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### VOL. VII.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857.

No. 37.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE SHAMEFUL ILLIBERALITY AND INJUS-TICE OF THE LOCAL ENGLISH PRESS TO-WARDS THE IRISH.

If I know anything of the Irish Catholies resident in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and the smaller towns of England, I can well understand the burning anger which they must feel on reading in the Derbyshire Times of Saturday, the 7th March, one of the most rancorous articles which could emanate, even in the worst days of Cromwell, from the lying Press of the persecuting Saxon. If the hostile writer had confined himself to the case of the street row referred to in the article: even here his remarks are so bitter, so malignant, that the impartial reader would pronounce the English Editor as adding much personal acerbity and a great deal of national antipathy to his official observations. But when he vilifies in coarse calumny the whole Irish race; when he charges us with vice, demoralisation: when he applies to us the epithets of "Savages, barbarians": and when he paints us as "smiling in men's faces and stabbing them in the back," I do hope the public sentiment in Derbyshire is not so entirely lost to shame as not to feel that this Englishman has treated the race of Irishmen with unjust, with unmerited reproach : and they will perhaps also admit that he has fully earned for himself the indecent epithets which he has so lavishly bestowed on our unoffending countrymen in Ireland. Editors of newspapers are generally gentlemen of extended education, liberal views, and generous feeling; and, therefore, when one beholds a man adopt a street row as a theine against a whole nation: and when he brands millions of Irishmen, whom he does not know, with crimes and charges not contained in the case before the magistrates, it would seem as if he stood out before society a gratuitous slanderer, a mulignant reviler of a whole people, from the innate unworthiness and overflowing antipathies of his own natural character. It may be unnecessary here to say, that the unbecoming charges alluded to are directly contrary to the testimony of our national history, as I shall here undertake to demonstrate; and hence the Derbyshire scribe has superadded to his unjust and ungenerous feeling towards Irishmen the clear fact of being totally ignorant of the history of our country. I shall here insert the article referred to:-

"Our police reports of the past few weeks must have convinced every one of the absolute necessity for the adoption of some more rigorous measures against the unruly Irish who infest this town than are at present in fashion. On two successive Sundays was the peace and order of the quiet inhabitants outraged by these men, and on both occasions a mere mockery of punishment was inflicted. On the first occasion, in addition to the disturbance created, an aggravated assault was committed on the police, and notwithstanding this the ringleaders were merely sentenced to pay a fine, which, as it did not come out of their pockets, was actually no punishment at all. This is certaily not giving the police that protection which they have a right to expect from the law. The fact is, these offences are treated far too lightly. They are not thought serious enough apparently to require more than nominal punishments. One would have thought, however, that a repetition of the offence would bave convinced the authorities that harsher and juster mensures were requisite, but it was not so. The prisoner was merely fined £3 and costs, which would of course be defrayed out of the fund that is now known to be in existence for the purpose. We protest against this clemency as being most unmerciful to the peaceable inhabitants of the town. A kindness shown to a few, to the injury of the many, is a very cruel kindness. Moreover, kindness is always lost upon a genuine Irishman. He calls generosity fear, and is incapable of discriminating between what is given from motives of charity, and what is extorted from the apprehension of the timid. As a race they are a curse to every country they visit. seventy-five thousand Irish Catholics, we arrive horde of savages could have done, and are a torical ignorance, the ill-conditioned mind, and greater evil than a murrain.

"We do not of course speak of exceptional Ireland. cases in these remarks, but of this unhappy nation as a race. There are some Irishmen who are an honor to their country, and such men save it from being irremediably bad. There are some who are even conscientious, Int a conscientious Irishman, as every one will admit, is a great

least remorse. Domestic comfort be wots not of, for he lives huddled up in a hole with his wife and his children, and the pigs—a fitting group.

All his desires and hopes are concentrated in

self, and the infliction of injuries upon others gives him no more trouble than to cry-and your real Irishman is always crying when his evil actions bring him into difficulties.

"If these are the national characteristics, as they unquestionably are, it is plain that a greater mistake cannot be committed than to treat them with leniency. Oliver Cromwell well understood their requirements when he placed them under martial law. They require the exercise of the strong, not of the merciful hand. And unless this latter is used on them, these street brawls which we may now despise, will one day swell into a disturbance as will require more ingenuity than most men possess to quell."

The Editor of the Derbyshire Times must be surely asleep since the end of the twelfth century, when he states that an Irishman has no conscience of course in contradistinction to an Englishman, who has a conscience!!! There is not one inch of the surface of Ireland which has not deeply carved on it, in legible characters, the plunders, the vices, the perjuries, and the persecutions of England: and not a cabin of the Irish poor, not an inmate of the Irish poorhouse, not an exile in the emigrant ship, not a tombless grave in the Irish churchyards which do not all unite in proclaiming the fidelity, the courage, and the unstained conscience of the Irish race. The worst enemies of Ireland have done willing justice to the invincible fidelity of the Irish people, by their maintaining, in the face of the persecution of centuries, the inviolability of their conscience and the liberties of their country. Some of our most illustrious statesmen have declared, in their places in the Senate, that the example of Ireland, for adherence to their Faith; and that the love for justice, and for liberty, which have always animated the Irish people, stand without a parallel in the civilized world. Canning, with a host of senators, such as Flood, Grattan, Plunkett, even Pitt and Fox, have all inveighed in honest indignation against the injustice of Eng-land towards the long-suffering, faithful Irish

Whilst the historian narrates the plunder, the crimes, and the unjust laws of England towards Ireland, he at the same time, and by the same proofs, explains and demonstrates the honor, the patriotism, and the conscience of Ireland. In order to arrive at an accurate result of an Engish conscience. I shall extract some few items of Saxon scruples from the history of "Scully's

Firstly, then, at page 14, it appears that the annual moneys plundered from Ireland, by the pure breed of England, amounted, in the year 1691, to the sum of £700,000.

Secondly-The annual moneys taken from Ireland, and spent in England by the Irish adherents of England, that is, by the descendants of Englishmen born in Ireland, amounted, in the year 1729, to the enormous sum of £2,223.690.

Thirdly, at page 29, it appears that the remaining English party in Ireland, added to the two classes already named, had been, in the same year, in possession of the entire territory of Ireland; and by an act, called " the Act of Forfeiture," had confiscated the entire soil of Ire-

Forteited up to the close of James the First's reign,..... 2,836,837 Forfeited up to the close of Charles the Second's reign,..... 7,800,000 Forfeited at the "Glorious Revo-

Total,.....£11,697,629

Here we have a statistical account of the value to be set on the English conscience in Ireland, so far as the English laity are concerned: and when we superadd to this statement, the plunder of the Church Establishment, the seizure or appropriation of the million of acres of land; the occupation, or the demolition of our Catholic churches, together with the expulsion or death of They have demoralised America more than a at something like a definite idea of the gross histhe depraved heart of some of the libeliers of

The conduct of England in the case before us people are conquered, they are still left in the possession of their lands and their houses, with a bination. The only difference in the case was, despotic ruler of this country. (No, no.) If he is guarantee for the preservation of their lives. It viz., that the English and the Orangemen com-Irishman, as every one will admat, is a great grade avis. But as a race they are a moral masses of pestilence, and vice, ruin, and misery, closely follow in their steps.

The follow in the follow in the follows it is a form and lofty adherence to the known interests of a despotism of the clamsiest and most expensive a despotism of the clamsiest and most expensive a despotism of the clamsiest and most expensive a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of a firm and lofty adherence to the one remove from a barbarian. He speaks you she banished our priests, beheaded our fathers, fair, and plays you false. He smiles in your and she perpetrated an injustice, a persecution, a face, and stabs you behind your back. The sacred ties of friendship he disregards without the least remorse. Domestic comfort he wots not least remorse. Domestic comfort he wots not least remorse. Domestic comfort he wots not least remorse. The sacred the sacred to the known interests of Sir George Grey, I became a willing on the face of the earth, because you surround him for the face of the earth, because you surround him for the face of the earth, because you surround him instrument of breaking up both these societies, with the sham appearance of a representative form a want of guiding laws of conduct that our foreign policy has of Government. You can't get at him whilst he has a Parliament beneath whose shield he can shelter petty contentions and everlasting disputes." This

yet no Irishman ever betrayed the priest, even in me instance.

Secondly-If any son became Protestant, he could recover the confiscated lands of his father; yet we have only forty such instances, in a territory of eleven millions of acres!

Thirdly- If any man took the oath of abjuration, and swore against the Blessed Virgin, and against the Mass, and against the Pope, he would be restored to all the privileges of the State: yet we have not one hundred such instances.

Fourthly—The sons of Incland would be ad-

mitted into Parliament, would be elected Sheriffs, would be entitled to all the honors, and emolu-ments of the Commonwealth, if they became Protestants: yet till Catholic Emancipation was carried, all Ireland, for conscience sake, preferred chains and slavery, to state-position and perjury.

Fifthly-All the laboring classes of Ireland, during three hundred years of persecution and trial, have in every year, every week, almost every hour, been tempted by the Protestant Bibleman to receive food, clothes, money, and employment, if they would only change their ancient faith; yet these poor faithful fellows for three centuries have preferred nakedness, starvation, and cruel insult sooner, than clothe their wives by the wages of apostacy, sooner than feed their children on the food of perjury, sooner than even preserve life itself, by drinking of the perfidious cup of English relentless bigotry .-The Bible Societies, with an annual revenue of £5,200,000, and the Established Church, with an annual increase of upwards a million pounds in Ireland, have been unable to take a man from our faithful ranks to swell the apostate assassins of our country.

When the Derbyshire Editor will have read a little of our history, he will not in future gibbet himself on the pillar of public seem by maligning Ireland. If he were generous, as he ought to be, he would rather condemn England for not giving employment in Ireland to her Irish subjects: he would inveigh, as an honest man, against the multitudinous barracks, gaols and poorhouses of Ireland, while he would write in scathing indignation that there is scarcely one factory in our country to encourage commerce, to give emplayment to the poor, and to feed the honest la-

We have no idea in Ireland of calumniating Englishmen ; no, we respect the honor, the integrity, the commercial industry of Englishmen of the present day. We would not convert a petty row of low Englishmen into an ungrateful or indecent theme for the abuse of the whole nation. We make a wide distinction between the English Government and the English people; and while we believe the one capable of any injustice or persecution against Ireland, we accord to the English commercial people the just merit of honor, sympathy, and honesty.

The Irish laborers in England are driven from their own country by grinding laws, by persecution, by injustice: their presence in England is a disgrace to the Legislature: their absence from home is a proof of bad laws, of sectarian bigotry, and of ferocious persecution. Whatever faults the poor Irish have in England our rulers are to blame, who have forced them to a career of emigration in the hard struggle to live; their virtues are their own, their faults are the crime of England. I know they are disposed to be quarrelsome, and I am sorry for it. I am aware of their tendencies to engage in civic contention, and 1 regret it; but from my experience in travelling through England, I am familiar with the galling insults, the wounding gibes, which they constantly receive from the brutal lower classes of the Engish and in almost all cases, from the Derbyshire row to the Stockport tragedy, these contentions take their rise perhaps more from English derision than from Irish disorder.

Fifty years ago an Irish laborer, caught alone at night in the lanes and alleys of Liverpool, was set upon and beaten by professional gangs of Eaglish workmen, in order to banish the poor Irishman from all employment in the city. This fact, man from all employment in the city. This tact, being the constant practice in the streets at night, endeavor to do justice to my own opinions in was the cause of forming combinations amongst his regard. Let us first hear the sentiments of or of the French aster has usurpation, when the being the constant practice in the streets at night, Irishmen, in self-defence. In process of time will be placed in a prominent point of view, when the English were reinforced by Orangemen from we recollect that by the law of nations, when a the North of Ireland; and, as a natural consc-

Firstly-During several years in the reign of yearly processions are all ended, it is true to say sible way, than even if you were under the King of Elizabeth, a price was set on the head of a priest; that the commencement of these terrific sanguinary annual collisions sprung exclusively from the combined hatred of Englishmen and Irish Orangemen to the poor Catholic laborers in Liverpool. D. W. C.

Limerick, March, 1857.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE LATE MA-JORSTY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AGAINST LORD PALMERSTON.

