, supposing it to be established-and that will obviously depend upon the support it may receive-the passenger between England and the United States will not only get rid of nearly two days of a sea voyage, which must be esteemed a great relief by the majority of people, but will save an equal space of time in his journey. For all with which speed is essential, viz, letters and high class passengers, a glance at the map and an acquaintance with the means of rapid transport across Great Britain to Galway will suffice to show that the latter port has superior attractions. We hope, therefore, we may augur the best success to this enterprise.

Not long ago a conviction was obtained in the court of assizes at the instance of the Queen against John M'Gowan, Mayor of Sligo; Hugh Connellan and Joseph Foley, the majors deputies, and William Ward and John Brien, poll clerks, ' for conspiring together previous to the last election for the borough of Sligo to return Mr. Somers, the Liberal candidate, by a fictitious majority, produced by corrupt and illegal means. An objection was taken by the defendants as to the right exercised by the prosecutor of challenging jurors, and the point was decided against the objectors in the Court of Criminal Appeal a few weeks ago The conviction was thus affiirmed, and they were bound to surrender themselves within ten days after notice had been given them. The ten day's notice has expired, and the parties have accordingly surrendered themselves, and are all now lodged in

It is to say the least, one advantage of the system of examination and competition which has lately been so much extended in public offices, that Ireland is more and more taking its natural place. Irish Protestants have never had reason to complain. They have had at least their share of honours and dignities and of the services by which they are commanded. Not to go back to the Duke of Wellington or Burke, Sheridan or Grattan, no man doubts the power of the present Solicitor-General, however they may, on other grounds, regret his high position. We have at this moment on the Judicial Bench in England, at least two Irishmen. Even where services of another kind are wanted, which may be called "dirty work," the Tory party has found no need of Irish ta-lent. Captain Fishbourne is an Irishman, and so is the notorious W. B. With these gentlemen the Catholics of Ireland have no wish to compete. The evil is that they have hitherto been shut out from the honourable branches of public service. The competitive examinations promise to alter this. We lately pointed out the success of the Irish candidates in the military examinations. The Times now announces that the first certificate of honour awarded in the legal examination of the students of all the English Inns of Court held at London on the 19th, 20th, and 21st ult., has been awarded to Mr. Charles A. Russell, a Belfast Catholic, who has the honour to be nephew to the distinguished President of St. Patrick's, Maynooth .- Wevkly Register.

The Times takes Mr. Horsman to task for his treatment of Irish Members, and for his speech on Thursday evening. "One of the most cherished privileges of memoers of Parliament (says our contemporary) consists in their right to talk with any Minister on matters relating to the business of his department; and judicious functionaries willingly submit to a process which in innumerable instances obviates or dilutes a formidable parliamentary attack. To the complaint that the ex-Secretary for Ireland was exceptionally inaccessible, Mr. Horsman replies by an original and untenable distinction among different classes of politicians. He professes to have divided the Irish members into three arhitrary categories, consisting of allies upon whom he bestowed all his sympathies, of opponents whom he treated with respectfully and courteous recognition, and of an anomalous group of impracticable neutrals, who would neither support the good principle as personified in Palmerston, nor the evil as personified in Disraeli, but who were for themselves, for tenant right, and other impossible demands not included among the legitimate doctrines of parties. Accordingly, Mr. Horsman, like the scornful poet in the infernal regions, talked neither of nor to Mr. M'Mahon and his confederates, but glared on them and passed silently by He could understand friends or enemies, but if the Brass Band had anything to say to the Government he insisted that their communications should be put into writing. It is strange that a clever and experienced man of the world can attempt to vindicate so whimsical an exception. It is as representatives of the people, and not as supporters of present or future Ministers, that members of Parliament are entitled to the attention of the heads of the various denartments. A gentleman who is pledged to oppose every Government which refuses to repeal the Reclesiastical Titles Bill may not be a judicious politician, but he is undoubtedly exercising a constitutional right; nor would a real statesman think that an intermediate and wavering section ought to be driven by neglect into the hostile ranks. The question whether Mr. M'Mahon and his friends were members of the majority in no degree affected their right to interviews at the Irish office."

A serious and widespread evil, is the practice, now become general in the National Schools of the North of Ireland, of the Catholic Children reading the Protestant Bible in Protestant or Presbyterian National Schools. We are assured that many tens of thousands of the children of Catholic parents are in this way led into daily temptation of losing their faith, or of having its influence greatly weakened or deteriorated. For this the National Board are directly responsible, because this gross and dangerous abuse in the working of the system has arisen in consequence of a change made in one of its fudamental rules. The rule regarding the attendance of children at religious instruction, which existed from the first establishment of the Board until a comparatively recent period, made it imperative on patrons and managers of schools to exclude Catholic children during the time devot d to Protestant or Presbyterian religious instruction or Bible-reading. That rule has been changed confessedly to conciliate Protestant support, and the result is as we have stated - Tablet.

On Wednesday morning, the east end of this beautif I watering place (Portrush) was thrown into indescribable confusion and dismay. Mr. Joseph Young, Innkeeper, was attacked by delirium tremens, and in a fit of it, broke out, on the morning in question, and having forced open the hall door of Mr. Siewart's house, went into the bed room of a superannuated cust in house officer, Mr Purcell, and dragging him from his hed, beat the helpless old man with a soude till be inorgined be had killed him .-Firtunately, however, he was arrested in his career. and tied down by his neighbors till the police were sent for to Bushmills, ise he would have murdered his wife and child, who were wrested from his grasp by Mr. Campbell, Swinghill.

The hody of Mr Harris, one of the young gentlemen drowned in Waterford harbor by the capsizing of a b at on May 16th has been recovered, having heen washed ashore about a mile below Passage, where it was iscovered by a poor woman who was picking shellfish on the strand. The jewelry which the young gentleman wore when the sad accident occurred was all found on the body.

which, if passed into law, will somewhat mitigate the hardship to which our poor countrymen, and wos source their lordships that it was the intention of his men, who are forced to apply for relief in England and Scotland, are subjected. But the English Board of Guardians have become alarmed, and have sent a number of petitions to the house against the measure, and a deputation, consisting of no less than thirty members of Parliament, with a number of Guardians, waited last week on Mr. Estcourt for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw the Bill. Mr. Estcourt. however, did not yield to their request. Now, it is the duty of every Board of Guardians in Ireland, and of other bodies and individuals who are desirous of having an act of common justice done towards our countrymen resident in England, and of putting an end to a rankling insult towards his country, to give their support in every possible manner toward the passing of Mr. Estcourt's measure. We hope the frish representatives of every creed and party will be found united in this point, on the merits of which there can be no second opinion. Should their united efforts fail when put in opposition to the selfishness and national prejudices of English people, then wo will have learned another leaf of the lesson England is teaching us, and we may yet turn the knowledge

There were two persons named Kiely and Greene brought into Tipperary by the police on Saturday morning charged with the murder of William Greene, one of them a brother to the man previously committed and the other a nephew to the deceased. There were also twelve persons brought in by the constabulary as witnesses, who have been privately examined by P. C. Howley, Esq. The police have discovered a hatchet, hay knife, and a turnip cutter, implements likely to inflict wounds similar to those which the body of the deceased exhibited. These weapons were in the house of the prisoners .- Clonmcl Chronicle.

Luring the thunderstorm last Saturday, one of the instruments at the telegraph office at the Limerick Junction was struck by the lightning, and the plate of the instrument was burned up like a cinder, and the connecting wires melted as if in a cauldron --The report of the shock was louder than the report of a gun. Mr. Lewis Hansard, the principal telegram clerk at the station, had a providential escape, as he was close to the instrument at the time.-Na tion, 12th June.

Edward Dwyer, the prisonr in our county gaol, who was tried at the Spring Assizes for the murder of Edward J. Greene, and in whose case the jury disagreed, a portion being for finding him insane, has declined to cat any food for the last fourteen days. He takes any liquid which is offered to him, but will receive nothing solid. He appears much reduced, but his pulse is strong, and he himself declares that he never felt in better health during his life.—Kilkenny Moderator.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE JEWS .- The first of the two Jew Bills in the House of Lords is called the "Oaths Substitution Bill," and is presented by the venerable Lord Lyndhurst. It substitutes one general oath of allegiance to Her Majesty for the present oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and retains the form of affirmation for members of the Society of Friends. Clause 5 enacts that whenever, in either House, a new member shall declare that he cannot conscientiously use the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," the offensive words may be omitted pro hac vice, and the oath be taken by the conscientious objector without the passage in question. This omission must be determined by the House itself. In all other cases where the oath is to be administered the obnoxious phrase "on the true faith of a Christian," may also be struck out. Persons of the Hebrew persuasion may subscribe the declaration set forth in the Act 8th and 9th Victoria cap. 52, in lieu of the declaration required by the Act 9th George IV., cap. 17. The Act will not touch the Papists' Relief Act of 1829, nor enable Jews to bold certain high offices in the State. The Bill of the Earl of Lucan is called the "Jews Bill," and enacts that conscientious Jewish members of Parliament may take the oath of abjuration in a modified form, if the House so resolve. Of course, as the Bill stands, any member may oppose a motion to omit the (to the Jew) offensive passage, "on the true faith of a Christian."

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 7 .- ORANGE OUTRAGES. Lord Dungannon, in rising to put a question to the government upon this subject, said, it was matter for considerable regret that Belfast had again become the scene of riot and disorder. The present disturbances in that town had, it appeared, their origin at a funeral of a member of the Catholic persuasion who had been president of a political society, by a large number of the members of which his remains had been followed to a cemetery in the neighbourhood of Belfast. He had observed with satisfaction that the noble lord the Chief Secretary for Ireland had, in answer to a question put to him in the other house of parliament, declared it to be the intention of her Majesty's government to introduce a measure placing upon more efficient footing the police in the large towns in Ireland, and he could from his own experience bear testimony to the fact that some measure was needed. He should not trespass further on their lordship's time, but should conclude by asking the noble earl at the head of the government whether he had received any information relative to the circumstances which had given rise to the recent riots

in Belfast? The Earl of Derry said, her Majesty's government had received from the Lord Lieutenant and the authorities in Ireland such information with respect to the causes of the late disgraceful riots in Belfast as they had been able to afford. The only cause, in truth, for those occurrences which could be assigned was that religious rancour and animosity which existed between the members of the Protestant and Catholic persuasions in that locality. A species of minor civil war, in fact, prevailed between the lower classes connected with the two parties to which he had alluded, and the result of that state of feeling was that the slightest insult or offence offered to a member of one party was at once taken up by the partisans of the opposite side. Now, he could not help saying that it did not reflect much credit either upon the inhabitants or upon the local authorities of one of the largest, the wealthiest, and the most thriving towns in Ireland that such disturbances should take place, requiring the intervention of the police and the military from other districts to aid in putting them down (hear, hear). The town of Belfast had in consequence of those disturbances been for several nights in a state of great confusion. The Lord Lieutenant had, howeve, taken every precaution in his power to prevent their recurrence. Fortunately, owing to the step which had been taken in connexion with previous proceedings of a similar character, the greater number of the inhabitants were unarmed, and their weapons of offence consequently confined to paving stones and missiles of that description. It had, nevertheless, been found necessary to collect a very large force of police and military, with cavalry and infantry, which was now stationed in the town, which was divided into four distinct listricts, each of which was placed under the superintendence of a resident magistrate. Taking into consideration what had occurred last year in Belfast, and the causes which had led to the disturbances in question, the Lord Lieutenant had decided to keep up a very considerable force in that quarter, at all events until after the 12th of next month. Belfast itself, of course must to a considerable extent bear the pecuniary consequences of the injuries which had been done as well as of the additional number of constabulary which had been collected there owing five shillings, including beer, half a pint of wine, to those disturbances (hear). His noble friend in the and waiters." The anusual addendum to the citato those disturbances (hear). His noble friend in the

Morring Out. A Billis now before the House of ficiency of the police at Belfast, and he feared there Commons, brought in by Mr. Southern Estcourt, was much truth in the expressions which had fallen was much truth in the expressions which had fallen from him on the subject. He would, however, asnoble friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland to introduce at the earliest opportunity in the house of par-liament a bill, the provisions of which had, he believed, met with general approval in Ireland, and the object of which was to improve the character and condition of the police in the large towns by incorporating them with the police of the country at large, than which there could not be a finer or more effective force (hear, hear.) In conclusion he had simply to say that nothing would be omitted upon the part of her Majesty's government to put down the riots in question; but he must at the same time state it to be his opinion that, however the government might from time to time succeed in quelling similar disturbances. it was extremely expedient that the inhabitants of Belfast as well as the municinal authorities should exert themselves to prevent their recurrence. The Earl of Carlisle said, he should be unwilling

to say a word which would foment the religious dis-

cord existing already so extensively in Ireland. As, however, the subject had been mooted he must be allowed to make one or two observations upon it The recurrence of these unhappy and most disgraceful riots in Belfast only served to strengthen his conviction that the Irish government last year acted in consonance both with their duty and with the strictest policy and prudence in taking the only step which it was in their power as a government to take to show their disapproval of exclusive religious societies and organisation, by preventing any fresh appointment of members of the Orange Society to the office of magistrate. That course was made the subject of censure and of some sharp attacks, though not, as far as he could remember, in either house of parliament. It was, however, the identical course which had been previously adopted in 1836, and was then stamped with the approval of the other House of Parliament, and of his late Majesty King William the IV. A subsequent abatement of religious animosities had led to the suspension of that prohibition: but the events which occurred last year made it plain that it ought to be immediately re-adopted, and the occurrences of this year to which their lordships' attention had now been called made it plainer still. He was happy to think that the present Government had not, as far as his knowledge went, made any objectionable appointment to the office of magistrate, and he trusted that the scenes now being enacted at Belfast, would serve to confirm them in this wise abstinence. He need not dilate on the mischievous and wanton character of these tumults. It was an undoubted fact that last summer, at the very moment when reinforcements were most urgently required for our army in India, the movements of regiments was interfered with and delayed because one set of persons in the great town of Belfast were keeping it in a state of chronic alarm by shouting "To hell with the Pope! and another set of persons by shouting 'To hell with King William III!' Now, the utter childishness and folly of all this, and above all its entire anachronism (laughter), would be simply ridiculous if it did not lead to such serious and dark results. The town of Belfast ought, in many respects, to be the most civilized and well ordered place of residence in Ireland, whereas it certainly now might be considered the least so. He believed in all these tumultuous proceedings it would generally be found that the blame might he pretty equally divided between both parties (hear, hear). With respect to a remedy, he feared much that the complete allaying of these challitions of religious hatred (and what two words those were when coupled!) could not be achieved by any government; but he was happy to think that a material though partial improvement might be effected by putting the town nolice of Belfast on a hetter footing He was glad to learn from the government that such a course was in contemplation. It was intended to be proposed to parliament by the late government, and he had no doubt it would be proposed in an equally satisfactory manner by the present; nor did he doubt that they would take every step in their power to soften and arrest those religious rivalries which were the main source and spring of all the mischief (hear, hear.) PLYMOUTH, JUNE 11 .- Attended by the Valorous

and towed by two steamtugs, the Agamemnon left the Sound at 9 o'clock this morning and waited outside The Niagara, under steam and attended by the Gorgon, did not leave until 11 o'clock. At that time there was no wind, but a favourable breeze from the north having sprung up subsequently the soundron started under canvass only for their destinations. When we informed our readers yesterday that each vessel was ready to go off at a moment's notice we did so under the firm impression that a steamer was appointed to tow the Agamemnon to the rendezvous in mid ocean. At the last momen', however, it has been decided that she is to sail there, in spite of the fact that she is jury-rigged with 40-gun frigate masts and so deep in the water that she will scarcely move to anything short of half-a-gale. When to these drawbacks is added the important fact that lightwesterly winds always prevail at this season of the year, our readers will easily be able to estimate the time which the English portion of the expedition is likely to occupy in reaching the centre of the Atlantic. The Valorous, a steam frigate capable of towing two vessels like the Agamemnon, is to go with her, but on no account to tow her, and in case of her being tempted in any sudden emergency to infringe this rule, she is only supplied with coals enough to take herself back to England after sailing to the rendezvous. It may, and very likely will, be urged that the Valorous had not enough coals on board to tow the ship, but at least it cannot be denied that the Gladiator, a frigate capable of towing the Agamemnon half round the world, is left behind idle at her moorings here. How it is that the shareholders allow the Admiralty to have any voice in an affair of this kind it is hard to say. About a fortnight ago, when not an electrician or any engineer even was on board the Agamemnon, an order arrived from the Admiralty directing that vessel to go to sen immediately, and whether the Niagara was ready or not. Fortunately, the senior officer at this port had sufficient sense to disobey the order until a remonstrance could be sent, and only to this insubordination on the part of the Admiral is it due that the squadron was allowed to get ready at all. These things are to be regretted much, but it is better to know them now than that we should learn them hereafter in the exaggerated narratives of the New York journals. Even as it is, they will surely be distorted to the utmost. The reason for the Agamemnon being ordered to sea so soon and suddenly is that she may gain a day or two's start upon the Ningara, which is to steam to the rendezvous. Yet, hardly is it known that the Agamemnon is to sail to-day ere it is announced that the Niagara is to steam out a'so. Of course, with such an advantage, she is certain to be at the rendezvous some two or three days before the Agamemnon, and thus afford scope for a continuance of the same vapid platitudes against the Britishers, their ships, schemes, people, and Government, which have already, to say the least, made the officers of the Niagara tolerably amusing in Plymouth. The Agamemnon sails with exactly 13 days' coal for half-speed, and six days' coal for full steam. Her voyage is sure to last 24 days .- Times.

A CLERICAL DINNER .- The Archdeacon of Bristol has just issued a citation to the Clergy, ordering them to meet him at a visitation for the purpose of transacting the ordinary Ecclesiastical business, and of hearing a charge from him on the subject of their Clerical duties, and generally on the state of the Church. Appended to the citation is an intimation that after this solemn proceeding the Archdeacon will meet at dinner, "the charge for which will be course of his observations had adverted to the incf- tion has created much amusement amongst the clergy.

The "Pass Prossourious."—The indictments pre-ferred against Mr. Truelove, publisher in the Strand, and M. Tcherwiski, for alleged libels on the Emperor of the French are fixed for trial on the 18th inst., the first week after the after term sittings. The trials will take place in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell and a special jury. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Welsby will conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Phinn, Q.C., Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Simon have been retained for the defendants .- Times, 9th ult.

Colonel S. V Maxwell of the 88th Regiment writes to the Times respecting the conduct of the detachment of his regiment at Cawnpore on the 27th of November last, which had been unfavourably commented on by the Scotsman. He encloses letters from Brigadier Carthew, in command of the brigade, and from Captains Baynes, Henning, and Jones, in command of companies, which completely contradicts the statement. The Brigadier says- Nothing can be more false than the statements therein made up to the time any part of the 88th were under my command. I know they behaved most gallantly on the 26th, when they formed a part of my brigade, and on the 27th, when a portion of them (I forget how many companies) were placed by General Windham under my orders, as we proceeded from the brick kilns to the Bithoor Bridge, round by the Soubahdar's Tank, we came suddenly on a large number of the rebels, just as they were passing through the broken down buts of a native regiment; the 88th at once gallantly charged them, and with the bayonet destroyed many. No men could have behaved more gallantly than they did on that occasion. As to the accusation of 'taking flight almost without a shot,' the character for lighting of the old Connaught Rangers is too well known for any one to heed such trash for a moment."

PROTESTANT JUSTICE.-We read in the Scotch newspapers of the week that the "General Assemwhich has just concluded its annual session at Edinburgh, has returned its answer to "the Queen's most gracious letter." In that answer we find the following words:-" We have received with deep gratitude your Majesty's Royal Warrant for £2,000 (annual grant), to be appropriated to the Reformation of the Highlands and Islands; and it will be a great satisfaction to us to apply this munificent grant so as to advance the pious and beneficent purposes for which it has been graciously conferred." the purposes are to which this Royal Bounty is applied, we learn from another passage in the "Acts" of the Synod :- "Every year there is issued a commission to some ministers and ruling elders for the Reformation of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and for managing Her Majesty's Royal Bounty.' And it usually begins—' The General Assembly did, and hereby do, numinate and appoint the Reverond

. . . ministers, and . . . ruling elders to be a committee of this Assembly for the Reformation of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, for promoting the knowledge of the true religion, suppressing Popery and profunctess, and for managing the Royal Bounty for these ends, according to and in terms of Her Majesty's grant to this Assembly."-Beyond this intimation, we are without means of knowing how this heavy amount of the public money is disposed of. No details are published; but that it is so applied, we have evidence from the "Public Accounts of the Church;" which charge, e. g, in the year 1851, £1,812 1ts. 8d., as paid to the "Missionaries, Scripture-readers, and Catechists." Comment on the above facts, if necessary, I leave to you to make; but I boldly question, whether any more glaring instances of Royal Protestant oppression are to be found at the present day, than the condemna-tion of six Catholics in Sweden to the highest penaly short of death, for the simple profession of their Faith; and the appropriation, annually, of a large sum out of the taxes paid by ourselves, to the avowed purposes of sectarian aggression .- Cor. Weekly

THE YANKEE MERCHANT SERVICE .- On Wednesday ast the first, second, and third mates of the United States ship Gleaner, named Cunningham, Summers. and Brown, were brought up at the Police-court, Cardiff, on remand, charged with a series of brutal outrages upon the crew, consisting chiefly of negroes and coloured men. It appeared that the vessel had gone out of dock on Saturday week, and during that day and the following the crew were engaged in getting the ship ready for sea while lying in the outer roads of Penarth. The pilot, named Harris, force in England, because, among other reas that he had witnessed horrible acts of cruelty com- pose of coercing the people. In France the same mitted on board, and Inspector Gifford was therefore despatched in a steamer to visit the ship, and apprehended the second mate, Summers, and brought away several of the crew, who said they would jump into the sea if left on board. Edward Riley, a negro seaman, was apparently in a dying state, and was a once taken to the infirmary, whence he was not able to be removed until Wednesday, when he was brought to the Town hall in a cab, and was scated in a chair while giving evidence. He said that he asked the mates not to beat "Jim," another black man, when they jumped upon him and beat him, inflicting two wounds on his head and one over his eye. He endeavoured to get into the forecastle, but hey prevented him, and he lay insensible on the deck. In the night he got into the forecastle, but the first and second mate pulled him out and kicked him about the deck until he was senseless. He could not see what weapons they had used, as the blood flowed over his eyes, but Howis, the pilot, stated that he saw him struck twice over the head with an iron belaying pin, and that the second mate struck him with a brass knuckleduster. Another black man came to his assistance and was similarly treated .-The pilot remonstrated, and the officers threatened to throw him overboard. Jack Smith, a coloured man, was struck on the arm with an iron belaying pin, by which one of the small bones was broken. John Peters, a blackman, was knocked off the topsail yard down to the deck, but his fail was broken by the rigging; when lying on the deck the chief mate caught him by the throat and kicked him. Peter Hansan, a German, was beaten by the first and third mates, and the former put his fingers into his mouth to stretch it because he could not speak good English. He was afterwards sent out on the jib-boom ture of a war expenditure in self-defence, forced upon to clear it, and catching a loose rope he fell into the us by the threatening attitude of a Power which tells sea, where he hung some time by another rope, Cun- us in the same breath that it is our cordial friend and ningham and Brown looking at him, but offering him sure ally. We should prefer other proofs of cordialno aid until he dropped exhausted, when they called to the crew of a Bristol pilot-boat lying near, who an attitude which compels us either to trust ourpicked him up. When he got on deck he was again selves blindly and entirely to the professions of a sent aloft in his wet clothes. The statements of the men were fully corroborated by the crew of the Bristol pilot-boat who lay near on the Sunday afternoon and saw the mates follow the men on the yards and unprofitable force to defend us against attacks and beat them with handspikes while they were which may certainly never have been contemplated, bending on the sails. Mr. Paine, the officer of health, made the following report of the injuries sustained by the men whom he had examined, besides Riley, plainly on this matter. We have had somewhat too who was lying at the infirmary. Jack Smith, frac-tured arm, contusion on left ear, lower hip, and both the openness and sincerity on the part of England eyes. James Beale, contused incerated wound on right cheek, and wound on lip; John Peters, contused wound on lip and left temple; Domingo Spirit mit to the Emperor Napoleon that it is the sincere contusion of both eyes; John Smith had contused eyes; four others were less injured. The defence ally; that to this end we have made many sacrifices, set up was a spirit of insubordination on the part and are prepared to make many more; but he asks of the crew, but this was contradicted by the evidence too much of us if he expects that he is at once to of the pilots, who said that the men worked and behaved well. The three prisoners were fully committed for trial at the next assizes on the charge of wounding with intent to commit grievous budily harm. When the prisoners were removed to the police station it required a strong force of police to seep back a crowd of sailors and others who honted fearfully, and appe red willing to inflict summary justice on the culprits. - Times.

Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty soon

FRANCE ARKING .- We have the happiness to possess a Government which, if we are to believe all it tells us, has found-means to conciliate France without condescending to any of the ordinary means of conciliation, and it is so much our interest to believe it that we are not disposed to weigh probabilities minutely, or call into question, what some might consider very doubtful assertions. Let us, then, by all means, take it for granted that our diplomatic fend is at an end, and that a state of feeling has succeeded very different from that which dictated the curt and acrid despatch with which Count Walewski concluded the correspondence. Let us turn our minds to the exploits now enacting on the tropical plains of India, to the oratorical thunder launched against us from the temple of the Capitoline Jove at Washington, to the destinies of Commissioner Yeh, to the blood-stained valleys of Montenegro, or to whatever other quarter may challenge the attention of the political observer. Still there is one unfortunate fact which will force itself upon our attention in spite of the very best exertions we can make to persuade ourselves that the political atmosphere is quite as clear on the side of France as we could desire. For what purpose, or in what quarrel, against whom or for whom, we know not, France is undoubtedly arming on a scale, with a method, a system, and a deliberation, truly formidable to all her neighbors,—whether, like ourselves, they have the good fortune to be sheltered from the impending storm under the umbrageous branches of an entente cordiale, - whether, like Belgium, Piedmont, and Spain, in the consciousness of their inability to resist, they listen with no unreasonable trepidation for the first howl of the coming tempest, -or whether, like Austria, they know not how soon they may be compelled to fight for their dominions against a brave and well-disciplined enemy. France is certainly arming, and arming both by land and sea .-Her army, already large, is undergoing considerable increase. She is just on the point of completing a railway which connects all her military stations with fortifications of Cherbourg, a port constructed at enormous pains and at vast expense, and possessing every facility that skill can devise for the simultaneous embarcation of very large bodies of troops.-France is, besides, busily engaged in the construction of a great steam fleet, armed and propelled on the very best and newest principles at present developed by the art of war; she is gathering up her colossal strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some vast enterprise, in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost. Not only is the military element studiously strengthened and increased, but it is beginning to assert a predominance over civilians which shows itself more and more every day, and naturally makes us anxious about our relations with a country in which the balance is so completely pressed down by the superior weight of the military class. It is in vain that we seek for anything in the pre-

sent condition of France which can account for the remarkable proceedings to which we must unwillingly allude. The finances of the country are in a state that must render any unval or military expenditure not absolutely called for by necessity or honour peculiarly inexpedient. The people of England have no wish nearer their hearts than to remain on the very best terms with their formidable and warlike neighbor, and we are sure that there is no country in Europe which would regard a rupture with France with any other feelings than those of the most genuine abhorrence and dismay. We cannot believe for a moment that the enormous preparations which France is making are intended for defensive warfare, for there is not the slightest symptom of a wish in any quarter to attack her. Her form of government agrees entirely with the notions entertained by the Governments of the greater part of Europe, and we in England have long learnt to denounce the Quixotic notion of forcing our own ideas upon other nations. If France is happy we are content she should be so in her own way, and desire nothing but to see her great, peaceful, and prosperous. Why, then, is France arming?