The late combination against Lord Palmerton, in the House of Commons, on the Canton question, was, under all the circumstances of the case, the natural result of his own past conduct. The majority, who registered their votes against him, acted, in the strictest sense of the word, from a sudden but yet a well organised combination. Lord Palmerston, during the last twentyfive years, has at different times made political enemies of every section of the House: his unfixed policy, his apostacy to every shade of opinion, his adherence to contradictory and contrary Administrations, have placed him before the nation as a kind of political Swiss, who, for station, power, and emolument has been Tory, Whig, Democrat, as each party appears in the ascendant, and governs the empire during the fickle passion of the passing hour. If the war in the Crimea had continued Lord Palmerston would not be disturbed in his position: not be-cause he is a prudent Leader, but because he is a reckless adventurer. When the barque of the State is in a storm, he walks the deck in searless composure: he commands the ship under terrors, where more skilful captains, from their very ability, dread the impending danger. Hence he is always selected to steer the vessel in the tem-to it. Now, will you tell me on what ground I pest: but when the danger is past, no man will am to be called upon to surrender my independ-sail in company with him, from the perfidy of his sence and freedom of thought and action to the official character; and in fair weather he is alis always selected to steer the vessel in the temofficial character; and in fair weather be is always discharged. No man living knows the public feeling against him better than his Lordship himself: he saw the combination beginning to be formed for his discharge: and, therefore, with his usual tact, be planned the raising of a little storm in Canton, to keep his ship still chartered for active service. But he had nearly overdone the stratagem: the wind was not high enough to awaken much fear: and in the meantime the Derbyites, the Whigs, the Free Traders, the Methodists, the advocates of foreign Revolution, the Bigots of Exeter Hall, and the Irish Independent Oppositionists, all united in one hour and hurled him into the deep sea, where he is now battling with the waves which he has himself lashed into fury; and where we hear him calling on all his former companions to rescue him, and to bring him back to his old command. If the storm continue to rage they will certainly rescue him, and replace him for a while in his old reckless station: but if a calm should set in, it is certain they will let him make his escape from drowning as best he can.

The vote of the House on the Canton question is the perfect exponent of the public feeling of all parties against him: perhaps such a fact has never before occurred in Parliament, namely, that a man is suffered to hold the reins of Government in his bands, from his want of principle. from his very imprudence, and from possessing a quality which, in any other Nation, would disqualify him from holding any place of public trust or National responsibility, namely, the attribute of reckless political apostacy. Any one who has watched him, these few years past, can make an interesting study of him, as a pheno- est glee; and as soon as the vessel arrived, he anmenon in the political kingdom. If his political he found that Kossuth, when to his astonishment he found that Kossuth would not accept it, and formations could be preserved and fossilized, the future Antiquarian in cabinet curiosities could defy the world to produce a sperimen of such contradictory characteristics in political science, merston, but he would not do it; and my answer united whole and entire, in any one man, as might be detected in the diplomatic structure of great deal more of Lord Palmerston than you do." Lord Palmerston. [shall now quote the vari- but they are all familiar to me. I defy any human ous opinions entertained of him by the different being to show me an instance in which one person sections of the late combinators of the Llouse of on the face of the earth has been happier or freer in Commons: and, as it happens that I know something personally of the Noble Lord, I shall also the Frectraders, from Mr. Cobden's late speech, blood was still flowing in the streets of Paris. He in the Freetrade-hall at Manchester, as follows. He said :--

Prussia or the Emperor of the French.

"But who is Lord Palmerston that we are to invest him with despotism? (A Voice—A traitor.) I will say nothing worse of him here than I have said to his face in Parliament. (Laughter and applause.) But when I want to know what a man is, I ask what has he done. (Hear.) There is no other test but that. That was Napoleon's question always if any one talked to him about somebody being a great man. What has he done?' Lord Pulmerston has been 50 years in Parliament. (A Voice—52.) Yes 52 years. The Times newspaper, which spent 15 years in trying to blacken his reputation, is now polishing him off every day. (Laughter.) I remember that that paper, when it had said everything else that was gross, vulgar and viadictive of him, wound up by saying that he had been boots to every administration for 30 years. (Hear and laughter.)

Now, let us hear what the Tories, the Whigs, and the Democrats think of him :-

"But what did Lord Palmerston do in December, 1853, when Lord Aberdeen's Government was proparing a new Reform Bill, to be brought in in the session of 1854? Why, he left Lord Aberdeen's Government because he objected to that modicum of reform which was then brought in. (Hear.) That Reform Bill, introduced in the spring of 1854, which bore upon its back the names of Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham—certainly not two very rash or democratic Reformers-which proposed to give the £10 franchise to counties and to give a modified, or slightly reduced, franchise to the boroughs, so slightly, indeed, that some of my friends said that it would in some boroughs operate rather as a restriction than as an extension of the franchise—that Bill was too much for Lord Palmerston to swallow in 1853, and he left Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet avowedly 1853, and he left Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet avowedly because he objected to it. What has he done since? What has he done this very session? Why he has opposed everything that can bear the mere semblance of reform. He voted against Locke King's motion for a £10 county franchise, which formed a part of the Bill of 1854; he has opposed even the 40s. freehold franchise for Scotland, if you had become believe the Lord Advanta, who has going down can believe the Lord Advocate, who has gone down and announced that the Government are apposed you propose to get by such a policy? It appears to me that it is about the most audacious attempt on your credulity that was ever practised in this country, to think of rousing the cry at an election in favor of one man-for there is no other cry attempted on the hustings—that man to be the leader of the Liberal party, and not to have one Liberal tenet in his profession of faith! (Hear, hear.) Why, when I remember the men whom I have hitherto considered shortening of Parliaments, and against Churchrates, and will give my hearty support to Lord Palmerston's Government"-my natural question is, are these men idiots, or are they dishonest? (Voices-Both.) If you attempt to carry on a business in private life, you don't go to a man who has objects directly opposite to yours, and put yourself under his guidance. But Lord Palmerston is not content with a mere passive resistance to what you desire as Reformers; he lends active opposition, and votes and speaks against every measure of reform which is brought into the House of Commons.

Now we shall read what the foreign Republicans think of him-

"We are told that Lord Palmerston is a great friend to freedom abroad. Go and ask those men in this country who represent freedom abroad. Ask Kossuth! (Applause) I will tell you what happened to my knowledge when that illustrious Hungarian was expected in England after his confinement in Turkey. My lamented friend Lord Dudley Stuart, whose devotion to the cause of those foreign refugees was unbounded as it was sincere, went down to Southampton to meet Kossuth, and receive him on the arrival of the steamer. Having to wait a day or two there, and being in the neighbourhood of Broad-ands, where Lord Palmerston lives, he went to see him, and received from him a request to bring cossuth over to the Broadlands on his arrival .-I remember receiving a letter from Lord Dudley Stuart announcing this intelligence with the greatwould not go near Lord Palmerston. I got another letter from Lord Dudley Stuart, asking me to use all my influence to induce Kossuth to call on Lord Palwas, "You may depend on it that Kossuth knows a (Hear.) I could not go into the particulars now; consequence of Lord Palmerston's Administration (Applanse.) He endorsed the invasion of Rome by refused to see an envoy sent by the Hungarians, because he should treat with none but the Austrian Government; and he treated the Italians in the same

Again let us study the character which the Times gave him in 1850. On the 22nd of June.

kind, and, at the same time, the most irresponsible a firm and lofty adherence to the known interests of

March Standing Section in the Contract of

be predominant in every court; if we were not loved, or even respected, we shall, at all events, be feared the British subject shall be 'chartered libertine' all over all the world; with his bill of costs ready in his pocket, he may defy any tyrant, or provoke any mob and freedom shall everywhere take courage from our presence. The honour, the independence, and the glory of England are to be safe in his lord-ship's hands. Such, in many a well set period and familiar phrase, are the results we are promised. But the performance is nil. The boldest of his lordship's apologists recoils from that dark passage of the argument where facts are required. It is impossible to mention a spot, from the Tagus to the Dardanelles, from Sicily to the North Cape, where Lord Palmerston has founded one solid tangible claim to our gratitude and confidence."

"In February, 1852, before the Times had learnt to admire Louis Napoleon, it thus referred to Palmerston's recognition of his authority:—'The last act of Lord Palmerston's policy is the formal condemnation of all that preceded it. He had undertaken to denounce the oppression and perjury of the King of Naples-to impose a Liberal ministry on Spain-to liberate the exiled Democrat of Hungary—to promise succour to the cause of what he termed liberty in every part of the world, but when France herself, the only State on the Continent in which free government had really flourished, finds her liberties and her political existence struck down by one blow, in which every access of perjury, cruelty, and illegality were combined, Lord Palmerston is the first man in England, not only not to censure, but to approve and appland that blow."

All our readers are familiar with the attack made on him within the last month by Mr. Disraeli, as the organ of the Conservatives, charging him with first encouraging revolution in Hungary and Italy, and then offering assistance to the Emperor of Austria to quell all these insurrections.

The Protestants of Ireland say that he has betrayed the cause of what they call their Church; while the Orangemen and Presbyterians of the North vehemently accused him of laughing at Scotch Calvanism, and ridiculing their incongruous observance of the Sabbath in the reported gibe of his on the occasion of asking for a holiday of repentance and thanksgiving, to avert the scourge of the cholera in 1854: he is reported to have said in reply, to their request, "That thorough drainage and good air would be "far more efficient to attain the object sought " for than the prayers of the Scotch Kirk."

The Irish League justly cannot endure him, since the Irish Secretary descended to the vulgar attempt at wit, in reference to the funds of the League in Dublin; and this degrading gibe of the Secretary has been rendered much more painful by the cavalier manner with which his Lordship in his place in Parliament treated the Tenant-right Bill. He spoke of that Bill as if he had in his Premier hand some Irish waste paper to light a Cabinet cigar. They have, no doubt, taken their just satisfaction: but on his return to office they may expect his relentless enmity.

Prince Albert does not like Lord Palmerston, because his Lordship has on different occasions, made scathing remarks on the Prince's German political predilections.

The Queen, it is said, does not like him; it is a fact that in 1852 she dismissed him from the office of Foreign Secretary, in consequence of his conduct in setting the Italian Peninsula in a flame of Revolution. Look at him now, all in all, and has any one ever seen the like?

One grand deduction can be drawn from the character of this man, namely, that England can keep on her loftiest position of state power the most unprincipled statesman in Europe: and that the English Court confides the interest, honour, and power of the nation to a person who, in any other country of the world, would not be permitted to fill any situation of imperial responsibility: a man hated by one party, despised by another, and distrusted by all. The thrones of the European Continent will gain much stability by the published account of this man's character: when once known his power of mischief is at an end. The cut-throats of Hungary, Naples, Rome, Sardinia, &c. &c., will never again be made the dupes of his selfish policy: the revolutionists will everywhere return to their senses-to order and industry: and the Catholic Church will be relieved from the machinations of one of the most relentless and perfidious enemies which she has, perhaps, ever encountered in ancient or modern times.

Follow him during the Russell administration, from Constantinople to Lisbon, from Dublin to Naples: trace him from Halifax to the rocky mountains, study him from Bombay to Calcutta, see him in Melbourne, in New Zealand; and the inquirer will find that revolution in Catholic States, and persecution of the Catholic religion, under the exterior show of liberality, have been the inborn feeling and unbroken practice of his life. But Providence, which sometimes turns even bad things to a favorable result, has drawn from his political phrenzy deductions of invaluable importance. Spain, broken by his policy; Portugal, crippled by his intemperance; Naples, kept in hourly terror by his machinations; Austria, keeping double guards at her gates from his conspiracies: France, rescued from his designs; all Italy relieved from his infidel intrigues, have now all united in a compact of mutual protection; and hence his perfidies, which made Europe tremble for liberty and religion, have awakened a reaction more than sufficient to antagonize every foreign hostile assault, and to preserve, through future coming time, both the throne and the altar from a combination of anti-Christian power which had nearly reduced order, morality. and the Gospel, to a confused heap of inextricable ruin. D. W. C

Limerick, March, 25, 1857.

The London Times of the 4th instant has the following significative article on the "Seat of Government Question" :-

"The Queen has been invited to discharge one of the most interesting and poetical duties of the empire, and one of very rare occurrence. She is asked to decide between the rival claims of as many as four or five cities to be the seat of the Canadian Government. At present we can scarcely estimate the importance of the question. Before long it is probable that all British America will be under one Government; and, at the present rate of increase and improvement, by the end of another century the po-

such as ours that has to be selected. The occasion sends one back to the earliest origins and to the grandest epochs of history—to the tower of Belus and the walls of Echatana, to Virgil's picture of infant Carthage, and Livy's legend of young Rome; to Alexander laying out with a line the city which still bears his name and justifies his sagacity; to Constantine founding, unwittingly, the seat of an anti-Christian empire, and Peter the Great driving piles into the mud of the Neva The origin of cities, indeed, is generally wrapt in obscurity, and it is by the merest accident that they have become what they are. Even in our own time we have seen the seed of cities sown broadcast over new continents, some to wither or languish, some to shoot up into colossal proportions. In the memory of old men there was not an Englishman on the Australian continent, and within the lifetime of schoolboys there was no such place as Melbourne—now a magnificent city, with more than a hundred thousand inhabitants. In the heart of the North American continent the oldest inhabitant of Chicago—a man of about 50 finds himself surrounded by a vast city, and at the centre of an immense commerce. But probably there never was an occasion when deliberate choice had to be made between several claimants, with all the results in view, and with the full knowledge that prosperity would canvass the decision. Why should Rome, or Paris, or Madrid, or Vienna, or London, be the capitals of great empires? Had we now to choose our metropolis, how would Lancashire fight for the Mersey, how loudly would Edinburgh proclaim the grandeur of modern Athens, and Ireland her Atlantic site, her mild climate, her picturesque shores, and her vast harbors! In almost every other instance the question is settled for us, and as each man pursues, the path of his own advancement or ease he unconsciously contributes to solve the grandest political and geographical problems. But this large responsibility, this creation of history to come, which we are thus usually spared, is, in the present instance, thrown upon the Queen and her Ministers .-They have to find or found a metropolis for British "This is not the first time that the British Govern-

ment has undertaken this task. On the union of the Provinces it selected for this purpose Kingston, the former capital of Upper Canada, on the site of an old military post, and still a flourishing port. Whatever its intrinsic recommendations at that time, they might be supposed greater now. Kingston occupies a central position, at the point between the river and the lake navigations, and sufficiently convenient for railways. But actual proof is fatal to its pretensions. As the capital of Upper Canada it had been supplanted by its more flourishing rival, Toronto, and as the capital of the united Provinces, though seas the capital of the differences, through some up, at the request of the Canadians themselves, for Montreal. The truth is, that Kingston is neither one thing nor the other. It is at the extremity of the lakes and at the head of the river, with several great rapids between it and that portion of the St. Lawrence reached by sea-going vessels. We believe it hardly enters into competition. Montreal historically comes next. The Canadians themselves selected it, and it was only given up when a Tory mob destroyed the Houses of the Legislature for passing the 'Rebellion Losses Bill.' This created a present necessity, as well as an important future consideration for housing the Legislature elsewhere, and, in the absence of any one paramount claim, it was made to alternate between Toronto and Quebec .-The former of these cities, which was once called New York, till the large proportion of the letters sent there found their way to its Republican namesake, is a very flourishing, well-built city, in the centre of Canadian agriculture, on the low north-west shore of Lake Ontario. On the old principle of taking the most important city, recognizing its natural rank, and elevating it into the mistress of the rest, Toronto would certainly be made the capital of Canada, and probably some day of all British America. But, besides that this importance itself is an objection to Toronto for the capital of a federal com-bination it is simply the capital of Upper Canada.— It has not a particle of sympathy with Lower Canada, from which it is very distant, and if the Legislature should take much of its color from the locality, which is always to be expected, the very peculiar race and very peculiar institutions on the banks of the St. Lawrence would be liable to rough treatment at the hand of these prosperous new settlers. There is another objection to Toronto. It is now absolutely indefensible, the last pretence of a fort having been wisely swept away. Now this might not signify the least for a hundred years or more, but we have only to suppose an unsettled state of things either on the American or the British shores of Lake Ontario, and the Mr. Walker of the day might man a steamer overnight with a few cannon and two or three hundred Filibusters, and by daybreak lay the Canadian capital in ashes. As Englishmen, we have a bad conscience on this point, and remember certain ill-doings on the Potomac; but, though the retribution might be deserved, that is no reason for courting it, as we conceive we should do by establishing a British Washington on the low shore of a tranquil lake only a few hours steam from half a dozen American harbors.

"Quebec, the old French capital, is a very, picturesque city, in a beautiful situation, and, on the principle detur pulchriori, would carry off the prize. It has the more solid advantages of an impregnable fortress, and a direct communication with England by vessels of a large draught. But Quebec is the capital of Lower Canada in a still more exclusive sense than Toronto is of the Upper Province. Its population is more French than the French themselves; they have no sympathy with Upper Canadians, and are not likely within any reasonable time to acquire a larger range of thought and reasonable time But the Upper Canadians are the dominant class, and must gain the day in the long run, so any attempt to give the weaker and more prejudiced element a fictitious advantage would only protract and embitter the struggle. The climate, too, is the worst in Canada. On the whole, the recommendations of this city are those that appeal to the imagination rather than the reason, and we should pay dear for poetry and sentiment. Quebec must always retain a high degree of importance as the first great city on the St. Lawrence. It will not lose by the lot falling to another city; on the contrary, it will be for the advantage of the French Canadians to be tempted out of their own circle into a more mixed population and a more productive climate. The sooner they coalesce with the more energetic elements continually flowing past them into the interior the better for all and to fix the Legislature at that particular point where prejudices are the strongest and progress the least would only foster a vain resistance to natural, irresistible, and salutary tendencies. Quebec, then, must be given up, as we think. So, too, for the opposite reason, must another site of a very different character. There is a very strong party for Ottawa, n city that is to be rather than is now, on the river of that name, the chief feeder of the St. Lawrence. It lies on the line of a railway that is to form the direct communication between Montreal and Lake Superior, avoiding all the lower lakes, and is the terminus of a short line from the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. It is a city of no great size, but that is urged as a recommendation, on the American principle of avoiding as much as possible local power and influences. It is central not only for the river and the lakes, but also for that immense interior north and west of the lakes that may some day be peopled. But these are remote considerations. We must deal with realities; and as things now are, the choice of Ottawa would sacrifice the actual conve-

"There remains the city of Montreal, which would probably be the capital at this moment but for the

nience of the majority to the ideas of a few.

isted for the choice exist now: Montreal is the most in the miserable wards of a workhouse. Thousands central, certainly not too near Lower Canada, as the have been sent to perish on the high seas, or to pro-labove incident shows, for it rose out of the local tract a miserable existence, worse than death itself. ascendancy of Tory or British feeling. It is an oldestablished city, at the head of the ship navigation of the St. Lawrence, almost equally connected with both the Provinces, and easily approached both by the St. Lawrence and the Grand Trunk Railway, either from Toronto or Quebec. It is also some distance from the frontier, and not so completely at the mercy of such a casualty as we have hinted at in the case of Toronto. We are not aware that anybody seriously apprehends a recurrence of the outrage which drove the Legislature away from Montreal, but | vent the continuance of the system of extermination we should think it in the highest degree unlikely, as it would certainly be fatal to the pretensions as well as to the character of Montreal. Whether the same evil might be anticipated in a somewhat milder degree, in the form of an influence, or simply an annoyance, is a question for those better acquainted with the city and the people. There can be no doubt seeking for anything exhorbitant or unjust, and withof the great convenience of Montreal, and the mere out violating the rights of any one. fact of its populace having once burnt out the Legislature need have no more weight against consideration of actual convenience than would the fact of a London mob suddenly burning down our own Houses of Parliament, if it should ever do so. Such, then, is the question that awaits the decision of the British Government. The Canadian Legislature has voted a quarter of a million sterling for the buildings, and has pledged itself to abide by the decision of the Queen. It could not have referred to a more impartial umpire, for Her Majesty's Ministers will spare no pains to find out what is the best for the Canadians. We have thrown the weight of our advice into the scale of Montreal, for which we certainly have no special favor or affection, as we happened to take a prominent part in defending the Rebellion Losses Bill, which eventually became law, though at the sacrifice of the building in which that ceremony took place. In Canada, however, there is an immense amount of condonance; all parties have to be forgiven in turn; the rebel of yesterday is the Prime Minister of to-day, and must not object to building a handsome new Parliament-house among repentant incendiaries. If the Canadians themselves can afford to forget that ebullition of feeling, so also can Her Majesty's Government; and we are sure that unless better claimants should occur, Her Majesty's advisers will not let this incident interfere with the

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

ELECTION OF ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL .- The High Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated on Friday in the Cathedral of Thurles, preparatory to the election by the Parish Priests of three names to be forwarded to the Holy See, one of whom is to be nominated Archbishop of Cashel and Emly. The Cathedral was densely crowded. The High Mass being concluded, the Clergy, the Bishops being present, proceeded to the scrutiny. The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, senior Pre-late of the Province, presided. The following is the result of the scrutiny:—Very Rev. Dr. Leaby, Primus. Very Rev. Dr. Renihan, Secundus. Very Rev. Dr. Howley, Tertius. These names, with the suggestions of the Bishop, are to be forwarded at once to Rome.—Limerick Reporter.

REV. PATRICK HENRY .-- Of the University of Louvain, has been appointed to a Professorship in St. Jarlath's College, by His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.—Tuam Herald.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM AND SIR THOMAS REDingron.-It will be seen by the following correspondence that the notorious Sir Thomas Redington has had the coolness to not only seek but persist in seeking an interview on electioneering matters with the Archbishop of Tuam, and that he has been treated according to his deserts by that true son of Ireland

and the Church:— "My DEAR LORD-I regret not having been fortunate enough to have met your Grace when I called a short time since, as I am extremely desirous of being honored with an interview by you. May I beg you will be so very kind as to let me know at what time it will be most convenient to your Grace to receive me, as I should not wish to intrude at an hour which might find your Grace otherwise engaged, and be, therefore, inconvenient. Believe me,

your Grace's very faithful servant, "Thomas N. Redington. "His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam."

"St. Jarlath's, Monday. "Dear Sir-I am in receipt of your note, expressing a wish for an interview. It will give me great pleasure to meet you whenever you honor me with a visit, if it be unconnected with an electioneering canvass. This I think but right to remark, as there is a report that the object of your visit to Tuam is to ask the electors to support you as a candidate for the representation of the county at the coming election. Should this be the object of the intended interview, I beg respectfully to decline it, as I shall feel it my duty to oppose your return on grounds apart from your private character, and resting solely on the line of policy, at variance with the interests of religion and of our people, which you have so long pursued .- I have the honor to be, your faithful

"† JOHN MACHALE. "Sir Thomas Redington."

-Freeman. The Archbishop of Dublin, Delegate of the Apos-tolic See in Ireland, has sent to his Clergy a most important letter, in which, after lamenting that the present holy season should be invaded by the turmoil of a general election, he gives them his counsel as to the proper course to be adopted, calling upon them first to exhort their parishioners against "bribery, perjury, "drunkenness, violence, and uncharitableness, which frequently disgrace the days of an election." and then " without dictating to any one, to exhort all to fulfil their obligations by recording their votes in favor of honest and upright men, men of religion and principle anxious only for the public

The policy approved of by His Grace, and recommended to the Catholic electors of Ireland, may be gathered from the following extracts :-

"We shall now add, in connection with the choice of candidates, three brief observations regarding the protection of our people-the defence of our religion -and the right which we should enjoy of giving a Catholic education to our children.

" Every one is aware that the poor of this country are suffering the greatest privations in our workhouses. Their condition is infinitely worse than that of the robber or assassin in our jails. Christ has said in the Gospel: "Blessed are the poor, for their's is the kingdom of heaven." The managers of our poor law, ignoring the spirit of the Gospel, treat poverty as a crime to be visited with severer treatment than is awarded by our rulers to robbery and murder. In England the poorhouse is comfortable, and the poor are treated with care and humanity—they are decently clad and provided with abundant food. A distinguished French prelate, who visited one of the poorhouses of Dublin last summer, was filled with disgust and horror at the manner in which the poor were treated, and he could not help contrasting their wretchedness and privations with the happiness and consolations enjoyed in the asylums for the poor in France under the care of the good and devout Sisters of Charity. All candidates for parliamentary honors should be called on to provide some remedy against this evil.

"Besides, there is no one who is not acquainted with the sufferings of the tenant classes in very many parts of this country. Thousands of them have been ejected from the holdings which they inherited from pulation will be as numerous, as wealthy, and as advanced in all the arts of life as that of the mother beaten in the Legislature, instigated a mob to burn country. It is, then, the metropolis of an empire its House to the ground. Whatever reasons then ex-

in a foreign land. These evils are of so extensive and fatal a nature that they call for the most serious consideration of our legislature. The attempts hitherto made to remedy them have been unsuccessful; yet we may confidently hope that if our representatives can be induced to take up this question cordially in the new parliament, and to pursue it with moderation, perseverance, and union, they will at length obtain some enactment for the protection of the ten-ant which will be beneficial to the country, and prethat has brought destruction on so many families. and covered our fair fields with the ruins of roofless cottages and deserted homesteads. Our electors will be exercising a great work of charity if they send men to parliament really and honestly determined to bring this vital question to a favorable issue, not

"During the last parliament, the Head of our Church, and Christ's Vicar on earth, was repeatedly assailed, and menaces were held forth of revolution ising his states, or depriving him altogether of his temporal authority—so venerable as it is for its antiquity, so well founded on a basis of justice, and so necessary for the administration of the affairs of the universal church. A disposition was also evinced to intermeddle with the Catholic Church in other countries and to inflict serious injuries on it. Would it not be most important that, when such questions are treated, our representatives, or at least some of them, should be ready to resist the wicked projects referred to, especially when proposed by ministers, and to ex-press the indignation which is felt by the Irish people when insult is offered to the Supreme Head of their Church, for whom they entertain the sincerest and deepest respect and the profoundest veneration, or their religion impugned, for which they would be prepared to lay down their lives.

Prepared to the down their rives.