It may be that the peculiar form of government in which France has seen fit to indulge necessitates some increase of the army for purposes of domestic repression, and we would much rather believe it is so than suppose she is marshalling her force for some foreign war; but, if we grant that her army is increased for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquillity, on what ground are we to account for the corresponding and contemporaneous augmentation of her fleet? The navy has always been a favourite who had taken the ship out reported on his return is a force which cannot readily be use for the purprinciple must apply, and we are at loss to know for what pacific purpose a large steam navy is being prepared. France has but few colonies, and those of inconsiderable extent. She has no large foreign commerce to protect, no refractory India to reconquer and reorganize. She has nothing to fear from descent on her cousts from any foreign Power .-Why, then, is Franco arming and augmenting her

We have a right to ask the question; for, whatever be the enemy against whom the thunderbolt is forged, there is no doubt that these warlike preparations in a time of profound peace tend to inflict upon us, in common with the rest of our neighbors, many of the calamities and miseries of war. If France will insist on increasing her armies and her navies, she forces us, her neighbors and her allies, to do the same. We have too much at stake within this little island of ours to be content to exist by the permission and on the sufferance of any ally, however faithful,—of any forei a Prince, however mag-nanimous. History warns us against incurring the fate of those nations who have trusted the power of the sword in other hands than those in which they were content to trust their freedom. If France is determined to arm we must either be content to lie at her mercy or prepare to arm too. If she increases her regular army we can hardly do less than call out and embody our Militia. If she insists upon increasing her navy, she forces us most anwillingly, from the barest considerations of prudence, to undergo the expense of a Channel Fleet. This expenditure, which is not required for domestic purposes. nor for the defence of our colonies, nor for the reduction of the Indian Rebellion, is purely of the naity, friendship, and alliance than are to be found in powerful neighboring State, or to hanger our commerce, embarrass our finances, and retard necessary improvements for the pur, ose of keeping up a barren but which it is our hounden duty to render impossible. The time has arrived when we ought to speak would be refreshing, were it only for their novelty. We would, then, take the liberty respectfully to subwish of this country to be his good friend and true enjoy whatever power, support, or influence his alliance with England may give him, and at the same time to inflict upon us by his vast military and naval preparations a war expenditure which we are most quwilling to incur, and which casts upon us many of the evils of a state of actual hostilities. In poli-

tics many things a parently discordant may be made

compatible, but it is impossible that two powerful

and neighbouring nations can at the same time be

arming against each other and united in close al-

liance and cordial friendship .- London Times.

THE BURE DEVINENCES FANDE GAUGE DE CECHRONIO DE

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

As the editor of the TRUE WITNESS will be absent from town for a few days, he would respectfully suggest that all communications intended for his eye only, should be addressed to him by name: whilst those destined for publication, or containing remittances from subscribers, may be addressed as usual to the " Editor of the TRUE WITNESS."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have English dates to the 19th ultimo. There had been warm discussions on the "Right of Search" question in the House of Lords; and it seems that the British Government has issued orders to abstain for the future from interfering with vessels under Yankee colors, which will benceforward have the honor of affording a shelter to all the rascality of Christendom. The Monitour denies the statements of the Times respecting the extraordinary additions to the French mavy, which have created so much exsitement in England. There was nothing new Troin India: nor were there any tidings of the progress of the Atlantic Telegraph squadron.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Wednesday 23rd ult., Deputy Orange Grand Master Ferguson brought forward his motion for doing away with Catholic Separate Schools. An animated debate ensued in which Mr. M'Gee took a brilliant part, and whose speeck in extenso will be found in another co-The Ministry and their friends opposed the Deputy Grand Master's motion on the ground that, after all, the separate school law as it exists at present is, in so far as Papists are concerned, a mere sham; that it accords to them in theory, but effectually witholds from them in practise, the control over the education of their children; and that thus Protestants were enabled to enjoy the eredit of being liberal, without being called upon to exercise that to them very disagreeable virtue. Ultimately Mr. Ferguson's motion was disposed of for this Session. The remainder of the week was occupied in long and stormy debates upon the Estimates, and on Saturday evening both Houses adjourned over to the middle of the en suing week. An amusing scene occurred on the 20th ult., in the Committee of Public Accounts. Mr. Anderson on his examination before the Committee made some revelations somewhat damaging to Mr. Cayley; Mr. Brown jumped up, and more than insinuated that Cayley was a har; Mr. Cayley retorted by calling Brown a secoundrel and a blackguard," and there was almost a fight.

"If" asks the Patrie of the Tave WITNESS-"if you have in your heart so much bitterness towards those who believe that the Ministry are devoted to the public good—how is it that you are so tender towards Mr. NcGee who has made himself the ally of Mr. Brown ?"

As we are not conscious of entertaining any bitterness of feeling whatever towards those " who believe" that the present Ministry are " devoted to the public good," we might well excuse ourselves from taking any notice of the Patrie's interrogatory; more especially as the Patrie cannot be of those that believe that the so called Catholics who voted for giving a legal existence to a Secret Politico-Religious Society, are deexcept their own pecuniary interests.

We have, it is true, expressed ourselves strongly against those hypocrites and false Catholies, who, knowing from the acts of the present Ministry-from their constant refusal to Catholics of Upper Canada on the School Ques-Orangeism, in spite of the warnings of the Im- sible office-bearer of the Society. perial Parliament, and the remonstrances of the cal antecedents generally-that they, the Ministry, care not one straw for the "public good," and are intent only upon their own dirty profits, nevertheless make themselves the apologists of the dispensers of official patronage, and government advertisements. For time-servers, placebeggars, and sycophants generally, we do enter-

timents but these of surprise at, and pity for, their inconceivable folly. Amongst this class, however, the Patrie cannot be included; for he has plainly and boldly denounced the vileness, and treachery to the cause of the " public good," of those Ministerialists who voted for the Orange Incorporation Bill.

We hardly understand what our cotemporary means by our tenderness "towards Mr. M'Gee;" of whom we have spoken sometimes in terms of censure-as for instance when he seems inclined to contract an alliance with Mr. G. Brown; but whose eloquence and powerful advocacy of the cause of "Freedom of Education." entitle him to the gratitude of all those who believe that on the proper education of the young of this present generation, depends the "public good" of the

Mr. M'Gee is, in fact, the only man in the House who has dared to take up the School Question on its proper merits; the only one who has chosen as his field of battle that position on which alone the battle of " Freedom of Education" can be successfully fought. Already, and during the short time he has been in Parliament, he has pleaded more effectually in favor of that high and holy cause, than any member of the House whether from Upper or Lower Canada; because he alone has boldly enunciated, the great and divine truth—that the education of the child -and the selection of its school teachers and school companions—belong not to the State, but to the parent, and to the parent alone; that no nower on earth has any right to interfere therein or to dictate to the parent, how, by sohom, or with whom his child shall be educated. Mr M'Gee we say, has in the presence of " Red Tape," and in defiance of "Jack-in-Office," dared to assert the inalienable, because heaven derived rights of the Parent as against the State-of the Family as against the Municipality; and for so doing he richly deserves the thanks of every friend of civil and religious liberty.

He first has treated the "School Question" as what it really is-" a Parent's question," and not a question betwixt Catholics and Protestants. He has had the courage to tell the Legislature that Education is not their legitimate function; and that they can obtain control over it, only by usurpation, by ursurping the sacred rights of the parent. It is no slight thing, that in an age and community like this, wherein the very first principles, the axioms, we may say, of cival and religious liberty-(of which this is one, "that, as against the State, the right of the parent to control, and in every particular to direct the education of his child is absolute") - are practically ignored, there should be found one of rare gifts, and of commanding eloquence, honest enough, and hold enough, to proclaim the long-forgotten truth. This Mr. M'Gee has done; and in opposition, not to Mr. G. Brown alone, but to Attorney General M'Donald, to M. Cartier, to M. Loranger, to Mr. Alleyn, and to all who by giving their support to the present tyrannical system of "State-Schoolism," have assisted in robbing the parent of his most precious right, and have ratified by their approval one of the most disgusting and degrading features of modern "Social-

So far, but no farther, have we manifested tenderness towards Mr. McGee. Of his projected alliance with Mr. Brown, we have spoken in terms of ungratified disapprobation, as of an alliance which Catholics could not contract without injury and loss of honor; and if we have been prompt to give credit where credit is due, we have been equally prompt to censure whatever has to us seemed opposed to the bonor and interest of those whom Mr. McGee was sent to Parliament to represent.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL AND THE " TORONTO MIRROR."-Our Toronto cotemporary complains of a notice that appeared in our issue of the 18th ult., to the effect that the St. Patrick's Society of this city, had resolved to exclude both the Mirror and Citizen from their Reading Room, for which he pretends voted to the public good, or, indeed, to anything, to hold un responsible. In justice, therefore, to ourselves, and for the information of the Murror, we would observe that the notice complained of, was sent to us for insertion by one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society; and was by us inserted verbatim et literatim, without addition, note, great the just and very moderate demands of the or comment of our own of any kind; as is our custom with all documents handed to us from tion - from their active encouragement of any of the National Societies, and by a respon-

This will also account for our insertion of the British Government-from their infamous sup- address of the St. Patrick's Association of Toport given to Mr. Drummond's infamous Reli- ronto, which was sent to us from that Society, gious Incorporations Bill-and from their politi- and vouched for by the signature of the proper office-bearers; whilst the explanation of our non-insertion of a counter address published in the Mirror, is to be found in the fact, that no such document was ever sent to us, and that, consequently, we have no knowledge whatever of its origin, but what the Mirror, an interested party, is pleased to publish. This is not suffitain a very strong aversion; but for those who cient for the TRUE WITNESS, whose invariable

Vice-Presidents, or by one at least of the Secretaries of the Society in question. A document so attested, we accept as emanating from document not so authenticated, it would be a piece of gross presumption on our part - unconnected as we are with any of these Societies -to publish at all. We trust that with this explanation, the Mirror will rest satisfied.

THE EXECUTION. - On Friday last, 25th ulto., the majesty of the law was vindicated, and a salutary lesson to the community given, in the public execution of Marie Anne Crispin, dite Belisle, and Jean Baptiste Desforges, for the murder of Catherine Prevost, wife of Antoine Desforges, brother to the convict of the same name, and now in prison awaiting his trial on the charge of being accessory to the murder of the husband of the female convict, some eighteen months age.

So many years have elapsed since the infliction of capital punishment in Montreal, that the impression seems to have gone abroad that the " Death Penalty" had been virtually abrogated; and that for the shedder of man's blood, the old decree "by man shall his blood be shed," had been erased from the statute book. This delusion has, we trust, been effectually dispelled by the awful exhibition of Friday last.

Up to the end of the week preceding their execution, both of the prisoners seem to have flattered themselves with the hopes of a commutation of sentence; their dismay, therefore when they were informed that the original sentence of the Court was to be carried into effect, was very great. To this, however, succeeded better sentiments; and all hope on earth being gone, they were, by the Grace of God, induced to direct their serious and most earnest attention to that other world whither they were rapidly hastening; and led to seek pardon for their crimes through the blood of the Lamb that taketh away the sins of the world.

The Bishop of Montreal, the Clergy of the Seminary, and the good Sisters of the Providence Coavent, were incessant in their attendance upon, and ministrations to, the unhappy criminals; who, thanks to these pious cares, and above all, to Him who desireth not the death of the sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live, were graciously enabled to make a full and sincere confession of their guilt; and to seek pardon there, where pardon is never refused to the truly penitent and contrite

And so on Friday morning they were led forth to meet their doom,-attended on the one hand by the stern ministers of temporal justice; but on the other by the Ministers of the Gospel of love, the servants of Him, whose mission is to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. At ten o'clock in the forencon the melancholy procession appeared on the scaffold, which had been erected near the gate of the prison; and in full view of the assembled multitudes, who, from an early hour, had collected in front of the jail, and occupied every window and place from whence the scene of execution might be commanded. The prisoners were pale, but calm, and resigned to ing them, they publicly acknowledged their guilt, France was never treated to a similar display of and the justice of their sentence; and kissing the crucifix, desired to offer the sacrifice of their lives, in union with that Sacrifice once offered on the cross, in expiation of their offence. The black caps were then drawn over their faces; the greater portion of the surrounding crowd uncovered and knelt down; the drop fell; and the souls of the convicts were in the presence of the Eternal Judge, in whose sight we pray, we trust, that they have obtained mercy. R. I.P.

A FRANK CONFESSION .- The London Times lapses into truth occasionally; as, for instance in the following paragraph, which we clip from a late editorial of the British Thunderer:-

" For centuries we attached a very high value to religious celibacy, had an immense number of wealthy convents, and as many thousand monks and nuns as one now sees or hears of at Rome or Naples. There was a great deal to be said for them, and with all the faults of the system, the poor were better looked to than they have ever been since."

No doubt they were; and if we admit the truth of the maxim-that the best test of the Christianity of a people is to be found in the care that they take of their poor, the conclusion is obvious-that, before the blessed Reformation, the people of Great Britain were far better Christians, than they are in the XIX century.

" Why do we not have a Revival ?" asks the Montreal Witness, of Saturday. Why, bless business," and not the "religious" season? Religion is all very well in its way; but business is the "Revival" excitement, in default of something better, as naturally as to Soda-water, or cooling drinks in the Summer. But at present, and whilst our port is full of ships with cargoes that M. M. Cartier, Loranger, and Co., are National Society, unless authorized to do so in deed, inclination for any such vanities as Re
"In any such ampletons there for ever, and my eyes and my already stamped their mark deeply upon the society already stamped their mark deeply upon the society. National Society, unless authorized to do so in deed, inclination for any such vanities as Re
"In any such ampletons there for ever, and my eyes and my already stamped their mark deeply upon the society. National Society, unless authorized to do so in deed, inclination for any such vanities as Re
"In any such ampletons there for ever, and my eyes and my heart shall be there always."—III Kings ix 3:—

"The benediction of this chapel, which we are about the public good." we have no same there for ever, and my eyes and my heart shall be there always."—III Kings ix 3:—

The benediction of this chapel, which we are about " devoted to the public good," we have no sen- writing, signed by the President or one of the vivals or Prayer Meetings.

65 The net proceeds of the Pic-Nic given by Rifle Companies No. 4 and 5, exceed \$400, and have been handed over to the RevenMr. the Society, and we publish it accordingly; any O'Brien to procure an organ for St. Anne's Church.

> ST. PATRICK'S PIC-Nic .- We would remind our readers that this Fetc takes place on Wednesday next, at Guilbault's Gardens.

> In consequence of the pressure upon our columns this week, we have been compelled to omit the continuation of our reply to the Christian Guardian's statement that the Catholic Church teaches as a dogma, or acticle of faith, that "no faith is to be kept with heretics." It shall appear next week.

> It will be seen that the Catholics of Toronto, disgusted with the " Government hacks'? by whom they have been long misrepresented, are about to start an independent Catholic paper, the Canadian Freeman, to appear on the 16th

To Correspondents .- "Penetanguishene" received too late for this week's issue; shall apnear in our next.