Regarding education, we shall merely say that probably this subject will soon occupy the attention of parliament. Several commissions have been lately employed in examining the state of the National System, the Endowed Schools, the Queen's Colleges, and other similar institutions; and we imagine that their labors will result in proposing some enactments on educational matters. Probably with the view of given greater power to government over the people of Ireland, attempts will be made to appoint a Minister of Public Instruction, and to extend mixed education—a system fraught with the greatest dangers to religion, and which would not be tolerated in England. Our representatives should be prepared to resist such projects. We do not ask for special favors or grants, but we think that Ireland has a full right to a Catholic University. Catholic Colleges, and Catholic Schools for the education of the poor; and our members of Parliament should insist on those

rights.
"The position of the so-called national system of education deserves special attention. On the one side a bigoted faction is anxiously seeking to get the management of this system into their hands, not for any want of means to promote and teach Protestantism, but for the purpose of making it an engine of proselytism. They have already a Protestant establishment at their disposal. For Protestant education, whether secular or religious, what more can they desire? It is clear, therefore, that this party ought to be resisted, in and out of parliament. as their success would make the condition of our education infinitely worse than it is and expose our religion to great danger."

† PAUL, Archbishop of Dublin.

THE MATHEW TESTIMONIAL-ROYALTY AND VICE-BOYALTY.-The Mayor of Cork having, on behalf of the Committee for erecting a testimonial to the late illustrious Apostle of Temperance, applied to the Queen for a subscription, has received a letter from her Majesty containing—a point blank refusal. The Lord Lieutenant, to mark his estimate of the benefits conferred by Father Mathew on mankind, has forwarded the munificent donation of Three Pounds. The Sultan of Turkey was more liberal to the starving Irish of the famine than the English Queen; but we were not prepared to find Lord Carlisle more generous than his royal mistress to the memory of the Irish philanthropist .- Kilkenny Journal.

DEATH OF CHARLES W. KEMPTON, ESQ., OF THE "NENAGH GUARDIAN."—This (Saturday) evening, suddenly of apoplexy, at Summer-hill, Charles Wilkinson Kempston, Esq., proprietor of the Nenagh Guardian newspaper, in the 36th year of his age, much and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

By the death of Mrs. Bindon Scott, £1,000 pounds a year reverts to Jas. Kelly, Esq., late M.P. of Limerick, brother-in-law of Lord Fermoy, and son of the respected John Kelly, Esq., D.L.

ALLEGED OBTAINING OF MONEY ON FALSE PRETENCES FROM THE REV. JOHN EGAN, V.G. AND P. P., BIRR-CONNECTION OF THE CASE WITH BROOKLYN.—On the evening of last Friday, the police arrested a young woman, a native of this town, in a house in the Green, where she was lodging with her mother, a poor woman named Brien; she was then taken into custody upon the charge of procuring a sum of £12 from the Rev. John Egan, priest of this parish, upon false representations and pretences. It would appear that she had whilst she was in this town, supported herself by her manual labor, until some time ago, when she left, and that she, a few weeks since returned, improved not only in her personal appearance, but also in the means of setting it off to full advantage. She was, regarding her former condition, richly and showily dressed, and sported costumes of fashionable design, and rich materials in great variety. She thus attracted considerable notice amongst her former, still humble and humbly clad associates, which gradually extended to those of a higher sphere, and she became an object of general observation. She stated that she had got married to a ship Captain named Wilson, and that she had condescendingly, during his absence on a voyage, returned to visit her former friends. By what means she acquired the acquaintance of, and credit, with the Rev. Mr. Egan we do not know, but that she did so is evident, since she cajoled him to advance her £12; she assuring him that a sum of 200 dollars were lodged for safe keeping to her credit, with a Roman Catholic Clergyman. resident in Brooklyn, near the city of New York, whose name is O'Neil, and that he was about remitting it to her; but that in the meantime, her money had become exhausted. The Rev. gentleman supplied the pecuniary requirements of his applicant to the amount of £12 in expectation of being reimbursed by her reverend Treasurer. This event was slow in coming to pass, and Mr. Egan becoming impatient. and perhaps suspicious, made application to him respecting the cash, and he last week received a reply, informing him that the lady in question never had any money deposited with him or on her account; in fact he made it plain, that the story about the dollars was in every particular, to use Lord Denman's judicial words on a memorable occasion, "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare" Mr. Egan not feeling satisfied but that she snared him, gave her into the custody of the police, by whom she was on Friday evening, conveyed to the lock-up cell in the barracks, where they left her in solitude for the night; large trunks containing fashionable wearing apparel, jew-elry, and bijouteric, which she had in her abode, were also captured on the same occasion, and brought to the barracks. Next day she was brought up before Thomas Brereton, R. M., and John P. Grome, Esqrs, before whom her examination on the charge was conducted in the private chamber. Mr. Smith being present as her attorney. The particulars of the inquiry are of course secret, but the result is apparent, since she was discharged with her trunks and

Inust Electrons Thus far the balance of parties is not distinced, except in the case of Mr. Under Secretary Ball, who is at present unprovided with a seat, but there is a chance only a faint one, of his late seat for Carlow County being gained by the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby. Dungannon and Bandon, faithful to their old traditions, have returned the late Tory members. Downpatrick Borough has again chosen the moderate Conservative Mr. Kerr. Mallow has once more adopted the long-tried Liberal, Sir Denham Norrey's. Mr. John Alexander, the Derby. ite, has this time won the borough of Carlow by a large majority over the Hon. Captain Ponsonhy. In the memorable contest between Mr. Alexander and the then Lord of the Treasury, John Sadleir, the struggle was almost neck and neck, the latter losing by some half-dozen votes. But the arch swindler was no less an adept in the art of electioneering than in the cooking of the balance-sheet of his own bank. In Athlone borough the Hon. Captain Handcock (Derbyite) has been signally defeated by Mr. John Ennis, Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and a Liberal, and who, after sundry unsuccessful attempts to attain to the rank of legislator, has at last had his perseverance rewarded. Lord Downshire's family borough of Carrickfergus, which was represented in the old Parliament by the Hon. Major Cotton—if any one recollects the gallant gentleman as an Irish member,—has returned a member of kindred politics in the person of Mr. C. Dobbs, the son of a resident gentleman, however, who has beaten out of the field Mr. Francis M'Donagh, the eminent Queen's counsel, and a very advanced Liberal-Conservative or Peelite. Independent opposition has been rudely repulsed in an attempt to storm the borough of Dundalk, under the leadership of Mr. Cantwell, who having polled 40 votes at 1 o'clock, gracefully yielded the post of honor to the ultramontane Mr. George Bowyer. In the archepiscopal city of Armagh, Mr. Bond, a rea-sonably moderate Tory, and aided, it is believed, by the influence of the Lord Primate, has been beaten by Mr. Miller, a barrister, whose political principles are said to be a little more tinged with the Orange hue than those of Mr. Bond are supposed to be. In New Ross, Liberal, Mr. Tottenham, is again the sitting member for his own borough, and Mr. Graves, notwithstanding his high position in the mercantile world and his popularity in the town, made but an indifferent figure in the contest. Waterford city has elected two untried men, Mr. Blake, the Mayor, a Liberal, and Mr. Hassard, a mitigated Derbyite, the defeated candidates being Sir Henry Barron and Mr. C. O'Dwyer, ex-filazer of the Court of Exchequer. Neither of the late members presented himself for reelection. Mr. Meagher retired from the pressure of advanced years, and Mr. M. Keatinge's connexion with the Tipperary Bank, defeated, of course, any claims he might have had for a renewal of his Parliamentary lease. Galway borough has been won by Lord Dunkellin and Mr. A. O'Flaherty, the latter being rather sorely pressed by the aged Colonel French, an ardent Young Irelander, and a stickler for independent opposition. Mr. Kirk, the Presby-terian Liberal, had a severe struggle for the posses-sion of the borough of Newry, the ultra-Tory, Major Waring, losing by 15 votes only. Kilkenny city closes the list of Wednesday's returns in the re-election of Mr. M. Sullivan, its last Liberal representative. The contest for the University might be put down as decided, there not being the most remote prospect of displacing either of the late members. The Provost and the Lord Chancellor plumped on Wednesday for Mr. Lawson, the Liberal candidate. Of the old Dublin Tory brigade of six, five it may be said are safe for Lord Derby, and the chances of the defeat of the sixth have been considerably lessened within the last few days by a most injudicious attempt on the part of the popular candidate, Sir Charles Domvile, to coerce his Dublin tenants to record their votes in favor of Mr. John Reynolds, C. rejected of the Irish metropolis.

CORK COUNTY.—A body of electors, many of them Catholic clergymen, held a meeting, when it was determined not to support any candidate who would not take the following pledges: -- "That you place on equivocal record your adhesion to the Tenant Right Bill as recently before Parliament; and to the principles of Parliamentary independence as defined in the letter of Mr. Sharman Crawford, dated March 17th and adopted as the true exposition of Independent Opposition in an able article of the Cork Examiner of Monday, March 23d, 1857.

"That you pledge yourself to unite with the other Liberal representatives to form an Irish Parliamentary party, which shall meet from time to time and devise the course best calculated to coerce the M the day to the concession of the Tenant Right Bill and other measures for the true interests of Ireland and that the majority of such Parliamentary party do hind the minority.

"That you pledge yourself to resign your seat when called on so to do by a majority of the electors of the county, consisting of two lay gentlemen and the clergyman of each parish, appointed by a parochial meeting, of which a week's notice shall be given to the electors of each parish."

The Nation says :- "We confidently calculate upon (from) Twenty to Twenty Five sure seats for the Independent Party-and with equal confidence that Lord Palmerston will not carry so many reliable votes out of Ireland. In fact, the old Irish Vote, "our honourable friends, the Rascals" seem doomed to disappear from Parliament. The Scullys and the Sadleirs are gone, Colonel Ouseley Higgins is going, and we have every reason to hope that Mr John Reynolds will be taught so sharp a lesson, though not at his own expence, in Dublin, as to explode for ever even his audacious ambition. Here and there, such a can-didate as Captain Daniel O'Connell, in virtue of his father's name, is elected with a fervent wish that the Minister may purchase off that reversionary interest, tarnished in those disgraceful transfers Mr. Anthony O'Flaherty, too, we believe, will remain a decaying fossil of the original Brass Band. The Tories are sure to win wherever the popular strength has been demoralised by Sadleirism, or weakened by dishonest dissension. On the whole, the Irish Representation will be a wholly different affair from what it has been in any Parliament since Catholic Emancipation. More than two-thirds of it will sit in opposition to Lord Palmerston-and no British Party will be able to calculate on Fifty steady Irish votes. Of the contests which impend, there are several to which we look with peculiar interest, and in which not merely the credit of particular constituencies, but the honor of the whole country is concerned. All the Catholic officials, who were Lord John Russell's accomplices in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, have appealed to Irish constituencies-Montesquieu Bellew in Louth, Sir Thomas Redington in Galway, and Mr. Hughes in Longford. Every influence that the present Government can bring to bear is used in their favour.-They wightly regard the success of these men as a most asseful victory over the public spirit of the Catholics, and over the interests of the Church in Irc-

CHARGE AGAINST A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.-The grand jury of Derry, on Wednesday last. found a true bill against the Rev. Robert Gamble for a riot and assault at Magherafelt, on Thursday week. Yesterday, Mr. Major, on the part of the crown, moved for a postponement of the trial till next assizes, which was granted. Pending the trial, we abstain from any comment, further than to say we have been assured on trustworthy evidence that the reverend gentlemen is of quiet demeanor; but that, after his liberation from bridewell by the local magistracy, some of his friends served a notice on William M. Miller, Esq., of Armagh, R.M., who had charge of the district on the occasion, and by whom Mr. Gamble was committed, of intention to institute proceedings against Mr. Miller for false imprisonment. That gentleman then issued his warrant, and had the reverend gentleman re-arrested and conveyed to Derry."-Derry Sentinel.

Edmund Power, Esq., Sub-Sheriff of Tipperary, has resigned that office.

Ireland, has been emancipated eight-and-twenty years, and it is felt to be time that she should once more speak with a voice of her own, and enforce her own demands in the way in which she did enforce them, when she wrung Emancipation from the reluctance of those who had then a monopoly of power. The same means that served to gain Emancipation must be used to make Emancipation available. But let it be remembered that the same obstacles must be encountered and overcome. Nothing could then have been achieved without a leader; without a leader we should achieve nothing now. We had a leader then, and we have got a leader now. Let Mr. Moore look back to the early days of O'Connell's leadership, and he will see how little reason he has to despond or to repine at the opposition he encounters, or the perverse stupidity of even well-meaning friends. The people and the Priesthood are the same always. There is no mistake about their feelings; there is no doubt of their desires. But the same classes, the same interests, the same base jealousies and craven fears, which made men hold aloof from the struggle for Emancipation, still will make men hold aloof from the stuggle for the fruits of Emancipation. As Emancipation was won by disregarding and trampling on these obstacles, so the fruits of Emancipation will be won by the same method. When O'Connell went down to Clare to contest the county against Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, we know, by the memoirs of Sir Robert Peel, with what difficulties he had to contend. "O'Connell and his party are nearly driven to madness—he knows not which way to turn himself. He finds himself so much opposed by some of the most respectable of the Bishops, and by many of the lower Clergy also, that he is quite wild."—(P. 131.) A letter is quoted "from one of the most respectable Bishops," dated Maynooth College, June 22nd, 1828, The proposed measure regarding Clare is saying.... The proposed measure regarding Clare is thought here to be most unwise, and, besides, not likely to succeed !!" Happily, indeed, in 1857 the state of things in this respect at least is very different. And in the formation of an independent Catholic party, and the pursuit of tenant right, religious equality, and other objects, we have the solemn, express, and unanimous approbation of the entire Prelacy, headed by the Apostolic Delegate. We have all been wanting in faith; we had none of us realised sufficiently the enormous advance which our cause had made, nor the solid and substantial footing which it had acquired. There have been moments during the last twelve months when it almost seemed that our part was to be that of the watcher in the night, whose only business was to proclaim the flight of time, who would be called from his post long ere the break of day, and behold gradually and imperceptibly that the darkness has yielded to twilight, and the twilight melted into morn, and we have the day, before us, inviting us to set to work. The black clouds of Whiggery are broken, the poisonous mists of Sadleirism are rolled away in wreaths, Ireland lies revealed in all her loveliness; her people and her Priesthood are ready, wakeful, and resolved to claim and to enforce her rights .- Tablet.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE ARKLOW FISHERMEN. -- On the 16th ult., a boat laden with sulphur ore was struck by a heavy sea on the bar of Arklow, filled and sunk, immersing the crew, of five men, in the foaming surf. One man clung to a board and drifted in great peril until he was rescued by four fishermen who launched a yawl from the beach, and dashed through the waves to save him. Another was picked up by a lighter, exposed to the same sea that sunk the boat, leaving the three remaining men in the utmost danger, seeing which four fishermen jumped into a small boat in the river, and drove through waves that nearly swamped it, and, at the imminent risk of their own lives, saved three poor men from watery graves. They could not have survived four minutes longer. Two of the last four brave fellows were lately under prosecution for the Irrawaddy; and thus have already nobly vindicated the character so often given of them by their parish priest, Father Redmond.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT COOLRAINE MILLS-LOSS OF Life.—One of the most serious conflagrations that has taken place in this country for years occurred on the morning of the 14th, at the above-named extensive concerns, the property of George Neale and Co, rendered more distressing from the fact that one poor man lost his life on the occasion. The fire was first perceived at a little after five o'clock, when every possible exertion was speedily made to arouse the inhabitants of the adjoining village. To save the 1822, and was Archbishop about twenty years, was a shelling mill was at once given up as hopeless, so poor man when made primate, but he left £300,000. shelling mill was at once given up as hopeless, so everything that could be devised was then put into operation to prevent the flames extending further, which we are glad to say proved successful. One man named Hayes, in a few minutes after the alarm was given, was seen to jump a distance of sixty feet down into the mill pond; he was immediately rescued from his yet dangerous position by Mr. Neale's clerk, Mr. Gibbey, to whom too much praise cannot be given. The other unfortunate man (M'Evoy) must have been burned to ashes. Every search has been made and not a trace of his remains has yet been found. The fire was not got under until about 9 The injury done is estimated at about £3,000, but we are happy to say the premises were amply insured .- Munster Express.

BRIAN BOROIHME'S HARP .- It is well known that the great monarch Brian Boroihme was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014. He left his son Donagh his harp; but Donagh having murdered his brother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome and carried with him the crown, harp, and other regalia of his father. These regalia were kept in the Vatican till Pope Clement sent the harp to Henry VIII., but kept the crown, which was massive gold. Henry gave the harp to the first Earl of Clanricarde, in whose family it remained until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it came by a lady of the De Burgh family into that of M'Mahon of Glenagh, in the county of Clare, after whose death it passed into the possession of Counsellor Machamara, of Limerick. In 1782 it was presented to the Right Hon. William Conyngham, who deposited it in Trinity College Museum, Dublin, where it now is. It is 32 inches high, and of good workman-ship; the sounding board is of oak, the arms of red sally; the extremity of the uppermost arm in part is capped with silver, well wrought and chiselled. It contains a large crystal set in silver, and under it was another stone now lost .- Timb's Curiosities of

A PROTESTANT MARRIAGE .--- The Rev. Thomas M'Cool, a suspended Roman Catholic clergyman, was charged with celebrating an illegal marriage at Ballyneal, on the 11th of March, 1856, between James

Wiley and Mary Rogers, both being Protestants.

Mary Wiley, examined by Mr. Smyly—My husband's name is James Wiley; about the 11th of March last, James Wiley and I went to the house of Widow Boyle, of Ballyneal, and remained there all night; we are both Protestants; a person came into Widow Boyle's next morning, but I cannot be certain of who he was; we were drinking all night and were not in bed at all (laughter); the man who came in married us out of a book; he went away and we went home; I saw no money given and there was no ring used; there was no one present but a girl named Margaret Farley, and a boy named Joseph Semple, the man who married us wore dark clothes; I was quite satisfied with the ceremony; when a body gets what they want they're always satisfied (loud laugh-

James Wiley, examined by Mr. Richardson-Was married in Widow Boyle's honse, but I dont't know who married me; I was quite drunk; the man who married me was dressed in "middling kind of order;" there was some kind of ceremony, but I was so drunk that I fell off my seat on the floor.

The Court then directed that the issue paper should the traverser.

PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND .- Uplnions of modern Statesmen, M.P's., &c., on the said establishment, in which every man having a particle of common sense, or an atom of impartiality, must necessarily participate.

"As long as the foulest practical abuse that ever existed in any civilised country continues untouched, or touched only with a flattering hand-the Irish Church, as lavishly endowed for a sixteenth part of the Irish people, as if more than double its whole number could partake of its ministrations, there assuredly never could be peace for that ill-fated land."

"It is my deliberate opinion that of all the institutions now existing in the civilised world, the Established Church of Ireland is the most utterly abused and indefensible. There is but one country in the world that presents to you the spectacle of a population of 8,000,000, of people, with a church established for 800,000 of that population."—Macaulay. "I regard the Irish Church in the actual condition

of that country, and upon the footing on which it is placed, to be opposed alike to justice, to policy, and

to religious principle."—Lord Grey.
"I believe the Protestant church in Ireland to be one of the most mischievous institutions in existence. I believe it is so considered now. I believe it will be so considered by posterity; and it is only because your lordships are familiar with it, that you are not shocked by the picture. Can there be any wonder

that the Roman Catholics are discontented?"-Lord Campbell. "The appropriation of the whole of the revenues which the State allows, and recognises as the revenues of the Established church to the clergy of a small portion of the people is in itself an anomaly and a grievance-"-Lord J. Russell.

"The Irish church was unjustifiable in its establishment and is indefensible in its continuance."-Sir

Again on the debate on the Maynooth Grant, in April 1945, Sir George Grey is reported to have spoken in this manner :-

" Now what was the course pursued in Ireland at the time of the Reformation-we found large and extensive revenues in possession of the Roman Catholic clergy; and what I ask was the course pursued? Why by an act of arbitrary, and I am prepared to say of unjustifiable power-(hear,)-we deprived the Roman Clergy of those revenues, and transferred them to the clergy of another faith. (Hear, hear.) By a strange misnomer also we called that change, in a country where the people have generally remained Roman Catholics down to the present day, a Protestant reformation. (Hear, hear.) And by an equally strange misnomer—an equal contradiction in terms we call the clergy of the endowed church upon whom we had conferred the Roman Catholic revenues, the church of Ireland."—Times, April 18, 1845.

Mr. Trelawny in the same debate says :- "Ireland has been shamefully misgoverned, with one or two exceptions, for centuries. The revenues of the Catholics had been confiscated, her priesthood had been treated like felons, a price had been fixed upon their

heads."—Ib.
Mr. Ward, in his motion on the Irish Church, on the 1st of August 1843, says :-- "The conduct of England towords Ireland was harsh, and had in it no redeeming principle-nothing of conciliation, and at the period to which he was referring, the reason was obvious; the maintenance of the Church was made the pretext, while the real object was to foment rebellions with a view to forfeitures. It was said the evils of Ireland were social, for many could be traced to the statute book. The great majority, indeed, of her grievances law had created, and law could remove. Sift them and the Church was found at the bottom of them all. Sir F. Buxton, who was a warm supporter of the Church, said in 1836, that the abuse of the Protestant Church had been a great impediment to the progress of the Protestant religion. He (Mr. Ward), was very sorry for it, but the whole history of the Church demonstrated it beyond the possibility of doubt-it was tainted throughout with the views of a rotten political system-it never was a missionary Church. The union Bishops were a byword all over Europe. Every one knows that men stipulated for bishoprics, as they would for a commission in the army. It was the case with Lord Richard Totten-ham, the present bishop of Clonfert. When preferred to his first living he had never read prayers or performed any ecclesiastical duty whatever; but then he commanded six votes, and the bishopric was the price of them, at an income of £9,000 a-year or more. Dr. Stewart Archbishop of Armagh, who died in

£250,000, though dying at an age by no means advanced. These were proved by the probates of wills now in existence. Before Emancipation the conduct of England had driven thirty Irish generals into the Austrian service. These things were understood everywhere but here, and it was in Ireland only that the delusion clung to us. Nothing like it could be found in foreign states—nothing like it could be found in our own colonies. Look now to the want of church accommodation on one side, and the immense superfluity of it on the other, in a country where thousands were to be seen kneeling round the strawthatched hovel they called a church, while two or three Protestants occupied the comfortable wellwarmed church of the Establishment, abounding in every accommodation and supported by the Roman Catholic population—at least such was the case before the abolition of church dues."

(Hear, hear.) Dr. Porter, bishop of Clogher, left

Lord Listowel, in the same debate, "declaimed against the Irish Church settlement as contrary to principle and common sense."

Mr. V. Stuart also says in the same place, that The Protestant Church was that grievance which had hitherto kept the people in misery."—Edinburgh Courier. August 5, 1843.

Mr. Charles Butler, on the debate on Sir Robert Peel's Arms Bill for Ireland, "asserted that another cause of the misery of the people was an Established Church, the eye-sore of the country, whose clergy spent the endowments intended for the instruction of the people, either in disgraceful absenteeism or more deplorable residence.'

Mr. Rocbuck, on the same debate, says :-- "Ireland was unfortunately a conquered country. The Reformation had been unsuccessful there. Some of the greatest friends of liberty in England had been amongst the greatest tyrants of Ireland, and one of the results was an Arms Bill. There was no essential difference between the policy of the late and present Government in treating Ireland. The chief mis-chief was the rampant church of the minority in that country, whose revenues he would freely rob-he used the word fairly and above board—and apply either to the support of the religion of the majority or apportion them amongst all sects indifferently."

Mr. Murrough, on Spooner's motion against Maynooth, denounced the Established Church in Ireland as an evil which, if the Irish members had done their duty, would long have been carried away as so much rubbish.—The Sun, May 2, 1855.

Though far from quoting the number of Protestant authorities who speak up against the rotten Establishment in Ireland I shall just this time finish with the following, lest I should tresspass, too, much on your space.

The Rev. Sidney Smith said-" There is no abuse like it in all Europe, all Asia, in all the discovered parts of Africa, in all we have heard of Timbuctoo."

Mr. Keogh's speech on the adjourned debate on Maynooth, in the Times of Thursday, June 7, 1855: -"Sir, the above is a terrible commentary on the state of the Protestant Church in Ireland, and the people, the nation that would willingly lie under this execrable onus after an opportunity had once presented itself of shaking it off, are no longer worthy to be called a people—they would deserve to have all the plagues of Egypt about their cars; they should be handed to the jury, who immediately acquitted not have been emancipated, but ought to have changed places with the slaves of South America. England

is in arms against the intolerable nuisance, Scotland is in arms against it, even Wales is in arms against it, but Ireland, which it most concerns, seems to sleep on the subject! A noble opportunity occurs the decision. In both instances the father had died in animal, is 2s 2d, otherwise it is not an animal in the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer to questions put by the magistrate, it was stated that the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer to questions put by the magistrate, it was stated that the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer to questions put by the magistrate, it was stated that the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer to questions put by the magistrate, it was stated that the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer to questions put by the magistrate, it was stated that the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer to questions put by the magistrate, it was stated that the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer that the recent case of Alicia Race, a curious discrepancy in the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer that the recent case of Alicia Race, a curious discrepancy in the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer that the recent case of Alicia Race, a curious discrepancy in the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. In answer that the recent case of Alicia Race, a curious discrepancy in the value of a cat's skin, when the skin is removed. just now to slay the foul monster : it is to let no candidate appear on the hustings, no M.P. cross the Channel who has not pledged himself to vote through thick and thin against the enormous expenditure, and for the just apportioning of the revenues of the said Establishment amongst all sects."-Correspondent of Dublin Catholic Telegraph.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Revenue returns for the year and the quarter just ended are published. From the 31st March, 1856, to 31st March, 1857, no less a sum than £72, 334,062 of taxes was taken, chiefly from the produce of the industry of the country, being an increase of two millions and a half upon the preceding year's revenue. The next increase in the last quarter is £115,074; and every source of revenue shows an augmentation both on the year and on the quarterexcept the tea and coffee duties, which have fallen off, principally owing to the anticipated reduction of these duties in April. The excise shows an increase of nearly a million on the year, chiefly on spirits, hops, and paper: and the income tax was more by a million in 1857 than in 1856.