"An Exposition of the Apocalypse." By a Secular Priest. Boston: P. Donahoe.

This book being given to the world without the approbation of any Catholic theologian, and we not feeling ourselves competent to sit in judgment upon it,-because incompetent to expound the Apocalypse ourselves,-we cannot recommend it to our readers for its orthodoxy; though it is written with much ability, and evinces a close and diligent study of the subject.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Toronto, June 21st, 1858. SIR-The following lines on that interesting portion of the Lord's Vineyard, known as the Diocess of Toronto, will not, I think, prove uninteresting, or unwelcome to the readers of the staunch advocate of our rights-the indefatigable TRUE WITNESS.

Amongst the many events calculated to make

the heart of every Catholic beat with joy, and thankfulness to Almighty God, must be reckoned the happy, and long-desired return to his flock of Mgr. De Charbonnell, the zealous and devoted Bishop of this Diocess of Toronto. An absence of nearly two years has only served to greatly enhance in the estimation of his dear children in Christ, the worth of this distinguished Prelate. No sooner was the arrival of His Lordship made known to the public, than complimentary addresses were presented to him by the various Catholic Associations of this City of Toronto. I may also add that every congregation in this extensive Diocess has given similar marks of its attachment to the well beloved Chief Pastor .-The sentiments expressed by these Addresses are an unmistakeable proof of the deep hold which the present Bishop of Toronto has taken on the hearts and feelings of his devoted flock. Several also of our separated brethren have joined us in their expression of high regard and esteem for His Lordship Mgr. De Charbonnell; and on the | unable to sing the sweet songs of Zion by the waters very day of his arrival he received from the Di- of Babylon, are they mute, as they well proved to us rectors of the Grand Trank Railway Company a "return ticket," the exhibition of which will enable him to make the return journey without any additional expense. This compliment is the more flattering, coming as it does from Protest-ant gentlemen, as His Lordship during the course their fate. The Rev. M. Villeneuve address- of his many and long travels through Catholic

> The days immediately succeeding his return were devoted by his Lordship to his favorite pursuit-viz.,-to visiting the Schools and Educational Institutions of this City. Amongst our numerous seats of learning, St. Michael's College justly occupies the foremost rank; and to this College His Lordship paid his first Pastoral visit. When Mgr. De Charbonnell left for Europe in 1856, the foundations of this noble institutions were scarcely laid. Within two years however it has sprung up from the ground us if

> Tastefully situated upon a charming hill, and commanding a delightful prospect of our fair City, and the adjacent lake, St. Michael's College, which was in its beginning, but as the grain of mustard seed, has now grown and expanded into a mighty tree, extending its luxuriant branches over "Clover Hill." Already about sixty boarders, besides a large number of dayscholars, are gathering of its fruits, in the shape of a sound and thoroughly Catholic educational training. The Address presented to his Lord-ship the Bishop on the occasion of his first Pastoral visit, was, I can assure you, an excellent literary production, remarkable alike for the elegance of its style, and the beauty of the thoughts which inspired it. His Lordship replied in a manner highly complimentary to the qualifications of the Reverend Bazilian Fathers, by whom the College is conducted, and to their superior system of training; he also alluded feeelingly to the happiness which the pupils enjoyed of being un-

der such preceptors. The Convents of Loretto and of St. Joseph have each, in their turn, been cheered by the longthe man! does he not know that this is the desired, though long-delayed visit from their Chief Pastor. Both these Institutions well deserve the flattering patronage bestowed on them business, and must be attended to. In the win- by His Lordship, by the heroic virtues of self ter, when the slack season comes on again, when denial, poverty, and zeal daily practised by the people have nothing better to do, and stand in chaste spouses of Christ, their inmates, at whose need of a little excitement, they will take to hands the female youth of this Diocess receive the blessing of an education based on religionthan riches of gold and of silver. These two livered by the Very Rev. C. F. Cazen, V. G.—"I Institutions, though but yet in their infancy, have have sanctified this house, which thou hast built to

recommend them to the patronage of every pareat, of every family in this section of the Province, able to procure for their children the inestimable blessing of a sound Catholic education.

Our Separate Schools, shackled as they are still with tyrannical fetters, and despite coffee the Rev. Mr. Ryerson with his yoke of "State" as Schoolism," have won the thorough confidence of the entire Catholic community. In this whole City of Toronto, I do not know of a single Catholic child resorting to those poisonous abodes of immorality, irreligion, and infidelity, known as the "common" schools. Docile to the teachings and warning voice of the Church, which has condemned the "Common School System" as fraught with peril to the faith and to the morals of the youth of Canada, our entire Catholic community are, wherever it is practicable, withdrawing their children from the "common" schools. and devising means to put them beyond the teach of the baneful influences of Ryersonianism, and " State-Schoolism." Nor are the enemies of this system to be found exclusively amongst the ranks of Catholics. The Anglican Clergy in their late Synod, rose up to a man, and protested against that infidel system, pronouncing against it their deliberate anathema. From this cheering fact, I have every reason to conclude that the cause of Religious Liberty, and of Freedom of Education, has of late years made rapid strides in Canada. The day I trust. and pray, is not far distant when the above sacred words shall no longer be a "sham and a mockery," as they are at present, but a living fact; and when the great truths involved therein shall be recognised as axiomatic by Legislators wiser than the fanatics and "timber heads," who are now sitting in the supreme Councils of the

I am also happy to have it in my power to inform you, Mr. Editor, that, amongst the consoling improvements noticed by His Lordship on his return to his Diocess, may be mentioned the more frequent reception of the Sacraments, especially in St. Michael's Cathedral. It is indeed consoling to every Catholic to notice on every Lord's Day, and indeed every day of the week, the large and increasing number of devout communicants who approach the Lord's table to receive that "Bread of Life" which came down

Every Sunday our five Catholic churches are filled, and that several times in succession with crowds of pious worshippers. This cheering prospect for the cause of Catholic progress in this the capital City of Upper Canada is due, under God, to the Apostolic exertions of the Chief Pastor of this Diocess, seconded by the indefatigable exertions of the zealous clergymen by whom he is attended. May the Giver of every good and perfect gift, send down upon him, upon them, and upon us their children in the Lord, the perpetual shower of divine grace!

Hoping soon to be able to forward to you some further details of the progress of our holy faith in these quarters, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Mr. True Witness,

Your friend and constant reader, TORONTO.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE AT TORONTO. To the Editor of the True Wilners. Toronto, July 1st, 1858.

DEAR Sin-You must not think that our esteemed fellow-citizens of Gallic origin, residing in Toronto, have forgotten their noble national and religious traditions. Not as of old were the daughters of Israel, on their National Festival of the 24th ult.

Permission having been obtained from His Lordship Mgr. Charbonnell to celebrate the Festival a la Canadienne, every preparation suitable to the circumstances was made by our most influential French Canadian citizens. St. Michael's Cathedral was tastefully decorated with the rich boughs of the maple, the national emblem of the French Canadian, as the Shamrock is of the Green Isle; and from an early hour, our brethren began to assemble to do honor to their Patron Saint.

At 9 a.m. the whole French Canadian population in holiday attire, were assembled in the Cathedral to assist at the Holy Sacrifice; rich and poor, old and young, reverentially kneeling before the same Altarthe humble servant girl, side by side with the Legislator and the statesman-the laboring man by the side of his more wealthy employer-all distinctions of rank and fortune were forgotten in the commemoration of a day so dear to the French Canadian heart.

High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, assisted by the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe as Deacon, and Rev. C. Muldoon as Sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocess assisted in Pontificulibus; and the choir composed chiefly of French Canadians, accompanied by some of our Upper Canadian singers performed their duty to the satisfaction of the most severe critics. After the first Gospel his Lordship deligvered a most eloquent address in French on the auspicions occasion; which was followed by a collection in aid of the fauds of the House of Providence lately erected in this city. Some of our leading French Canadians had asked leave to avail themselves of this occasion to make their offering to this valuable charitable institution. The collector; appointed were Made. Desbarats, assisted by the Hon. M Sicotte-Made. Cartier, by the Hon. M. Belleau-Made. Loranger, by the Hon. Atty. General, C. E.—and Made. LeMoine, by the Hon. Mr. Loranger. The appeal was well responded to, and the sum of \$180 was realized on the occasion. Divine service being over, all retired as they had come, without procession or parade of any kind, but with the heart-felt consciousness of having, in a befitting manner honored the natal day of Lower Canada's great Patron Saint. Thus, Mr. Editor, was the Festival of St. John the Baptist observed in Toronto, for the first time in so far as I can remember, since this City became the seat of Government. But judging from the general enthusiasm, I am convinced that hence orward this national and truly religious Festival will always be duly commemorated by our French Canadian triends .-You shall hear from me again, on another and less pleasing topic, next week; and, in the interim, I beg to remain yours sincerely, PHILO-CANADIBNSIS.

THE CONSECRATION OF ST. BRIDGET'S CHA-

PEL, QUEREC. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Quebec, 23rd June, 1858. DEAR SIR-On Sunday last, immediately after Ves-pers, the consecration of the Chapel of the St. Brid-

get's Asylum took place.

they have brought forth abundantly, sufficiently to perform, will be a profession of the exterior wor-

ship we owe to the Almighty. The Holy Catholic Oburgh has determined that the maces where the Secrition of, the Mass is effered shall be kept haly -Mercithen shall be a place dedicated to the service of God, where the faithful can render homage to: their, Greator, it is hard had but the temple of Jerusa-

lem where sacrifices, were offered, and there the people of: Indea always assembled for that object. Since the foundation of the Church, places devoted, to prayer, have everywhere been erected. In the days of personation, they were established in the entrails of the carth; but when peace was restored, soon was the prophecy of Malachy fulfilled, " From the rising of the sun, even unto the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles, and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to my name a clean oblation."

Every where do we posses those temples where a pure and immaculate victim is daily offered for our sins. They are not opened to the privileged class alone -no, they are of easy access to the small as well as to the great, to the poor as well as the rich. There are the wretched and afflicted over welcome; for Christ has said, "Come to me all you that labour and are burdesed, and I will refresh you."

What a subject of consolution must it not be to you beloved sisters, (addressing the aged and infirm ismates of the Asylum) to gather the first fraits of

this institution of charity.
Wherever our holy religion has been allowed to open places of refuge for the poor and wretched, Catholics have not forgotten to procure for those unfortunates, a sauctuary where they may sook spiritunk aid and consolution. Such also was the desire that animated the founders of this Asylum, to whom the words of the Panlmist can very aptly apply-" To thee is the poor left, thou will be a helper to the or-

phan." Accept my congratulations, you, Paster of St. Patrick's Church, who together with your worthy predreessor, have with the assistance of your flock founded this institution destined to do much good. Accept my congratulations, you, worth, associates of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, who so powerfully supported your Pastors in the establishing of this

Receive also my congratulations, you, charitable to this institution.

Accept also my congratulations you, Irish Cathohies of Quebec, who have so liberally seconded the seal of your charitable ladies, and who have once again shown that an appeal to your charity is never made in vain.

But above all, receive my congratulations, you Reverend Sisters of Charity, who have renounced the camferts and sweets of life, to devote yourselves to the poor and wretched.

And you, in fine, the beloved friends of our Saviour, who seek a refuge in this blessed abode, reserve also my congratulations. Here it is that after

Let us now beseech the Lord to vonobsafe to visit more, with the generous co-operation of the worthy sone and daughters of St. Patrick.

A Te Deum was song by the members of the St. Patrick's choir. A collection was also taken up for the bonefit of the asylum.

The chapel was nicely decorated : on the window at the Gospol side of the alter was a transparency of St. Patrick, and on the Spistle side, one of Saint Bridget. On the Gospel wall was a large frescoe of the Resurrection, and on the Epistle wall was one of the Crucifizion,

A bazzar in aid of the asylum will be held, so have been told, some time about January.

Yours truly, UPBILON.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY-June 23.

DESATE ON MR. PBROCEON'S MOTION TO ABOLISH THE SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN UPPER CANADA-ME.

Mr. FRRGUSON moved the resolutions of which he had given notice, for the repeal of the Separate School He said that arguments in favour of this law might be drawn from expediency; but he thought that such reasoning should now be done away with, and that laws should be henceforth enacted solely for the benefit of all. Some said that the law should be maintained, because Lower Canada desired it; but he did not think that the feelings of the great majority of the people of Upper Canada should be set at mought upon this ground. It was supposed that the Catholics in Canada West were in favour of the present law; but that was not the case. Let the clergymen of all denominations keep to their own business, and there would be no trouble about Separate Schools. Nor was there any reason for this law, in a disposition on the part of the Protestant population to incommode their Catholic neighbours.
On the contrary, everywhere the Protestants were disposed to do justice to the Catholic just in proportion to the smallness of the numbers of the latter .-It had been well known that this measure would be brought up this session. It had been debated for a long time in Upper Canada; but with all this agitation the Catholics had not thought it worth while to petition against it. Why was this? Just because the Catholic people did not feel that they were to be injured by it. It was true that one gentleman, the member for Ottawa, had moved to reject the Bill on the first reading; but it was said that that gentleman was more under the control of the clergy than the people, and this perhaps accounted for the course he had taken. Finally, besides those reasons which had reference chiefly to Christians of different denominations, he thought it was only fair to the coloured