At the last sitting of the late parliament, on Saturday, considerable amusement was caused by the Speaker calling upon a new member to come forward; when The O'Donoghue, the newly-elected representative of the county Tipperary, advanced to the table and took the oath as administered to Catholic members. The honorable gentleman was introduced by Mr. Bowyer and Mr. M'Evoy, and so far his career has been distinguished by his having retained a seat in parliament for a shorter period than any member ever returned to the House of Commons. pied the seat of the expelled James Sadleir for nearly half an hour .- London paper.

COBDEN AND BRIGHT .- The constituency of Manchester have rejected Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson. Mr. Cobden has shared the same fate at Huddersfield.

The Kilkenny Journal says :- "We lose one of the most useful members of the new Parliament, S. Hutchins, the late M. P. for Lymington. He was a practical member, always at his post, and voting for true reform, economy and retrenchment in the public service, and ever advocating liberal measures. By his conversion to the Catholic faith, last year, however, he has, of course, offended many of his former sunporters, and finding that he has no chance of re-election, he wisely retires rather than incur a costly de-

At Tamworth, Sir Robert Peel said he would not vote for an abolition of church rates without an equivalent being made to the Church (hear). Two years should not clapse before he took steps with a view to the equalising of the poor rates throughout the kingdom. In Tamworth the inhabitants of one side of the street paid six shillings, while those on the opposite side paid ninepence. He would vote for the continuance of the Maynooth Grant, on the principle of educating the poor of the Catholic religion, and upon the principle of justice to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, where the proportion was so much larger than that of the Protestants; and should advocate the extension of education by giving grants to those who applied, and not by adopting one great national scheme.

There was a disgraceful riot at the election contest at Kidderminster, on Saturday. Mr. Lowe, the successful candidate, has sustained a fracture of the right parietal bone of the head, in addition to a scalp wound and a severe contusion on the side of the head 100 of the people were cut or wounded about the head or face. The mob consisted of four or five thousand persons. A telegraphic message was despatched to Birmingham for the military, and about 8 troops of the 11th Hussars arrived and order was restored, the Mayor having read the Riot Act under their protection.

THE FUTURE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT .- In looking at a general election, one conclusion is forced upon us Whoever can remember five or six, must see that Parliament more and more represents the feelings of the mass of the nation, and less and less those of any one exclusive class. The change is slow, but certain. The waves rise and fall, but still the tide comes on steadily; and we should look with very undiscerning eyes upon English history, if we did not see that for power has on the whole been growing. There have been moments when it has gone back, there have been moments when it has swept on with a force which it has not sustained. But compare twenty years with twenty years all down that period, and the Government has been more and more in the hands of the people. We heartily rejoice at it, and we rejoice the more that the progress has been slow. That is the old English way of carrying on political changes; and we have seen nothing in the sudden developments of liberty, or even of anarchy, followed by as sudden re-establishments of despotism, of which other countries have given us so many examples, to excite our envy. It is plain how things are going. Life may not be long enough for us to see them arrive at the goal, but they will get there in time. One certain result of the gradual increase of popular power must be the abolition of the Established Church. It is a great institution; it stands on the favour of the English people; they have made it for themselves, and for themselves they mean to support it against all comers and especially against the Catholic Church. Yes: but what English people? How many of them, and of what classes? Does any one believe that the shopkeepers care for it? or the mechanics, or the manufacturing or agricultural labourers? Of course not. Some twenty years ago, when the manufacturing districts were in tumult, and large bands of gentlemen were sworn in as special constables, and proceeded against "the mob," as soon as they were seen the cry was raised, "The Churchmen are coming!" for "Churchman" meant a well-to do, well dressed, well fed man, respectable no doubt and comfortable, not necessarily believing much or practising much, but a steady upholder of "our venerable Establishment." As long as things remain as they are, so it must be. Many good Catholics have no wish it should be otherwise. They say, "the Establishment does much to "relieve and look after the poor, maintain schools, and the like; and even the religion it teaches, though miserable enough, is better than none, and none would be the alternative in the country villages." There is much in what they say. But, in truth, we doubt whether the mass of the people would have less religion if the Establishment were gone, for on them it has no hold; and as for the wealthy classes there might be a more open acknowledgment of irreligion, but we do not is which is really the great antagonist of the truth, transported for life. by maintaining for its own purposes the hatred and prejudice of the English people against the Church. Were it once gone, there would be nothing more than the supernatural hatred of the Church which pervades all Protestant countries. It is plain that in England there is more than that. As the Devil, the world, and the flesh, combine against each individual Christian, so the Devil and the Establishment interest combine in England against the Church. Of the first we cannot be rid. That goes on wherever the Church stands face to face with a false system. The other we might be rid of, and a great gain it would be: for we should have to contend only with our unseen and supernatural enemies. We would gladly,

Register.

then, see the Establishment cleared away. - Weekly

the decision. In both instances the father had died without leaving any directions as to the religion in which he wished his child to be educated. That Mr. Stourton should have omitted this seems natural enough. Both his wife and himself were Roman Catholics, and he had no reason to apprehend that she would ever cease to be one. The Court, however professes itself unable to ascertain what his wishes on the subject were. Sergeant Race, on the other hand, knew his wife to be a Roman Catholic; but yet left his children wholly under her management. Here the Court thinks that it can discover a desire on his part that they should be brought up Protestants. As a matter to common sense it seems most reasonable, in the absence of an agreement between the parents on the subject, that the children should be trained in the religion of the survivor. But we again protest against the doctrine that an infant of ten is fitted to decide on such matters for itself. On the present occasion the child displayed, we are told, an acquaintance beyond his years with the erroneous character of the doctrines of the worship of the Virgin Mary, Transubstantiation, and the Invocation of Saints. It is matter for regret that Lord Justice Knight Bruce did not avail himself morefully of the privilege of communication whom they have so unigently and districted and successfully labored, any who have surpassed them in services to religion, although so many have changed since the publication of the 'Provincial changed since the publication of the 'Pr Lettters,' or even whether they are fairly represented in that work. Can we doubt that an application to Master Stourton-aged nine-would at once have settled the question  $\widetilde{T}$ 

LOSS OF THE SHIP LORD GEORGE BENTINCK-HOR-

RIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVIVORS .- The British ship Lord George Bentinck. Captain Irving, outward bound to San Francisco, from Shields, foundered on the 22nd of last November, in lat. 44 S., long. 54 W., her master, two seamen, and the steward, perished in her. The survivors, sixteen in number, who escaped in the boat, endured the most frightful sufferings before they were rescued. Mr. Williams, the first mate, and Mr. Whiteman, with fourteen of the crew, took to the boat to go round the stern; but the plug being out of it, and having no oars, the boat drifted away from the ship. About three or four minutes afterwards they saw the ship founder, and those on board going down in her. By means of the midship thwart they managed to keep the boat before the wind, and continued that course until the 24th, when the weather moderated. By means of the bottom boards of the boat, they constructed small paddles, and made for the north-west, considering they were making the nearest land, which, as near as they could guess, bore distance 400 miles, steering by stars by night, and the sun by day. On the third day they fell in with a part of the poop of the ship, and found a piece of lead piping about five inches long, which was shared in 16 parts for their mutual support. They also found a piece of pork, about four inches square, and immediately turned their attention to contriving a fishing line and hook, which they formed out of a few spun yarns and a small copper nail. It failed, however, several birds neared the bait, but they did not touch it. On the fifth day they were all too much exhausted to paddle. They endeavored to make sail with their oil-skin conts. still keeping watch and watch, and baling and steering continually. The first mate resigned himself to the care of his companions, feeling himself dying as he supposed, from the effects of drinking a quantity of salt water. On the sixth day it was proposed that lots should be drawn to sacrifice one of their number in order to save the rest, which was strongly objected to by Mr. Williams, who still entertained hopes for the morrow; which hopes were realised by the appearance of a vessel bearing down upon them on the norning of the seventh day. The vessel proved to be the brig Cuba, of London, Capt. Gray, who immediately rescued them from their perilous situation, and whose kindness and generosity they feel anxious to acknowledge. Captain Gray bore up, and put them on shore at Stanley Harbour, Falkland Islands. where they were received by the English governor, who attended to their wants, and eventually provided them with a passage to England on board her Majesty's ship Electra. The names of those who perished in the sinking ship were Captain Irving, David Seivenwright, steward; John Myers and Abel Smith, seamen.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A BROTHER .- A man, named Bell, is in custody at Driffield, charged with having possession and coolness during their cross-examina-attempted to poison his brother, Mr. Thomas Bell, tion were wonderful; their answers occasionally were of Grindale. near Bridlington. Twelve | both curt and tart. months ago he sent his brother a hamper containing a stone bottle of sherry wine, poisoned with prussic acid. The farmer and some of his family finding the taste queer, spat it out, and several of them were very unwell, and a cat to whom some was administered died. Bell, the poisoner, has a life interest in a farm in the neighborhood, and if he died without children (he having none at present) it would go to his brother. Bell was suspected, and it was found that he sent his shepherd with a hamper to the nearest railway station. In a week or two afterwards the accused promised to give the shepherd £50 or £100 if he would say that he (the shepherd) had sent something. On a policeman going to the prisoner's house to take him into custody he escaped by leaping out of the bedroom window, and he had kept out of the way until recently, when he was apprehended at

Wakefield.-Manchester Examiner. HORRIBLE CRUELTY BY AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN .- At the Exeter assizes, on Friday, Hugh Orr was indicted for the wilful murder of Edward Devue, on the nigh seas, on the 3rd of July last. A case of such fearful cruelty and atrocity as detailed in the opening of this case was, perhaps, scarcely ever heard .-The prisoner, a fine looking man, was the captain of a vessel called the Hannah Jane, of about 120 tons burden. The deceased was a black man, a native of Boston, in the United States, about 32 years of age. and was engaged as cook in the ship. The crew of the ship consisted of the captain, six men and a boy. In February, 1856, the vessel sailed from London to Newcastle for a cargo of coals, and then proceeded to Senegal, to the Cape Verds Islands, to Rio Grande and then back to England. While they were in the Senegal river the captain commenced a series of cruelties-beating and flogging the cook day by day for four weeks until, becoming weaker and weaker from these cruelties, death, more merciful than his persecutor relieved him from his sufferings on the 3rd of July. He was beaten by the captain and mate with ropes, with broom handles, and with a "cat," and when his back was raw he was scrubbed with a brush. The poor fellow used to cry for mercy, and called upon the crew to come and help him, but they dare not interfere. On one occasion the unfortunate man was lashed down to a chest by his thumbs, and flogged by both captain and mate—the former giving him 48 believe there would be less religion. Meanwhile, it and the latter 366 lashes. The prisoner was only is to be remembered that this same Establishment it found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to be

BARBAROUS CRUELTY IN ENGLAND.—SKINNING CATS ALIVE !- At the Bow Street Police court, on Saturday, Mary Beckett, a dirty ragged woman, of about 45 years of age, was charged with skinning cats alive. It appears that this horrible practice has of late been very much on the increase in London, as is shown by the number of skinned cats found every morning in the areas and cellars of back streets. The prisoner, who had long been suspected, was watched on Saturday morning last, about five o'clock, by a costermonger named Payne, who saw her stoop down and thrust two skinned cats under the flap of a cellar.— He then went for a policeman and gave her into custody. At first she denied what she had been doing, but afterwards admitted it. Upon the bodies of the cats being taken up they were found to be warm and qui- the pistol from him, but he cluded his grasp, and af-

ing animal, is 2s 2d, otherwise it is not so valuable, as the fur loses its gloss. Mr. Henry said it was a most barbarous and atrocious act, and he should inflict the highest penalty he could, which was three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

### UNITED STATES.

NEW WESTERN BISHOPS.—Rev. Henry Damian Juncker has been appointed by the Holy See first Bishop of Alton. He received his bulls on last Monday. Rev. Mr. Juncker was born in France. He was the first priest ordained by Archbishop Purcell. He was ordained on Passion Sunday, 1834, and has been, therefore, twenty-three years a priest. During all that time, it can be said with perfect truth that whatever he was directed to do he did well. He organised the first German Catholic congregation of Cincinnatti. He bought from the Episcopalians the first Church for the use of the Catholics in Chillicothe; he built the first Catholic Church in Columbus; he procured the lot and built the first Church in Circleville. Rev. Mr. Juncker and Rev. Mr. Wood leave not among their brethren in the clergy, whom they have so highly edified and among doing. The two estimable prelates will be conse-crated in the Cathedral, on the second Sunday after Easter .- Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

Just before going to press we learn that the Rev. Father Smith is appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Dubuque, and the Rev. Mr. Duggan, of St. Louis. No see is crected in Prairie du Chien, or at Leavenworth. Nebraska is made a separate vicariate, under the temporary charge of the Right Rev. Dr. Miege, Vicar-Apostolic in Kansas.—Ibid.

THE LATE DR. KANE.—About the time of the funcral of Dr. Kane, we noticed in some of the papers a report that, previous to his death in Havanna, our chivalrous countryman made profession of the Catholic religion. We made no mention of this at the time, as we had no particulars, and no verification of the fact. Advices direct from Havanna confirm this report. We hope to be permitted soon to give further details, but the fact is itself the principal thing. It is not as a glory of the Catholic faith that we heed it, but as a heartfelt consolation that the gallant and generous soul of the Artic explorer did not pass to its eternal account without being furnished and prepared by the firm and infallible faith of the Catholic Church.—Requiescat in pace.—N. Y. Freeman.

FREE LOVE REFORMERS RECEIVED INTO THE BOSOM OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .- A cotemporary says :-Two well known advocates of the 'free love' philosophy, and preachers of all sorts of sedition, have recently been received into the Holy Church of St. Xavier at Cincinnati. Mary Gove Nichols, and Dr. T. L. N., her husband, received last Sunday week the rite of baptism. It is said they were warned, like M. Hume, in Paris, to seek salvation in the bosom of the church. Dr. Nichols, the husband, confesses that he has been led, through the interposition of the Holy Spirit, and by the blessed teaching of St. Ignatius Loyola and St. Francis Xavier, to the renunciation of infidelity, and to the humble acceptance of the faith and guidance of the church. Whatever in their writings, and teachings, and in their lives, has been contrary to the doctrines, morality, and discipline of the Holy Catholic Church they retract, repudiate, and, were it possible, atone for. The spirits have done wisely in converting these moral maniacs into sober, sensible members of the church. The Freeman's Journal says, in reference to this conversion :- "The gospel describes the church as a net cast into the sea, which gathers fish of every kind. All along its course it has drawn to itself the best and purest of men that were formed outside its pale. It has equally opened its doors to the chief of sinners, and to the most scandalous of evil-doers, upon their repentance.

THE BURDELL AND CUNNINGHAM MARRIAGE.-This would seem to be pretty well proved, says the Boston Traveller, by the testimony of Mrs. Cunningham's daughers, given in detail at the Surrogate's Court at New York on Monday, which is considering the question of the legal heirs of the murdered man. The girls were upon the stand all day, and their self-With faces unveiled and countenances unmoved, they seemed prepared to withstand and boldly respond to the most trying and searching cross-examination. The answers of Helen, who was present at the alleged marriage, were all given in a bold, unfaltering voice.

LANDLORD DESPOTISM ENACTED AT ALBANY .- WC talk of the despotism of Irish landlords sanctioned by British law. But what is it compared with the edict just passed as law by the Assembly of the Empire State of this free country? On Friday a bill passed the Assembly making it a misdemeanor for any person to squat or erect a hut, shanty or other habitation on vacant lots in any city or incorporated village in this State, and giving power to recover immediate possession. Formerly it required an action of ejectment and six months' notice to dispossess a tenant.— By this bill ten days' notice is sufficient and if the tenant does not "clear out" before the expiration of that time, the landlord may proceed to pull down the building about the ears of the inmates. This is importing British law with a vengeance-copying the 'crowbar brigade" to the letter. The Herald remarks: "There are now more than three thousand shanties erected by Irish and German squatters on vacant lots in this city alone, and their summary removal would create a rebellion." This action shows the revolutionary tendency of the Black Republican party who have a majority in the Legislatureequally revolutionary as regards the State Govern-ment and the Federal. The bill was at first lost, but on a vote for re-consideration it was carried. There is nothing half so despotic as this in the landlord code of the British islands, which is held up to the scorn of the world as unparalleled infamy. What are we coming to in America, when any man dares to propose such a law in a legislative body ?-N. Y. Citizen.

A TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY .-- A fearful tragedy was enacted near Mount Washington in Bullit county, on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Julius Bukey, an old gentleman, who first took the life of his daughter Bettie, and then his own. The particulars of this bloody deed, from what we can learn are these!—A young man, named John Ruby, a neighbor, had been paying his addresses to the daughter, who was partial to him, but the match was strenuously opposed by the father of the girl. He had an intimation or impression that they were about to elope to get married, and on the fatal evening the young lady, who was about 17 years of age, told her father who had but a moment before entered the room, that she would pay a visit to a neighbor. This excited the suspicions of the father, who remonstrated with her, and refused to let her leave the house. Angry words ensued, and in the heat of passion, he struck her, and then drew a revolver and shot her twice, both shots taking effect, one through her head, and the other in her back. The unfortunate girl fell dead at his feet, in the presence of the horror stricken wife and mother. The wretched man on the instant of committing the deed, rushed from the house with the fatal weapon in his hand, pursued by a son, who had been hastily attracted to the scene by the report of the pistol. He tried to seize his father's arm to prevent further bloodshed, and to wrench The Union, an Anglican journal, has the following remarks in reference to the judgment of the Lords Justices:—"The trial of Stourton v. Stourton; in which judgment has just been given by the Lords which judgment has judgment

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# The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Elections in Great Britain and Ireland are over, and have given a decided majority to Lord Palmerston. The Continental news is of little interest. From an article from the London Times which will be found on our second page, it would seem that the Seat of Government for Canada will ultimately be fixed at Montreal.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence may now be said to be open. Several ships have already arrived at Quebec, and steamboats are again beginning to ply.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, AND M. CHINIQUY.

THE unhappy notoriety which the schism in the Diocese of His Lordship Bishop O'Regan has obtained, has caused sincere pain to all good Catholics in North America; and whilst the Protestant press exults in the continued contumacy of M. Chiniquy, and bails him-because of the scandal he has occasioned—as a brother Protestant, his former friends have been content to offer up to heaven their fervent prayers for his conversion. Yet, lest our silence and forbearance should be misconstrued, and accepted as a sign of our mability to meet the rebellious priest in the field of argument, we hasten to lay before our readers the substance of a letter addressed by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to the Canadian Catholics of Bourbonnais, dated the 19th hand. ult.; claiming for it that calm perusal, and attentive consideration which its intrinsic importance, and the elevated position of the writer justly merit. We would also request our Catho-Lie brethren, both in Canada and the United States, to give it as extensive a circulation as possible.

In this letter, His Lordship of Montrealafter congratulating the great body of the Canadian Catholics of Bourbonnais upon their return to Catholic unity, and their reconciliation with the Church from whom, in an unhappy moment. they had been estranged by the artifices of M. Chiniquy-proceeds to establish the following propositions :--

1. That it is in vain for M. Chiniquy, now in the month of March 1857, to pretend that he has been wronged, persecuted, and unjustly treated by Bishop O'Regan-because, only four months before, or in November 1856, he-M. Chiniquy -had, in a letter dated 25th of that month, addressed to his Bishop, expressly acknowledged his error, asked for forgiveness, and promised amend-

2. That M. Chiniquy has no right whatever to boast of his zeal and sacrifices in the cause of his exiled fellow-countrymen scattered over the neighboring Republic; seeing that it was not at all with any desire of promoting their welfare that he quitted his native Canada-but simply because he could not well help it; and because, having been suspended on the 27th of September, 1851, by the Bishop of Montreal, his continued sojourn in this country had become painful to him. The reasons which induced the Bishop of Montreal to take from M. Chiniquy the faculty of exercising his spiritual functions, are not given; but His Lordship significantly adds, that they are well known to M. Chiniquy, and that the latter is at perfect liberty to publish them, if he pleases.

3. That M. Chiniquy has no right to blame the Epispocacy and Clergy of Canada for their efforts to restrain the emigration of French Camadian Catholics to the United States-seeing that M. Chiniquy has himself earnestly requested permission to be allowed to return to Canada. and to preach to his fellow-countrymen, warning them against the miseries to which the emigrant is always, and everywhere, exposed who leaves Canada with the object of settling himself in the neighboring Republic.

And all these important facts, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal establishes by letters signed by M. Chiniquy's own hand. His Lordship, in short, contents himself with citing M. Chiniquy against M. Chiniquy; and leaves his readers to draw their own conclusions, as will be seen by the following extracts:-

"M. Chiniquy pretends" (writes his Lordship) "that he is unjustly persecuted by His Lordship the Bishop of Chicago; and the better to prove his innocence, he seeks to make this worthy Bishop pass for a monster, who heaps upon him in the public press the grossest calumnies. In the midst of all lives of Priests and Bishops, into which it would be this noise, I will oppose M. Chiniquy to M. Chiniquy | and if the eyes of the world could penetrate.' -for I think that he will hardly dare to deny the authenticity of the writings which I am about to cite, since they are signed with his own hand.

"This unhappy Priest is not unjustly persecuted, if he has deserved to be interdicted and excommu-

served to be interdicted and excommunicated? M. Chiniquy will himself, in a writing signed with his own hand, of which I have a copy before my eyes, which I reproduce in French, the original having us all his thoughts. been written in English for Mgr. Regan.

"'My Lord-Considering that my actions and writings, in opposition to your orders, have, for a period of two months, given scandal, and induced many to think that I would sooner consent to be separated from the Catholic Church than to obey you-I hasten to express to you the regret I feel for these acts and

writings.
"And to show the world, and you my Bishop, my firm wish to live and die a Catholic, I hasten to write to your Lordship that I submit myself to your sentence, and that I promise never to exercise the hely ministry in your Diocese without your permission. "' Consequently, I beg your Lordship to raise the consures which you have launched against me, and those who have communicated with me in holy

things. " Your devoted Son in J. C.,

(Signed)

" C. CHINIQUY, Ptre."

"Here, as you see-M. Chiniquy confesses that he was in revolt against his Bishop-that he had thereby given scandal-and begs pardon; protesting that he submits himself to his sentence, and that he will no longer perform the functions of a Priest without his Bishop's permission.

"Finally, he prays him to deliver him from the bonds of that censure which separates him from the Catholic Church, to which he desires always to belong. This was the condition of M. Chiniquy on the 25th November, 1856, when he wrote and signed this net of submission to his Bishop.

"We must now see what he was in the month of December following, in a letter written by him to M. Moreau, Avocat, of Montreal, which has been printed and hawked about our country parishes as well as our cities. The copy I have before my eyes was found in one of those Montreal taverns which M-Chiniquy has so often anathematised. In this letter,

so curious in many respects, he declares :-"That since the commencement of his struggle, with the Bishop of Chicago, his sole end has been to defend religion and justice, against His Lordship's abominable despotism and insatiable rapacity; and fice compatible with the duties of honor and con-

"And be declares that :-

"Ile is decided, with the help of heaven, to break the iron sceptre which, in the shape of the Cross of the mild and lowly Jesus, the Bishop helds in his

"Now," adds His Lordship of Montreal, " a simple reflection presents itself to the eyes of every one. If M. Chiniquy deemed himself not guilty on the 25th of November, he should not have asked pardon from his Bishop. But if he was guilty then, he had not a shadow of a reason for writing what we have just read. On the contrary, he should have humbled himself and done penance."

Having thus fully established his first proposition, the Bishop of Montreal proceeds as follows to make good his second :-

"Again -- M. Chiniquy places himself upon another pedestal, in order to challenge admiration, under the pretence that God has made him the father and the seviour of the emigrant:. To judge from these pompous phrases, one would necessarily imagine that he had left Canada in obedience to a voice from heaven, which summoned him to the glorious mission of running after the thousands of Canadians dispersed over all points of the vast territory of the

American Union. "Here again I will oppose M. Chiniquy to M. Chiniquy; for I think that if he wid not believe the word of a Bishop, he will at least give credence to his own. But the better to make you understand the extract from a letter of this go :tleman, which I will lay before you immediately, I should remark that, on the 27th of September, 1851, i withdrew from him all the faculties which I had given him in the Diocese, for reasons which I alleged in a 1-x or which he, has no doubt preserved, and which he is a Barry to publish if he deems that I have unjustly personaled him.

"Struck with this terrible blow, he wrote to me on the 4th of October the following: -

" My Lord -On all sides I am surrounded with tribulations. I understand that I must take the exile's dreary path. But who, in a strange land, will pity the proscribed, when he upon whom he looked as a father has not a word of mercy?..... So soon as my retreat shall be finished, I will embrace my poor brethren, and mix my bitter tears with their's. Then will I bid an eternit farewell to my country, and hide the shame of my position in the most obscure and unknown corner of the United

"It was then, under these afflicting impressions and determination of preaching up a Canadian emigration. At all events, one fails to see in the above extracts these heroic traits which always characterise those men whom God calls to undertake some great ministry either for religion or society.

" But perchance whilst laboring at his colonization too purely human in his first vocation. Of this we may judge by other extracts from a letter which he wrote to me on the 9th of August, 1856.

"' My Lord -Since your departure for Europe my little colony has assumed proportions very consoling on one hand, but very painful on the other. I reckon at present 10,000 Canadians beneath the shade of the cross which, but five years ago, I nlinted in a solitude. Already seven missions of Canadian emigrants promise to the Church the peaceful possession of one of the most beautiful territories of Illinois.'