Mr. M'GER-As I understand this to be the only occasion during the Session of 1858, when this subject can come up-as the vote on the resolution just moved must dispose of the question for this year at Counds are not in favor of separate schools-that if it were not for the intermeddling of the Clergy the laity would never think of making such demands; and these statements he makes, as he says, of his own personal knowledge. Mr. Speaker, whoever else in this House may be authorized to speak for the Cashelics of Upper Canada, it is no very violent assumption to assert, that the junior Deputy Grand Master of the Orunge Society, is not entitled so to speck. (Henr, hear.) If the Catholics of Upper Canada desired to have on this floor and authorized spokesman, they would certainly not select him from the chiefs of a Society, the historical enemy of Cathelicity. Fer my part, I speak of my own motion; I speak without concert with the Clergy or laity; but still I shall speak their opinions as gathered from them in former intercourse and correspondence, and as learned at the same sources, from whence they have imbibed their opinions. I admit what the hon. mover has stated to be correct: that the Catholics are not here by petition. But why are they not here? Because, as I have learned in conversation with such of my coreligionists as I have met since the beginning of the Bession-because they do not believe that there is the least probability that the present partial recognition of their right to separate schools, could be withdrawn by this House; because they do not believe any Government possible in Canada, which would deny them the free exercise of that right; therefore they have not meedlessly petitioned. (Mear.) Not that they attach any great importance to of the children of "foreigners"-as they are called Smith. In his "Wealth of Nations," that great, the paltry £1,000 which was last year their share of —with the native population. A new nationality is the School Tax—£1,600 for 108 schools, or about £10 always more intolerant than an old one; and the

per school—but because that ineignificant sum stands for a sacred principle, they are all interested that it shall not be withdrawn, as a direct denial of the principle. For my part, I will not put the mainten-ance of their claims on the lew ground assumed by the Government—the ground of the smallness of the amount, and the harmlessness of 100 "Separate," competing with 3,700 "Common" Schools; but I put it on the high ground of inherent right-of naturni right which no law can take away-and on that ground I will endeavour to show to this House the rationale of Roman Catholic hostility to the pretensions of the State,—the political power for the time being, assuming to itself the place and effice of Teacher of all the youth born under it : for we object to the State, not as a Patron or Inspector of Schools, but as the author and administrator of a privileged establishment of education. If we were all Catholics or all Procestants in Canada this argument would be unnecessary; in that case Dr. Arnold's ideal of the Uhristian State, bring but another name for the Christian Church, might be attainable, at least in the department of public instuction; but we have here, a large Roman Catholic mimority in what may be called the Protestant Province, and a Protestant minority in the Catholic Province-the two religions interpenetrate each other; it is natural, therefore, that the majority in each section should exercise a sort of protectorate over their co-religionists above or below-and that under our Union, the rights of both minorities should be the care of both majorities. It is natural and it is right that we should thoroughly discuss the principle involved, and all the more so, because it has this year been left to the unprompted justice of l'arliament, by those most deeply interested in its decision (hear, hear, hear). The subject of the relation of the State to the education of youth is by no means so free from difficulty as the honourable mover of this resolution seems to suppose. He rose, utlered a few confident sentences, and sat down as if quite enough had been said to settle the question for ever. But if any honourable gentleman who hears me desires to see at a glance how widely the ablest educators-a word I do not like, but it is the best at the moment-have differed from the very starting point of their own doctrine-I will beg of him to pass a forences, with that view, in our Indies, who, by your industry, have prepared those Library. Let him take down those dealers in defi-splendid because which have been of so much help initions—the Encyclopedias—and turn to the article Education," and he will not find any two of them agreed, either as to the duty of the State, or the object of education. The "Brittanica," which stands facile princeps of all its kind in our language, says the object of education is the "happiness" of the educated, and includes virtue as essential to happiners ; so that education in virtue, under this description, would be the duty of the State as Teacher. The Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge -- written by Lord Brougham, and his friends—says it is to fit the child "fer after life," and there it stops. Is it possible for any thoughtful man, calling himself a Christian to stop there too? "After life!"-what is "after having "borne the day and the heats" you can rest life?" Is it the life between the schoolhouse and the your wearled limbs beneath the shadow of the sanc-churchyard? or does it reach far beyond—away into churchyard? or does it reach far beyond—away into the limitless prospects of Eternity? I trust we all believe in the immortality of the human soul; and this holy house, to send a protecting hand to this that none of us are content to rest on the giddy brink undertaking, and to cause it to prosper more and of the Utilitarians' definition of "after life." A third of these definers declares—"That the object of the training to be given by the State can only be determined by the legislature of each country. That in an autocracy the object should be the preservation of the monarchy, and in a democracy the inculcation of democratic principles." This is intelligible enough; but let us reflect a moment where it must lead. In Prussia it will justify, as it has justified, the military and despotic teaching by which the House of Brangenburgh has sought to establish its own infallibility; in Russia it will justify, as it has justified, the teaching of the most servile ductrines, such as that the Czer stands to his people in the place of Christ; that he is, in the language of their political catechism— "Our God." It will justify a despotism educating in despotism, and a democracy in democracy-for it teaches that conformity to the standard of the State is the highest result of education. This indeed is the veneria of the miscellaneous system, which is equally in harmony with the despotism of the mob in America. and the despotism of one man in Russia. (Hear, hear.) Our own system comes to us from Prussis, through France and the United States. It was invented or adopted by Fredrick II., a great soldier, a great Prince, and a great enemy of Christianity. It was Prince, and a great enemy of Unristantity. ... introduced into France, under the first Republic, by introduced into France, under the first Republic, by Talleyrand, the spostate ex-Bishop of Autun. was adopted by those rulers of France on Talleyrand's report, at a time when they madly struck the name of the Creator out of all their ordinanceswhen they substituted Pagan Decades for the Christian Sabbath—and strove to make God an outlaw in His own creation. With that constant searching for first principles which characterises the French mind, Talleyrand boldly laid it down that children did not belong to their parents, but were born for the State. He proclaimed the Sportan doctrine that there was no family but one-the Republic. And like the Spartan, the French Republic abolished the sacred sanction of marriage, though it did not openly take the next step of legalising promiscuous intercourse .-This conduct was quite consistent with the whole course of the first kepublic; with its conscription, and its solidarite, its universal fraternity, and universal hatred of all things old, tried, and traditional. It would nover do to continue in the "Year I.," so obsolete an institution as the Christian Family—an institution older than Bourbon or Brunswick line-older than all Christian Kings and Constitutions-the wellspring and the feeder of our hereditary civilization. Thus it was the French State, in 1791, undertook to educate the youth of France in its own political image and likeness, after the manner of Prussia, though with some variation; and thus the American State, about thirty years ago, began to imitate the experiment. The details and the direction may differ, but the principle of the infallibility of the population that the law should be abelished as being State is everywhere the same. This dectrine may enpressive to them. or Miss Martineau, but it will have few disciples among fathers and mothers. It may find advocates in this House with philosophic batchelors like my hon, friends from Toronto and South Hastings, least -- I feel it my duty to offer some remarks to the but batchelors testimony ought not to be taken on House. The hon, member who has just spoken, has the subject of children. If the Inspector General, asserted very positively that the Catholics of Upper among his new taxes, will only impose a pretty smart tax upon batchelors, he will be doing the State a service, and shall have my cordial support (laughter.) The common school system of Upper Canada, Mr. Speaker, is a certified copy of that of Massachusetts, and others of the States. I have had some opporturities of judging of the growth and fruits of the American system. It is now nearly twenty years since I heard Horace Mann in Boston, pronouncing the panegyric of "the New England school system;" though it was, and is, in fact, the Prussian system, slightly modified. My opinion of that system is on record, long before I became a resident in Canada, or expected the honor of a seat in this house: so that it cannot be said that it is put on as controversial armor for this occasion. How has it worked in the older States of the Union? I remember, Sir, when the second generation of Americans were passing off the scene one by one; I remember the last survivors of the age that had seen Washington and his colleagues; I have seen the first common school generation grow to manhood, and I am quite willing to leave it to any intelligent American of the present day, who has seen both, whether the present age can compare for stability of character, sense of duty, sense of honor, or love of truth, with their predeces-

sors. In acuteness and arithmetic the present gene-

ration may excel the past, but in public and private

morals they are not their equals. The truth is, the common school system is mainly upheld in the older

States and cities for the more speedy amalgamation

American will not permit, if he can help it, one trace of the social or national character of the emigrant to survive in his children. (Hear, hear.) An, alldevouring uniformity, is the passion of a democrat. He lasists on one costume, one tone, one accent, and one idea of everything American. The common school system is his crushing-mill for young foreigners, by which he separates the gold from the quartz. (Hear, hear.) Seven-tenths of the children of the more prosperous natives are themselves educated at academies and private schools; in Massachusetts alone, above \$3,000,000 are annually expended on private schools. The clildren of the native mechanic and trader may meet the children of the emigrant in the common school; but the statesman and the merchant who laud the system so loudly, take good care not to send their own children to mingle with the common mass. (Hear, hear.) Such American parents feel that there is a public opinion among boys as well as among men, that every school has its dictator, its parasite, and its butt; they therefore naturally wish to select the associates of their children, believing that boys and girls learn as much from each other as they do from their teacher, and that virgin innocency of scul, like powder on the petal of a flower, may be very easily blown away, but never, never, never, can be restored. (Hear, hear.) Sir, at the last census the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada were 167,000 souls-the second denomination in point of numbers, and one-fifth or one-sixth of the whole population. They are now probably 200,000 souls, and it is most important this liquise should not misjudge the grounds of opposition assumed by so numerous a body towards State education. (hear.) It had been asserted that this opposition comes solely from the Priesthood, and is not shared in by the Latity. That is a total mistake, so far as I can judge. I believe, indeed I know; that nine-tenths of the Latity are opposed, and will be opposed to the common school system, unless some such modifications could be introduced into it, as exist in the National system in Ireland. There the Priest is always the Visitor, and usually the Patron of the school, and two afternoons in the week are set apart for religious instruction, (Hear, hear.) This is in accordance with the primary idea of education existing in the Catholic mind. In the last great assertion or Catholic doctrine—at the Council of Trent -the Calechism of which is to be found in our library-hon, gentlemen will find it laid down under the hend of matrimony, that the object of that institution -which is with us a Sacrament-is that a pious and holy offspring may be raised up in the faith. Catholic doctrine like the old law of England, much of which comes down to us from Catholic times, maintains that the duty of the Christian parent is twofold-first to provide for the sustenance of the child, and secondly for his education. (Hear, hear.) You will find the same doctrine in Blackstone as in the Cutechism of the Council of Trent, and almost in the same words. (Hear, hear) This double responsibility springs from the Christian institution of marriage, and no power on earth, civil or coclesiastical, can dispense a parent in possession of his faculties from directing the education of his own child. This, Sir, is not a Church question, but a parent's question; it is a father and mother's question, and not necessarily a question between different religious denominations. The skilful but sophistical litterateur who has so long presided over the Department of education in Upper Canada has never once met the question on the merits-he has never dealt with it as an inalienable prerogative and duty of parentage-but he has artfully raised a false controversial issue, and attempted to make it a Protestant and Catholic controversy. It is, in fact, a question whether the Christian family is to be permitted its free development in Western Canada, or whether the political power is to stand in luco parentis to all children under age. For whom does the Common School Teacher really represent in our system? Not the parent, but the act of Parliament that creates his office and defines his district. He is the creature of the political power, and though he may consult, and may co-operate with the parents of his pupils, he is not bound to do so; he is independent of them; he is not answerable to them ; he must not distinguish between them or between their children. The principle of the Common School is, that every child, within a certain district, section, or ward, has an equal right to the advantages of the School and the time of the Teacher. As before the law, I admit, all men are equal, and inclusively, all children. But I deny as between each other in social or school intercourse, that either men or boys, can be moral The child of the drunkard and the swearer equals. is not the equal of the child of virtuous and so ber parents, and ought never to be confounded with him. Children are great imitators, and what they hear and see at home they bring abroad; hence the teacher who does his duty ought to be always able, from the first, to distinguish the children by the character of their parents. In Select Schools, there s, I grant, the same danger of evil association, but the parent has a direct influence there. The parent, not the political power, places the child in charge of the Teacher; the Teacher has his brief from the father or mother; they enter as avowed partners, with a mutual understanling, into the work of education; and the natural law, which prescribes the perents duty, is not abrogated under such partnership as that. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That natural law has been violated in Prussia, in France in 1791, and in the United States; but it is still respected in England and Ireland. It is respected in the children of paupers, classified in the Workhouse by the creed of their parents; and I appeal to my hon, friends who are lawyers, if it is not the ruling principle in the decisions of the Court of Chancery, such as that given by Lord Eldon, in the wellknown case of Wellessley vs. Wellessley. There, the Chancellor, whose solidity was equal to his clearness, lays down most plainly, that the law of England never interferes between parent and childnever assumes to act in loco purentis, except where it is proved that the mind of the child is likely to be debauched, by leaving it under the control of an immoral parent. (Hear, hear.) I appeal to this ancient and venerable law, against the pretensions of the common school system, on behalf of all the purents of Canada West, who are disposed to do their duty to their children. (Henr, hear.) It has been said-What danger is there in teaching children the multiplication table in common ?—what danger in teaching them the alphabet in common? I repeat it is not the teaching, but the association which corrupts, and which is to be guarded against as the worst danger of the indiscriminate grouping of children tog ther. But, there is another consideration: teaching that two and two make four, is teaching to reason-it is teaching the use of the mental faculties-and we insist that every lesson in reason, shall be accompanied by a lesson in revelation, as a rider, as a safe-I, as a parent, am not willing to risk the experiment of exercising only a Sunday revision over the imhedded errors and fulse impressions of the week. You might as well propose that the child should eat on Sunday all the salt necessary for the retrospective salting of its six days' food. (Hear, bear.) I, as a parent, believe the lungs of children, when inflated, to be buoyant; but I am not on that account disposed to bring my child to the pier, and

throw it into lake Ontario, to see whether or not it

may rise and float. (Hear, hear.) No, Sir. These

are desperate experiments, which I cannot try with

my own flesh and blood, and with the immortal spi-

rits, committed during their helplessness to my care.

(Hear, hear.) But there are other objections, Mr.

though now sometimes despised economist, whose

chief work has served all British statesmen as a com-

pendium and text-book for sixty years, lays down the doctrine, that the private teacher, as compared with the teacher in the pay of the State, is like the private merchant trading without a bounty, competing with the merchant trading with a bounty. He classes it among the monopolies fatal to free principles; and of all monopolies, a monopoly in public instruction must be the worst. (Hear, hear.) Catholics do not stand alone in their opposition to this monopoly. At the late Anglican Synod in this city, a Report in favor of Separate Schools was read, and would have been adopted, but that the Hou. John Hillyard Cameron pointed out, that they could have all they wanted under the present law. Among Presbyterians, Methodists, and other religious bodies, there are many advocates of combining religious and secular instruction, in the daily teaching of children. (Hear, hear.) In Lower Canada, the British Protestant population are a mere moiety. Are they in favor of abolishing their own schools? ask the hon. Members who especially represent them, if that is the case? No one rises to answer in the affirmative. Why then not observe the common Christian rule of indoing unto others, as we would wish to be done by," and allow the Catholic minority in Upper Canada, to educate their own children in peace. (Hear, hear.) To honorable gentlemen on this side of the House, with whom I generally always agree on other questions, I would say, educate your children your own way, but allow us to educate ours; we don't want to interfere with your common schools, we only want to keep our own children out of them. (Hear, hear.) The principle for which we contend is the same which leads men to resist paying for the support of a State Church in which they do not believe; and the arguments that up hold the one, carried a little farther will uphold the other. If they can be advocated on the ground of benefitting society, so can the other. It is for the interest of society that adults should be taught their moral duties, as well as that children should be instructed in secular knowledge. Is the State therefore, to turn teacher on Sundays as well as on week days. And if not, why not? Catholic parents object to both assumptions, and to the state school system because it assumes that all sects are equal, and that all Christians are sectories. We have never been a sect; and will not consent to write ourselves down beside every 'ism" of yesterday, (Hear, hear) I may be charged with illiberality in thus frankly stating my opinions, and those of every Catholic in communion with his Church; for it is not every one who calls himself a Catholic, that the corporation, that the Church recognises as such. (Hear, hear.)-Every sect speaks of its "members in good standing," and so does the Oatholic Charch. And repeat, Sir, that there is not a Catholic layman in good standing," knowing something of his own religion, on either side of the Atlantic, who does not hold unmixed secular instruction to be an evil of the most dangerous kind, fatal to the faith and morals of his children. (Hear, hear.) This may be considered illiberal, but I have no desire to practise that false liberality whose honest name is duplicity. Are we, to win a name for liberality, to run into downright indifferentism? No, Sir-No. In genuine liberality—in charity and courtesy—I desire not to be outdone by any member of this House; but I desire also to love the lessons taught me in my youth by my own parents; I am quite content with my own religion: I have children to whom I desire to transmit it as their best inheritance; and I cannot, therefore, subscribe for one moment to the doctrine that the State—the political power of the day—can exonerate Christian parents from the duty of selecting protecting, and directing the education of their own (Mr. McGee concluded amid loud applause.)

PROSPECTUS

"THE CANADIAN FREEMAN."

On the 16th day of July will be Published, IN TORONTO.

THE CANADIAN FREEMAN, an Independent Weekly Catholic Newspaper.

The Catholics of Western Canada generally, feel the want of a Weekly Family Newspaper, which, while reproducing for them the news of the Old World, will also give its best attention to the interests of Canada, their new country, and the country of their children. They want a Paper which, while cultivating in its readers a genuine Canadian patriotism-loyalty to the institutions under which they live, and the Sovereign who presides over themwill, at the same time, observe the most perfect and impartial Independence of the political parties of the

While addressing itself to Catholic readers, The Canadian Freeman will always endeavour to be guided by such a spirit of courtesy and conciliation as will entitle it to be included in the reading stock of every really liberal man and Institution in Western Canada. On fundamental questions-such as the religious education of our own children-there can be no compromise: but on all social and broadly political questions, it will be its policy to identify and combine its readers with the rest of their fellow-subjects, in all enterprizes and improvements calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of this magnificent Province.

A great and growing evil of our state of Society is the spread of that secret politico-religious Association of exotic origin, foreign to Canada, and fatal to its peace-the Orange Institution. It is to be feared, if this system proceeds, without effectual discouragement from the guardians of the laws, and without the most resolute opposition from the public press, that counter Associations may spring up, to the incalculable detriment of society at large. As well to prevent the evil to be apprehended, as to check and remedy the evil now existing. The Canadian Free-

mun is called into being.

During the Session of Parliament, The Canadian Freeman will contain Original Summaries of the Debates, prepared by the Editor, whose former connection with the press, as Writer and Reporter, has fully qualified him for the undertaking. It will also contain pen-and-ink portraits of the leading Members on both sides, fairly and impartially delineated. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

Two Dollars per annum, when paid strictly in advance; or Three Dollars, if paid at the end of the

The following gentlemen have been appointed an Executive Committee, for the initiation of the Enterprize; and all responses to this Prospectus, until the appearance of the Paper, may be addressed to them, Box No. 1010, Post Office, Toronto.

M. J. O'BEIRNE, Executive JOHN McGRE, Committee J. O'DONOHOR, Or to the Undersigned, JAMES J. MALLON, Publisher. JAMES G. MOYLAN, Editor.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

Toroxto, 23rd June, 1858.

Speaker, though none of equal importance to that I THE IRISH CATHOLICS of Montreal who take an have just stated. One of them is—that the Common interest in the erection of a Church in St. Mary's School system is a monopoly of teaching, which it Ward, to be dedicated to St. Bridget, are requested is wonderful that those who oppose bounties on to attend a MEETING in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, industry of every kind, yet advocate in this instance. on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 4th of July, to (Hear, hear.) This is an objection long ago made; consider what steps should be taken in consequence it will be found stated with his usual force by Adam of the reply received lately from his Lordship the

Bishop. To Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely. June 30. P. J. FOGARTY, S.c.

We think it is hardly known even to the most intelligent of our readers, how deep some of the sciences are looking down into the mysteries of creation. We knew there were wonderful discoveries in these times, and wonderful uses made of them, but did not know the Chemists were imitating in their crucibles and even surpassing the most wonderful productions of organic life. During our visit to Lowell we were introduced by one of its prominent citizens to the laboratory of Dr. Ayer, (inventor of Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills,) where we were shown with generous frankness, his processes and his products. This master genius of this art is manufacturing the subtle essences of flowers from tar and other vegetable substances. His essence of Pine Apple, Strawberry, Checkerberry, Quince, Pear, Canella, Cinnamon &c., not only equal but they exceed in purity of flavor, those vegetables them: elves.— His oil of Winter-green is purer and of better flavor than any that can be gathered from the plant-and yet is unde by chemical composition from the llydroearbons in tar! His process is, to analyze the substance and find the exact ultimate atoms of which it is made, then recompose them in the same proportions which exist in nature. - Christian Advocate.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES

June 22, 1858.
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Died.

In this city, on the 28th ult., at half-past 8 P. M., of congestion of the brain, Wm. F. Smyth, Esq., Advocate, aged 30 years.



PATRICK'S PIC NIC.

A GRAND PIC-NIC.

UNDER the auspices of the ST. PATRICK'S SO-OIETY, WIN TAKE PLACE AC

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th JULY;

For which occasion the Committee of Management have made such arrangements as will give entire satisfaction to all who may attend.

Several BANDS of MUSIC will be in attendance.

REFRESHMENTS can be had in the Garden during the day.

As the proceeds are to be devoted to the BUILD-ING of a ST. PATRICK'S HOME, it is expected that all favorable to that object will attend. The Gardens will be OPEN from NINE A.M.

HIGHT P.M. Tickets of Admission-Clentlemen's, 1s 10id;-Ladies' 1s 3d; Children's, 7id; can be had from the Members of Committee, and at the Gardens on the

day of the Pic-Nic. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St. PATRICE'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. PATRICE'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next.

5th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

By order,
RICHARD M'SHANE,
Rec.

Montreal, July 1st, 1858.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL. THE DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES in this Academy will take place on the EIGHTH July, at TEN o'clock Longueuil, 24th June, 1858.

CHOLERA.

PERRY DAVIS -- Sir :- The benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it .-Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Inligestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarrhoa, Dysentry, Toothache, &c, there is nothing better than the Pain Killer. I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Hendache, by useing two teaspoonfuls taken at thirty minutes interval, in a wine glass ful of hot water. I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the cholera during the summer of 1843. Travelling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a sorereign remedy, one tenspoonful curing the worst case in an hour, or at the most, half a day! I have heard of many cases of Dysentery being cured by its use. Put in the teeth it would stop the toothache-Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor.

D. T. TAYLOR, Jr., Minister of the Gospel. Lyman, Savage, & Co.; and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal; Wholesale Agents.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the " Persian Bulm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unognalied.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balın" at their Toilet Try this geat "Home Luxury."

B. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y: (Whelesale Agents),

Montreal.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says there can be no doubt that Austria is drifting into a war with Erance. The Archduke John, uncle to the Emperor of Austria; is about to visit Belgium, with a view, it is said, of applying his engineering capability to rendering Antwerp a great stronghold, on the plan of the fortresses of Verona and Alessandra. The Duke of Brabant is also engaged in a scientific examination of all the Prussian fortresses on the Rhine .-Meantime the semi-official papers of Paris are full of sympathy for Piedmont.

The late demonstration of French ships of war in the Adriatic is spoken of in no friendly

terms in the Austrian journals. The Protestant and liberal journals of Paris have unanimously branded with disgrace the verdiet of proscription lately given by the Law Courts of Stockholm. The Protestant ministers, and even the Siecle, have sent their offerings to the Univers, in aid of the poor Catholics condemned to exile, and the Presse has reproduced an eloquent article of M. Coquerel (Protestant minister) against the intolerance of the Swedish Government. These manifestations, observes the Univers, form the condemnation of the whole past of Protestautism. The Sweedish legislature is no more guilty to-day than were formerly all Protestant legislatures. But we confess, that these fine words, whereby the Protestants of Paris repudiate and condemn their forefathers, would be much more acceptable if their authors had not sought to justify the Protestantism of the present day. To listen to them Sweden is an exception among Protestant countries-all the others respect the rights and liberties of Catholics, and that Catholics really enjoy toleration, justice, and charity. The fact is quite the contrary; for in all the Protestant countries of Europe, the rights of Catholics are scandalously ignored. Ask Ireland if she feels that Eugland is just towards her? Ask the Catholics of Prussia and the small States of Germany, if they have no cause of complaint? Put the same question to the Catholics of Holland, Denmark, the same, and you have proof that, wherever it has power, Protestantism is an intolerant and persecuting master. - Weekly Register.

The Constitutionnel has the following short article, signed " Boniface":--

"The death of the Duchess of Orleans has given rise abroad, as well as in France, to political manifestations on the part of a certain number of Frenchmen. No measure has thrown obstacles in their way, and the publicity given in the journals has not met with any repression. The Government of the Emperor understands and honors the worship of remembrances in all parties. He feels no anxiety about their hopes. in Cochin-China has long been talked of, and is binself in having it in his power to be more generous than others have been under analogous circumstances. Contemporaneous history testifies to this. Let, then, those who regret the past give vent in perfect security to their sentiments. The strong and solid fabric of universal suffrage cares little for their pilgrimages, their is reported to be bent upon accomplishing this criticisms, and their ill-will, leaving to them the easy conrage and puerile satisfaction of insulting him who protects them, and of denying the benefits which they enjoy." The Moniteur has the following: "The

the Emperor Napoleon I. ended his days, and of to be either over-scrupulous, or over-friendly to the tomb where his ashes reposed. Associating itself with the august solicitude of His Imperial Majesty, the Legislative Corps has voted an extraordinary credit of 180 000 francs to be placed at the disposal of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The acquisition of those precious ruins is now an accomplished fact. On the 18th of March last a decree passed by the Legislature of St. Helena, and ratified on the 7th of May following by an order of the Queen of England. conferred upon the Emperor of the French, and his heirs for ever, the absolute right of property tary and the civilians is still going on more or in the domain of Longwood and of the tomb of Napoleon I. Thus, thanks to the willing inter- the witness who attacked the unfortunate De vention of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, those sacred localities where incomparable destinies were fulfilled belong henceforth to France.

At the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police on Friday, 12th June, fourteen men were tried for having formed a secret political society for the assassination of the Emperor and the overthrow of the government. It was proved, and not denied by some of the accused, that the so ciety existed; that it was in communication with refugees in London; and that its intention was to make an attempt to kill the Emperor and create insurrection in the early part of March. The best mode of assassinating the Emperor had been discussed in the society, and the conclusion come to was that his Majesty's carriage should be stopped when he was out driving, and that then he should be attacked and killed. Three of the accused were acquitted; and the rest were condemned to fines of from £5 to £15, and to periods of imprisonment varying from one month to eighteen months, besides five years' interdiction of civil rights. The accused were all, with one exception, workmen.

The following mixture of folly and blasphemy, which has been extracted in an Italian newspaper, will give an idea of the loss the public has sustained by the suppression of Proudhou's book, nublished in three volumes, " De la Justice dans la Revolution et dans l'Eglise" :-

"Come, Satan, come, the calumniated of priests and of kings, that I may embrace thee, signification, and save it from becoming an abto authority; thou puttest the seal to virtue. - wrest from him. In the meantime the people are casion of a fete, and not the alightest interruption Hope yet, proscribed one! I have at thy service | certainly not advancing in religious practice, but, on takes place in the ordinary occupations of life.-

only a pen; but it is worth millions of bulletins. And I make a vow never to lay it aside until those days have come again of which the poet has sung-

" Ah, restore to me my childhood's days, Goddess of Liberty.'

Among the on duts current for several days past is one that Marshal Pelissier has been recalled from his post of Ambassador at London in consequence of the courtesies exchanged between him and the Duke d'Aumale, and, in particular, his having met the Prince at a private dinner party .- Times' Paris Correspondent.

M. de Pene is much better. He has taken some solid food, and it is hoped that he will soon

be removed to Paris. The results of the late decision taken by the French Government concerning the land-property of hospitals, and public establishments of benevolence, are far from being satisfactory.-The whole country is alarmed at what is termed " an attack upon private property, and an attempt at socialism." That something of the kind does really exist in such a measure, seems evident from the fact that the Presse and the Siecle were the only papers which supported it with enthusiastic applause. As for the Government papers, they could of course do nothing else but approve, and therefore we can attribute no importance to their opinion. As the Univers. very justly observed upon the subject, there can hardly be named one single competent authority which is not against the measure. The idea of forcing the hospitals to exchange landed revenue for a yearly income in the funds, when those funds are subject to so many fluctuations-when the value of money is constantly lowering-when. on the contrary, the value of land has been no less constantly rising for the last century—to realise such an idea is indeed astounding on the part of Napoleon's Government. I am told. however, that the Emperor soon became aware of the fatal consequences of the decree, and is not over-pleased with the minister who advised him to adopt it. That minister was no other than General Espinasse himself. A plan which the French Government persevere in with unflinching energy, is the fitting out and increase and Norway, the same answer from all will be of their navy. Whatever may be said to the contrary, you may rely upon the fact that, in the course of three or four years, Napoleon will have as fine a fleet as ever was in the possession of this country. Men-of-war, frigates, steamers, are building in every one of the sea-ports, and preparations are made on a very large scale for any forthcoming events. You must not, however, surmise from the above words, that Napoleon is preparing either to compete with or to fight England on her own element. His real object, as far as any one can know, would appear to be the assumption of an important influence in the East of Asia. An establishment Strong in his popular origin, he congratulates not given up. It would certainly be a great benefit to the persecuted Missionaries of those regions, over which France has old-standing claims. That an expedition of that nature would give to this country a permanent influence in that part of the world, is so evident that it would be useless to dwell upon it. Now the Emperor object, with the good-will or ill-will of any other Power whatever. Hence his formidable preparations, which may at the same time serve to protect Algeria, destined to become the seat of a vice-royalty in the hands of Napoleon, Prince Emperor has had the pious idea of securing to Jerome's son. By the bye, is it very prudent to There is, however, one point in the north-east where France the possession of the habitation where give a well-trained army to a man not reported his Imperial cousin on the throne? The state of commercial affairs here is quite as gloomy as your own in London. Speculators, tradesmen, industrials are all equally despondent, as you may see from the funds and railway shares. The panic is universal; the financial crisis weighs upon the country in the form of an unwieldly incubus, which seems to be picking up its energies, rather than a monster eating up the substance of the land, in the torm of failures as was the case in England. The duel mania between the mililess: but the forthcoming trial of M. Hyenne, Pene in such an ungentlemanly manner, will put

spondent of Weekly Register.

an end to these mad effusions of Gallic suscepti-

bility. The writer in the Figuro is said to be

lingering on between life and death. The man

who wounded him was formerly a common pri-

vate in the army, but had risen to the rank of

lieutenant, in consequence of his proficiency in

fencing, which he taught in his regiment. He

was a professed duellest, and reported to be any-

thing but a gentleman. The French officers are

usually far above his standard .- Paris Corre-

The fortification of Antwerp continue to occupy general attention. Especial reference is made, in the discussions which take place, to the probability of war taking place with France. Is it that such a "coming event" is " casting its shadows before?"-The Duke of Brabant's visits to Germany seem especially directed to everything having connection with sieges and fortifications -all very unpleasant signs of the times. The young Dake appears to have made this study a very serious object of his attention, for he distinguishes himself most honorably in the profound knowledge he has attained in all its branches, and in engineering he is reported to be quite at home. General Breese, inspector of the body of engineers and of fortresses, has had the honor of introducing the Prince to the Prussian plans of fortification, which he has examined with a marked interest. At Stettin, officers of Engineers and Pioneers were sent to meet him, as his object was known to be the examination of the fortifications of the town. The king has been on a visit having a more peaceful object, that of inspecting the progress of the agricultural improvements of the Campaine, where dry heaths are fast ceding to rich hop-grounds that I may clasp thee to my bosom! Long have and other profitable vegetation. The Duchess of I known thee, and thou me. Thy works, Brabant stays at home with her infant, which she oh, blessed of my heart, are not always beautiful ourses herself, setting in this as in all other femiand good; but they alone give to the universe a nine duties, the example of a sincere Catholic of the old school. The Conservatives are watching quietly bring you there but to see Vesuvius, and your are the internal quarrels of the several sections of the surdity. Without thee what would justice be? Liberals, which are sometimes very amusing to every -an instinct; reason?-a routine; man?-a one but themselves, and for which lack of amusebeast. Thou alone, too, makest labor fruitful; ment they indemnify themselves by a snarl at some thou ennoblest riches; thou givest countenance poor Cure who happens to have a sum of money in- the fire is regarded by the inhabitants of the neigh-

accordingly to the world.

The Univers reports that the six poor married women, so long harassed by legal persecution in Sweden, have at length been condemned by the Royal Court of Stockholm to the loss of all political rights, and to perpetual banishment for embracing the Catholic Faith. Here is a translation of the decree of

Presidence of the Count Eric Sparre. Considering that one of the accused women having died during the trial, her case is ended: Considering that Mr. John Peter Muller, professor of languages, was born at Schleswig, was never made a Swedish citizen, and that this court has no

jurisdiction over him on account of his religion: Considering that the other defendants, Mmes. Funk Offerman, Shutze, Anderson, Wahlander, Lundegren, born in Sweden, and educated in the evangelical Lutheran doctrine, which they professed and promised to follow, have acknowledged before this royal court, what the said court well knew beforehand from the certificate of the Catholic Priest, viz., that they had embraced the Roman Catholic religion:

Considering that though these women have been repeatedly warned by their respective pastors, they have not retracted, but, on the contrary, have persisted in avowing Catholic opinion:

Keeping in view the 1st chapter, paragraph 3rd, of the Criminal Code, and the 1st chapter and 2nd pa ragraph of the Ecclesiastical Law,

The court finds that it is a just act to condemn the married women-Caroline Christina Funk, born at Palingren; Maria Charlotte Offerman, born at Palingren; Anna Schutze, born at Landberg: Jeanette Olivia Anderson, born at Olsson; Hedwig Catherine Wahlander, born at Forssman; and Sophia Wilhelmina Lundegren-to be exiled from the kingdom of Sweden, and to be deprived of all property, and all civil rights in the kingdom.—Given at Stockholm, May the 19th, 1858, in name of the court, Count Eric Sparre, President,

(On the seal of the Court are engraved the words Sigillum supremi in Regni Succiae judicii.")

This decree the Aftenblutt, a Protestant paper justly says will make Sweden the execration of the civilised world. The trial has lasted five years .-The Univers publishes an affecting appeal on behalf of these poor women, whose confessorship has exposed them not only to complete temporal ruin, but to the loss of religious privileges, for, speaking no language but Swedish, where will they find a con-fessor of their own tongue? No Catholic journalist, surely, can hesitate to reproduce that appeal, with all the additional weight his own comments can

ITALY.

From Florence news comes of a manuscript copy of Dante turning up, all in the handwriting of Petrarch. It has stood the test of careful comparison with all the known specimens of his penmanship, which are by no means few or scarce. Almost all the books he read were enriched by marginal notes from his hand, and there is one touching memoran-dum in a volume kept at the Lurentian Library :-"This day I learn the death of Donna Laura."

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS. (From Times Correspondent.)

NAPLES, June 5 .- Looking towards the mountain

from Naples nothing can be grander than the spec-tacle which it presents. I am standing in Santa Lucia, which is crowded by eager and curious spectators, who seem to be hushed by the awfully grand appearance of the mountain-they are almost silent, a wonder for Neapolitans, except when from some spot the fire flashes with greater brilliancy, then there is a shout. Vesuvius is, in fact, girdled with fire-that is, as fur as the eye can see, from the Fosso di Favame on the north to the Fosso Grande on the south. The rest of the mountain I inspected yesterday, and the sides exhibited no signs of activity. Supposing the girdle to be carried all round one might speculate on consequences which would be fatal to the existence of one half of the greatest objects of interest in the neighborhood of Naples .the lava has gushed forth, and flowing down towards Ottajano has destroyed a portion of the property of the Prince so called. From the top of the cone there are given few or no signs of activity-an occasional flame, or a few sparks, and nothing more, for the fire is drawn off from the chain of mouths which half surround the mountain. On Tuesday, after sending off my letters, the lava, passing beyond the Fosso Grande, divided into two branches, one of which advanced slowly on the road leading to the Observatory, thus preventing the further advance of carriages. Until 2 o'clock p.m. it remained quiet, when, deriving fresh matter from above, it was again in motion. The other branch, continuing it course, entered on the grounds of a priest, who has a villa in that direction. The old road to the Hermitage had been cut off the day before by the stream which is flowing down towards the south, and which is much more dangerous than that which descends from the north. Early in the week it had destroyed the property of several small proprietors, and was threatening much more. The great incident of the week has been, however, the fulling in of the upper part of the mountain, to the depth, perhaps, of 200 palms. This has been occasioned probably by the mouths which have been opened in the direction of Caposecchi, on the property of Ottajano. Vesuvius is perforated by them, and were the circle to be completed, it is not improbable that a great change would lake place in its form. Altogether seven main openings are spoken of as vomiting forth fire, the minor orifices are unnumbered, and the two great streams which now threaten most are the one that is flowing d .wn the Fosso di Favame in a northerly direction, on the old lava of 1855, and the other which is coming down towards Resina, and has cut off the new roud to the Hermitage. "I was up in the mountain," said Cozzolino, "with a party of French when the crater fell in. They were much frightened, as well they might be. It seemed to be cut in two, and then, swaying backwards and forwards, the walls fell in, leaving a fragment standing upright. The loss of property has been very great, and the shrieks of some of the people went up to Heaven. I saved one woman who had lost all from throwing herself into the lave. I grasped her by the arm and carried her off" The various currents of lava at their mouths appear like cascades of fire, and of these there are six near the Fosso di Favame. Nothing can be more beautiful There is a pumping and a puffing, and an occasional roaring, and then up comes the abundant liquid, which, falling over the lower ground like a cascade, rushes forward to feed the main flood. To wander about, however, as on former occasions, is now impossible, and in my description I am confined almost to generalities. As to the interest which is taken in this wonderful scene, it increases from day to day, and the crowds which go up by night reminds one-if I may assume the licence of an Irishman without being one -of the Derby day. Every kind of vehicle is in use, and every one in Resina is transformed into a cicerone .-It is dangerous almost to get out of the train at Portici; no other object on earth, it is supposed, could laid hold of and burried off without your consent by half-a-dozen self-baptised guides. Nothing, I think, is so calculated to strike the visitor with surprise as the comparative carelessness of danger with which

the contrary, the peacethiness so consoling in Bel. When't was there a religious procession filed the gium twenty years ago is fast giving way to the streets in bono of the fete of Corpin Christ. There harry and money getting spirit so painful to witness in England, and Belgium is partering away her still peacefulness for the worry and anxiety of being fashonable, and the Corpin Christi-while at peacefulness for the worry and anxiety of being fashonable, and in the corpin christi-while at pure knowledge and invarious, and genteely educated and accordingly to the world and accordingly to the world and genteely educated and genteely educate stream; and the great mountain reared up 'its gigan-tic form adorned with a splendour which put to shame the tawdry below From the backs of their houses the people could see the vines and trees blazing and houses surrounded by lava, and simost smell the smoke as the wind bore it down apon-them. Still they bought and sold, and, like babies, trifled with baubles and called the externals of a religion which had for its object the Great Being who was showing forth His mighty power so near. "On the day before yesterday," says the official

journal of the 4th instant,-"The lava of Vesuvius appeared to slacken, but after a little, the eruption of the cruters already described increasing, it resumed its ruinous activity.— The stream flowing from the Piano della Ginestra continued to descend, destroying a lately planted 300 paces. The lava of Vetrana, which had passed into the Fosso di Favame, directed its course on Cercola and San Giorgio, passing through San Se-bastiano. The stream of the Fosso Grande, which measures 580 palms in front, on the same night ad-

ened its pace." Last night, June 4, the spectacle was very grand in the direction of the north. From Naples one sees the arched form of the cascade, and it increases in intensity and magnificence.

ranced 10 palms in eight minutes, and, later, quick-

The new from Calcutta reaches to the 5th of May. It contains the important item (which has produced a rise in the funds), "Oude is quieting down. Mr. Montgomery has restored the taluokdars, and established the zemindarce system, to the content of the people." So much for the great fight about Lord Canning's proclamation and Lord Ellenborough's despatch. Nena Sahib is trying to cross the Ganges with all his cavalry, to join his brother at Calpee, and thence escape to Central India. Former despatches mention that the river is rising, but we can scarcely imagine that it will prevent the execution of this portion of his plan. Sir Hugh Rose's victory. which the last despatches placed at an imaginary spot called Koouch, is now stated to have been won about the 30th of April, at Bul Sir Koonch, and to have resulted in the slaughter of 400 rebels; the rest are at Calpee. - Tablet.

THE REBEL GUNS IN INDIA.—Since the commence

ment of the rebellion the number of guns brought into the field by the rebels has been sumething astounding. We do not allude to our guns seized by them, but to ordnance that never belonged to the British government. The solution of the mystery is, however, not difficult; scores of native chiefs have had guns buried for many years, and, in all probability, after the formation of the conspiracy that led to the outbreak, the native chiefs were busily engaged in making guns and then burying "to be kept till called for." If any additional evidence were necessary to prove that it was a deeply-seated rebellion, and not a mere military revolt that we have to put down, it would be sufficient to point to the guns that have lain concealed in the carth unknown, in any one instauce, to the authorities. The complete success with which the secret was kept by all is not very suggestive of any general appreciation of the British rule. It is evident that the contingency that has actually occurred was steadily contemplated. We can scarcely accept the explanation of a correspondent of the Delhi Gazette, who says that new guns are being cast in great numbers. We do not believe that the means and appliances at the disposal of the rebels generally are sufficient to enable them to manufacture guns to any great extent. We, therefore, are of opinion that the greatest portion have been quietly slowed away in mother earth for some years past. We believe that the return of the ordnance captured would show a very small proportion of new guns, perhaps not as much as 10 per 100. The burying of guns has always been practised in Asia by the defeated party, and we believe that a great number of the guus known to have been in the possession of the Sikhs were never accounted for. What became of them? There are some white-bearded old veterans who could, doubtless, answer the question. But in a newly-conquered country there would be nothing surprising in the fact of the conquered race secreting engines of warfare; but it is a melancholy proof of the utter fallacy of our "traditionary policy" that a hundred years' sway have not sufficed for us to gain the real allegiance of a people so pliant as the Asiatics, sufficiently to prevent their concessing guns with no other possible motive than that of using them against us when opportunity might offer .- Lahore Chronicle.

Dr. Russell gives the following description of the

marches in Rohilcund :-"CAMP, GOSAIGUNGE, APRIL 23RD.-Oh, the monotony of these early morning marches, the same tramp, tramp, tramp, day after day; however, they will soon cease, for soon we shall be in Robilcund, and night marches must cease in the face of the enemy. The first bugle goes at two in the morning, but an hour before that there is such a hum and bustle in camp that sleep is very difficult. Camels. and clephants, and bullock backeries are being loaded with tents and equipages, cump fires crackle sharply round your bed, which, these hot nights, is spread under the stars, and musquitoes and 'Ramdeen l' and and 'Madree,' and 'Sam,' and 'Simon,' and rude dialogues in uncouth tongues break your slumbers : your tent is already struck and looming to a prodigious size; the camels, quiet now they are loaded and their fate is sealed, stalk away in long files to the road close at hand, where creaking hackeries already throw up dense clouds of dust, invisible but palpable in the night; the horses are saddled each with his sable attendant by his side, and by the light of the camp lanterns the servants are getting ready the stirrup cup of tea for their masters; shouts resound, 'Are you ready yet?' 'Who's that?' 'I'll meet you on the road; and at last commences the slow, tedious, inevitable navigation of horse and man through the troubles of that sea of carts, camels and elephants, goats, oxen, and human beings. Men are too cross to talk much at such unseasonable hours. They are very severe, however, to peccant charisteers, who get in the way. They ride on in couples or in single file, morosely indifferent to Junes being a 'little seedy this morning,' or Brown's declaration that ' the instant-the very instant-he can get away he'll go home and quit the something or other service.' The road is hard and full of holes; by the side are margins of deep dust, but, as the road is white at night, you know where you are riding. Presently there is a sound of music heard in the distance behind you. It is three o'clock, and the column has moved off inspirited by the strains of a truly British band. Another hour along the white line of road, bounded on both sides by level plains, even with the sky, with clumpy islands of forest trees, a mosque by a tank, a deserted village. Another hour is passed, and the stars, which have been twinkling very gloriously, begin to pale their fires at last, as the sun sends up a mellow tone of rosy color to herald his advent into the bright blue sky, and gives a note to warn us he is coming The jackals and wolves, with

distant traveletin the Grand Trium Room duck but Breigigen werd ber gleichte ber ber gereichte gestellt eine Bereichte bei ber ber der gestellt eine Bereichte ber gestellt gestel is the record of the property of the record All case and Outsine Tolkisbail of the Citartermaster and General's I department on the apost markings out of the 180 chiefs are of the 180 chiefs are on the 180 chiefs are on the 180 chiefs. Well, put Sterling there, In The chief of the stage and so on ; and, quick as the words so paraphrased; the kelassies mark ground, and luxury of luxuries the mess camels have arrived, and just as the sun has got entangled amid the lower branches of the trees, the khansaman presents each officer with a cup of tea. The animals stream in, and are arranged in order, Sir Colia and two or three of his staff come up, and the general has a few pleasant words for every one before he goes to his tent, which has just: been pitched. We must wait a little longer. vineyard and surrounding a house. It then covered the new road which leads to the Observatory for full fine and sport for the ants for the livelier members of the party who like sketching. At last the meastent is pitched sends us all to its friendly shelter to finish our sleep on the ground till the dum-di-dum de dum of the drum aunounces the approach of the column. It is now six o'clock, and breakfast is ready. As soon as it is over, the hot wind begins, every man rushes to his tent, the kuskus tatties-frames filled with a sort of grass, fitting to the tent duors, and kept constantly watered, so that the hot air is cooled somewhat before it enters-are put up, and then for heat, and swelter, and torpor the rest of the day till an hour before sunset, at which time the hot wind generally ceases Before the taity was got to work to-day the thermometer stood at 109 degrees in my tent-the air outside was burning, blazing hot-not a soul except the natives was to be seen stirring in camp, and it was as much as I could do to get from one extremity of our ground to the other in order to pay a visit to-day." The general uneasiness of Kurope increases instead

of calming down. The Eastern question is perpeta-

ally bringing forward new complications. In ordinary times it would matter little that Candia was disturbed, or that the robber tribes of Montenegro should fight with the troops of the Great Turk and retire to their mountain fastnesses, leaving a few hundred corpses behind them, or carrying off, in barharous triumph, two thousand noses from the Moslem alain. But nothing is insignificant about which the great powers of Europe interest themselves on opposite sides, for the result depends not on the magnitude of the topic, but on the motives and intentions of the parties to the debate. These are doubtful. It is quite certain that the task undertaken by the great nower to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire, yet to insist upon controlling its internat aff. ir . is one of such difficulty that it would be impossible for all to go on smoothly without collision of incompatible interests and hostile principles. But the question is as to the ulterior views of the parties, and the means by which they intend to enforce them. The Suez canal, the Danubian principalities, the sovereign rights of the Porte over Montenegro coald never produce an European war, unless for weightier reasons war was thought desirable. The Paris conferences, and their secret negociations, might safely be left to their protocols and memoranda, if it were only certain that protocols and memoranda were intended to be used seriously. But of this no man feels sure, and the key of the enigma is in the inscrutable breast of the French Emperor. The public talk of Europe is now of a secret understanding between France and Russia for the dismemberment of of Turkey and an universal conflagration. We are told that Austria and France are arming for the fight. Austria is to combat Russia with one hand and France with the other, while she holds Italy with her teeth against Sardinia. But Austria is not to be deserted England, Tarkey, Prussia, the Gor-manic Confederation, and Belgium are assigned to her as backers, while to guard against the French armaments, by land and sex a Channel fleet is to be collected, and our own shores garrisoned for defence. It is a fertile theme for correspondents, and a golden opportunity for gamblers in the funds. The worst is, that it may all prove true, and that the symptoms on which these rumours are based would go for little were not the state of France such as to lend an antecedent probability to every report, however wild and monstrous. There are reasons which overbear all other considerations, and the strongest of these is the necessity of remaining alive. Peace is good, prosperity is good. So are commerce, and public credit, and solvency, and national undertakings, and the embellishment of capitals, and the titles of Restorer of Order, General Mediator, and Universal Referce, Mais-il faut vivre What is their Emperor to do with the French people? He has got the army. With the army he can silence the press, control elections, and substitute the will of one man for every spontaneous feeling in the nation. But, then, what is he to do with the army? His own snell has evoked the genius whom he must propitate lest he le devoured. The army already dominates the nation -to whom shall the Emperor have recourse if the army assumes to domineer over him? The Times, in leader meant to startle and alarm, inquires, why is France increasing both her armies and her navies? Who is the enemy against whom the thunderbolt is forged? It is quite true that "two powerful and neighbouring nations cannot at the same time be armed against eac; other, and united in close alliance and cordial friendship." And it is also true, that from the first demand by one power as to the reasons of the other's armaments, there is only a short step to an armament for self-defence. The step from that to war is even shorter still. At present, however, it is doubtful whether the thunderbolt will burst upon the British empire or the Stock Exchange. -Dublin Tablet.

GENERAL JACOB ON THE INDIAN ARMY .- The Daily News of Tuesday publishes an important letter from General Jacob, of the Scinde Horse. We give the

leading points. He says:—
"The proposal to hold India by the bodily power of English soldiers—by force of muscles instead of by force of brains - which seems at present to be widely accepted, appears to me so unwise that I can only account for its prevailing by supposing that it has heen entertained without intending really to act on it, in order to double the strength of the English army for European service without exciting alarm, and without directly taxing England for the purpose. If the attempt be actually made it must result in the total ruin of the empire Nothing seems more certain than that we can only hold this great empire of India by our moral superiority. The inhabitants of India are not barbarians; science, knowledge, ancial condition, administrative wisdom, &c., &c., were in India, under Ackbar, as advanced as in England under Elizabeth. No amount of mere brute force could coerce two hundred millions of such people.-The influx of large numbers of the lower class of Englishmen, of tens of thousands of English bodies with very little English mind in them, will mere than anything else tend to destroy the reputation and the reality of our superiority as moral beings .-Coarse vice and brutal manners-as the Oriental esteems them - will then he chiefly apparent to the Asiatics as the characteristic attributes of Englishmen, who will thus very soon be both hated and short, frightened barks, dash across the road to their despised. In short, the idea of holding India by an covers; owls and bats, big and little, glide quickly army of English private soldiers appears to me to be homewards, and the tree partridge and the minor (a so impracticable that it is difficult to deal with the kind of starling) and the green parrot wake up, and question with becoming gravity. We could hardly prepare to make a day of it. More mosques and obtain recruits for the Crimes; how, then, can we question with becoming gravity. We could hardly Hindoo temples, tanks, villages of mud, where the expect, under the present system, to obtain them scanty population are lying out on their bedsteads for this country in greater numbers? Without the asleep in the streets, come in sight; then a group of assistance of a large number of native infian troops men armed with tulwars and matchlocks seated by an army of Europeans could not in India move or the road side, who rise and salaam as you approach subsist in the field. The enemy would only have to—village policemen; then that nomad population, keep a little out of the way at first to leave the Englishmen to follow their own strange devices, and the

lishmen to follow their own strange devices, and the latter would all dis. Aided by knapsacks, crossbelts, and pipeclay, the sun and the climate would do the business most effectually. Indeed, he belplessness and graceance of such a force would be tragically lindicrous.

"Again, seasons frequently recur (I have known manyimch) when almost every man is disabled by fever a transfer times our military force would be temporarily annihilated, and we should find ourselves without a native indian army, among people whom we had placed in the position of conquered enemies, restrained by physical force only—instead of their restrained by physical force only—instead of their being, as they really might have remained, and might yet become, our fast friends.

"Roylefter all, what is it that has failed us in India

and caused all this outery for European bodies?

t the people, for they have remained quiet and even friendly, everywhere. Not the native qualities even of the Sepors in our ranks who have been mordering our women and children, for those of our mative Indian goldiers, who most nearly remained in the state of raw material, who had imbibed the least of what we have been pleased to call discipline, have behaved the best. Our regulation men have rebelled. Nothing indeed has failed us, nothing threed against us except our own unwise proceed-

THE "No-POPERY" CRY .-- The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Herald proves conclusively, by means of extracts from their election addresses, that the Ministerial candidutes at the last general election were, to say the least, as ready to raise the "No-Popery"? cry against their opponents, as were the latter to avail themselves of the same cry against the Ministry. The latter were, it would appear, the originators of the "howl;" which their equally clever and unscrupulous opponents caught up, and in some instances turned to their own proft. Thus the Herald's correspondent publishes the following "tit-bits" from an electioneering squib, published by a Government organ, and the warm supporter of M. J. C. Morrison, the Government candidate for North Oxford:-

"Will you vote for the man that defended and advocated priestly incorporations and has written more strongly in support of them than any man in Opper Canada, until he accepted a paid office from the Globe. Then vote for Wm. McDougall (see article on ecclesiastical incorporations in the Guite). "Will you vote for the man who supported Sectarian Schools until the Globe hired him to write on the other side? Then vote for Wm. McDougall (see

article on Sectarian schools). "Will you vote for the man, who praised Bishop Charbonnel, sided, abetted, and defended him when he made the attempt to drive the sectarian wedge into our common school system—who has defended Roman Catholics and Catholicism more than any Protestant writer in this Province-denounced Mr Brown for 'assumed fanaticism' and gross 'bigotry,' whose Protestantism was that of ' fiends and devils,' because he maintained Protestant rights and deneunced Papal aggression? Then vote for M'Dougall.

Le has done all this.

Will you vote for the man who sustained the Catholic rioters in the bloody massacre at Montreal, called the Gavazzi riots, and unjustly laid the blame on Mr. George Brown, whom he accused of bringing him into the Province, called the spirit that prompted and advocated the right of free discussion and free speech, the liberty of a fiend, and such Protestantism the Protestantism of the Devil? Then vote for William M'Dougall. (See article on 1st page Ga-

vazzi riots.) Will you vote for the man who, in the year of grace 1852 praised Archbishop Hughes of New York, for his doctrines and teachings upon religious liberty' and 'Catholicism,' and now, in the present year, shouts 'down with the Papacy,' 'down with Priests and Bishops,' because he wants Protestant yoters? Then vote for M'Dougall."

"This is a pretty good 'No-Popery howl,'" dds the writer in the Herald, " from the Ministerial side of the House, which is usually so wonderfully anxious to appear as the patrons of Catholics;" and should, we think, convince the latter how little reliance is to be placed on the liberal professions either of the Ins, or of the

In answer to an objection that has been urged against the TRUE WITNESS for insisting upon the necessity of a radical change in the school system of Upper Canada, we would reply by citing the words of no less a person than M. Hector L. Langevin; over whose signature we find the following explicit declaration to the same effeet, in the Courrier du Canada of the 1st of April, 1857; since which date no remedy has been applied to the evils by the writer complained , of:-

to The time has arrived to apply a remedy. The season for delay has past. Every man, who has studied the existing system of mixed schools, admits that it must be changed radically-qu'il faut le changer radicalement-because it rends essentially to destroy all moralising influences, by prohibiting the teaching of religious principles, which are the indispensable base of morality."—Courrier du Canada, let April

The opinion of the Courrier du Canada some fourteen months ago, is the opinion of the TRUE WITNESS to day. If in 1857 the time for the application of a vigorous remedy had arrived, and the season for delay and temporising had passed, surely the same holds true in 1858. If a radical change in the mixed school system were necessary then, it is to say the least, no less necessary now; and if there be any difference of opinion betwixt us and the Courrier du Canada upon any one of these points, it is certainly not because we have changed, or in aught modified any of our once held opinions. It would be well for the interests of our Catholic children in the Upper Province, if Canadian Catholic members of Parliament were to adopt the same firm and independent tone in the House, as that in which Catholic journals gave utterance to their opinions last year through the columns of the press.

The Guelph Mercury mentions the burning of the new Catholic Church in Mount Forest, and adds that there can be but little doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. With an Orange Attorney-General, we must make up our minds for the constant recurrence of such outrages against Panists.

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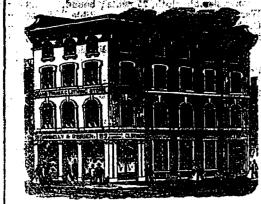
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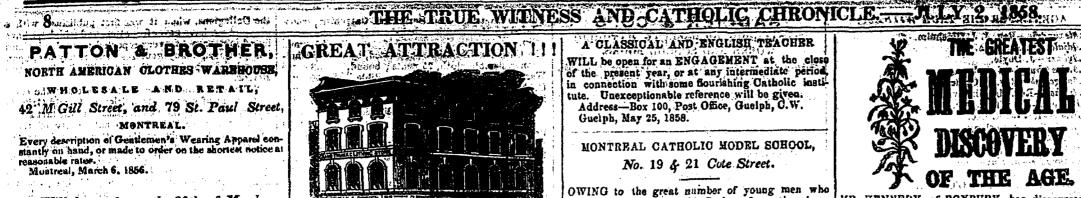
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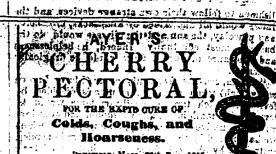
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Yours, with gratitude and regard.

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