"To judge from this report of the flourishing state of his new colony, M. Chiniquy must have ceased to banker after Canada. Nevertheless, here are the terms in which, in the same letter, he expresses to me his desire to see again his country :-

" If you place an impassable barrier to my regive me grace to drink this cup of humiliation and ply because they also look upon emigration as a sacrifice to the dregs. For I do not hide it from you : one of my most ardent desires is to see Canada once

more.

"" The first citizens of Montreal have expressed to me their wish to see me, and their surprise at my long absence. There are strange mysteries in the

"These words tell clearly enough, what it was that obliged M. Chiniquy to emigrate to the United foreign soil. Let us reverse the medal and let us less; for by his unanswerable letter, the Bishop of Mr. Luke Daly, who returned with him for because of all tyrannies, of all despotisms, the see what he says o himse and o the works which of Montreal has effectually and for ever demo- protection; that upon arriving at Gannon's door, tyranny of an absolute democracy, and the des-

nicated. Every one will accept this proposition; but he has undertaken to approve himself faithful to his who will prove to us that M. Chiniquy has really de- lofty, mission. Remark well what he has to say about the Cauadian Bishops and Priests, who opposed his emigration scheme. Some extracts from the letter to M. Moreau already cited will reveal to

"' When in 1851"—(the year in which he was suspended by the Bishop of Montreal)—" I quitted Longueuil with naught but my breviary beneath my arm for my fortune, in order to run after our poor emigrants, lost in every corner of the United States, 1 was everywhere treated as a deceiver and visionary Bishops and priests denounced me as a liar. The press, bribed by the Canadian clergy, propagated the falsest reports concerning the noble and beautiful parish of Bourbonnais. In spite of this frightful union of hypocrisy, calumny and fulsehood against me, I succeeded in four years, in forming, single handed, an establishment so fine and so firm, of my poor emigrant Canadian brethren, that M. Desaul niers was filled with admiration when he beheld

"'To-day the Canadian clergy are forced to own that I was doing a holy and beautiful work ..... It was not then M. Chiniquy who in 1851 and 1852 decoived the emigrant; but it was the Canadian clergy, who, through ignorance, fanaticism and jealousy, calumniated M. Chiniquy in the work of devotion to which he had consecrated himself.

"Ah! when I was running after my lost brothren -when I traversed torrents and rivers-when naked I was forced to lie on the bare earth-when without a compass I wandered across those immense plainswhen with wounded hands I tore up the stones-who is the Canadian priest that offered to take my place?"

"'Now compare, these passages with what you have read above, and you will ask-is it possible that the same hand has written them?

"But pause a moment to reflect upon something still more inexplicable. You have heard M. Chiniquy extolling the happiness of the emigrants. Be it so: and, of course, no one has any interest in wishing that Canadian emigrants to Bourbonnais, or elsewhere in the United States, should be unhappy. Yet we must be just enough to admit that, if the Bishops and Priests of Canada opposed, and still oppose, Canadian emigration, it is because they are fully convinced that this going to and fro on the American soil is a real misfortune. This conviction M. Chiniquy will never succeed in eradicating from the heart. of the true Canadian."

Hereupon His Lordship proceeds to develop that he has always been ready to make every sacri- his third proposition-to the effect that M. Chimiquy has no right to blame the efforts of the Canadian Clergy to restrain the emigration of their people-seeing that he himself has strongly condemned that emigration as an intolerable curse. We continue our translation from His Lordship's letter :--

> " As M. Chiniquy may not believe me upon this point, I will again quote him in proof of what I advance. Here then is what he himself wrote to me on the 9th of August last, upon this serious question which so deeply interests our beloved and beautiful

> "It is certain,' said M. Chiniquy,' that the plague' (la plaie) which under the name of emigration devours the people, is not sufficiently known in Canada; for more energetic and stronger means would be taken to keep it in check.

" After this prelude, he begs for my permission to come and preach in the Diocese of Montreal to his fellow-countrymen against their emigration to the

" Of all the Priests of Canada I am incontestibly the one who has had the best occasions of knowing and comprehending the plague of emigration; no one whom whom I know of, either in Canada or in the United States has so well as myself sounded its lepth. It is not in the arms of an easy chair, in the midst of one of the finest presbyteries of Canada, that I have studied the causes, and the disastrous consequences of emigration; it is not by the aid of the lively, but oft decentive light of an a gination, that I have examined its causes and its effects. Step by step, I have traced the poor emi grant in the land of his exile-I have followed him in the forests of Maine and of Vermont-I have taken shelter beneath his humble roof in the cities and villages of the State of New York-I have visited him in the groceries of Buffalo and in the shanties of Wisconsin and Missouri-I have sat at his table at Troy, &c., &c., &. Besides the 10,000 Canadians ,who have rushed from all parts of the Union to settle around me, put me every day in possession of a multitude of precious facts which might furnish an inexhaustible source of arguments against emigration.

"Well then my Lord, armed with this informa tion, the wish has seized upon me to throw myself at your Lordship's feet, to beg of you to grant me permission to speak one word to the people of the cities and rural districts of Canada upon emigration, its causes, its effects, and its cure. This word, the fruit of long studies, and solid reflections, will not be wanting in that strength and eloquence which spring from a profound conviction, and a sincere desire to arrest a people of brethren who are rushing rapidly to rain. For five years I have caten the painful circumstances, that M. Chiniquy adapted the bread of exile. No voice, better than mine, can make the Canadian know what it is that he abandons, when he separates himself for ever from his country. Oftener than any one else have I seen the tears of the Canadian emigrant. I have beard the terrible and energetic expression of his useless regret. I have garnered up in my heart, never to forget them, the last agonising words of the Canadian in a strange country. I have seen the Canascheme, he may have corrected what there was of dian emigrant crushed beneath the wheels of the locomotive, others have I seen cast naked on the shores of the lakes after a sad shipwreck; I have seen others approach me in the far away land for which they had so long sighed, only to bury a wife or children dearer to them than life; and all bruised by the hand of death, pass days of shame and misery in the midst of a people without faith and with

out compussion. "Believe me my Lord I have that to say on the subject of emigration which can be said by none but . and my words upon this vital question will be the better appreciated, and will have the more effect, because the mendacious press of Canada has accused me of being favorable to the emigration of

my fellow-countrymen." Thus in August last wrote that same M. Chiniquy who ceases not to revile, and hold up to obloquy the Bishops and Priests of Canada, simplague-"la plaic"-which is destroying the souls and bodies of their people; because they have done all in their power to check the ravages of this pest; because, in fact, they have every blow; that immediately afterwards Mi- ever may have been the case in other days-or spoken that word which but eight months ago, M. Chiniquy earnestly begged leave to be al- ing every article in the house; and that whilst true liberty has far more to dread from the prelowed to speak. Assuredly comment upon the they were so engaged, Gannon again contrived ponderance of the democratic element, than of honesty and consistency of M. Chiniquy is need- to escape, and succeeded in reaching the house the monarchical, or aristocratic elements; and

lished that unhappy man's reputation for consistency and patriotism. This will no doubt ac-Canadian press, which has been most careful to publish M. Chiniquy's rabid abuse of the Canadian Hierarchy and Clergy, has been equally careful to suppress this important letter of the Bishop of Montreal; which without one word of invective, without one harsh or uncharitable expression towards M. Chiniquy, convicts him, and gross calumny against the ecclesiastical authorities to whom he had plighted his faith to be docile, submissive, and respectful. Indeed, until the authenticity of the letters quoted by the Bishop of Montreal, and by him attributed to M. Chiniquy, be called in question, it is logically impossible to say a single word in defence of that unhappy man. Let us rather pray for him, that, ere it be too late, God may give him grace to do penance and amend his life!

If any of our Catholic exchanges in the United States would have the kindness to lay before their readers the substance of Mgr. de Montreal's letter, they would be the means of removing a vast deal of prejudice, and of doing a great deal of good.

QUARTER SESSIONS-MONTREAL.

The Queen v. Arthur Hamilton and others.

The defendant in this case was arraigned at the last Court of Quarter Sessions, held in this City, to answer to a charge of breaking into the house of Bernard Gannon, with intent to steal; and after a full and impartial investigation of the case, was found guilty by a jury of his countrymen. But, strange to say, notwithstanding the magnitude of the offence, the punishment (if such it can be called) inflicted upon this offender was half an hour's imprisonment-a sentence which, owing to its apparent mockery, we are of opinion | ought not to pass unnoticed. Besides, there are other circumstances connected with the rendering house was upon several occasions attacked, and of the sentence, which induce us to believe that there has been foul play somewhere. We will mention one fact, which goes far to strengthen Gannon to pay a fine of £5, and to remain in our suspicions. After the Jury had returned gool until paid; his Honor giving it to be undertheir verdict, notice was given to the Counsel stood, at the same time, that he was dealing for the prosecution, of prisoner's intention to move | very mercifully with him indeed. Mark the for a new trial and a day was fixed for the argument. But mark what took place afterwards. The moment the prosecuting Counsel left the Court, | sent there. The four ruffians who beat him in Arthur Hamilton was called up, and sentenced, his own house in a "barbarous and savage manas before mentioned. Now, we ask, why this haste ?-why give notice of motion for a new trial, when there evidently was no intention of making one? and, above all, why is it that so great a United States; and he continues in the following crime has been so leniently dealt with? Surely there must be some cause for this extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding, by which the unanimous finding of the Grand and Petit Jurors has been shamefully ignored, and a criminal per- | WE can easily understand, and readily make mitted to escape with impunity. But let us look great allowance fev, the excited feelings of the at the other side of the picture. Arthur Ham- defeated candidate, still smarting under the cruel ilton, the term before last, indicted Bernard Gan- blow inflicted upon him by the loss of his elecnon (into whose house he had broken) for "assault, tion; but we hope that M. Plamondon, who car with intent to commit murder." The result of not reproach the True Witness with ever havthe trial was the conviction of Gannon for simple assault, with a strong recommendation from wards him, will, now that he has had time to cool, the Jury, that he might be lightly dealt with by see the injustice of the personalities, in which in the Court. Be it observed-Gannon was found his last "Address to the electors of Quebec" he guilty upon the evidence of Hamilton, and the has seen fit to indulge against the editor of this pretended assault was committed by Gannon, paper. With the object of assisting that gentlewhile endeavoring to expel him from his house, man to obtain a clear view of our respective pointo which he had previously made his way, by sitions we would suggest to him the following resmashing in the door at a late hour at night, and | flections. with (as the Jury found) the intent to steal therein. Under these circumstances, one would think the pretensions of Mr. Stuart, it was not from violence a necessity, and an assault upon the any ill-will towards M. Plamondon; but simply

it may, the Judge suspended the passing of the sentence, until other cases, in which Gannon was prosecutor, were determined, in order that the truth might be fully established, and that the in-Alexander M'Curdy, Mason, Carr and Steel, bation by the TRUE WITNESS. went into his house about nine o'clock at night; that they got some liquor, which they drank, and lent manner; that Gannon, upon recovering himfrom his house; dragged him back in the presence of his three associates, again struck him word "Democracy" upon its banners. several times, knocking him down with almost

they found the defendants on the outside of the house, M Curdy being then on horseback, who, count for the fact that a certain portion of the after interchanging a few words, dismounted, and struck Gannon two other blows, one of which. cut his face, and caused him to bleed profusely. Upon witnessing this brufality, Mr. Daly advised Gannon to abandon his house, and take refuge with him, which he did. They had not however gone far when they discovered that M-Curdy was pursuing them; and fearing he would out of his own month, of schism, rebellion and ride over them, they were compelled to abandon the public highway, and take to the fields, whither they were also followed by McCurdy; but he, seeing that Mr. Daly was determined not to submit to further violence, returned to his companions. It was also established that Gannon's feet were hadly frozen sometime before, and that the defendants were aware of it; and that at the time he was obliged to run from his own house, he was actually barefooted.

These are the principal facts which were proved upon the trial, and which were submitted to the Jury, uncontradicted, by the defence. The Judge charged for a conviction of assault and battery; and took occasion to remark, that it was not only wholly unprovoked, but one which he could not help observing, was of a most savage and barbarous character. The Jury, unhesitatingly, returned a verdict of guilty; and in two days afterwards, M'Curdy & Co. were sentenced to pay a fine to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen of £2 10 each !!! And this is called justice!

But stop, reader, the farce is not yet ended,-Bernard Gaunpa, the victim of the brutal outrages, thus briefly adverted to, is still to be disposed of. Remember, he-as has already been stated-was found guilty of assaulting Arthur Hamilton, who had broken into Gannon's house. He is now before the Court waiting to receive the sentence which has been hanging over him for the last three months; and how is he received? There are two Judges on the Bench, who are well acquainted with the history of his wrongs; they know that he was obliged to abandon his humble home for ever; that he was compelled to leave Rawdon, where, by industry, he had made a homestead, humble it is true, but not the less dear to him upon that account; they know that a lawless mob compelled him to do so; that his himself brutally beaten; they see that Gannon is a very old and infirm man; and yet in the face of all these facts, one of the two Judges condemned contrast. Hamilton who broke into Gannon's house, with intent to steal, is sentenced to half an hour's imprisonment in the gaol, but was never ner"-as the Judge truly said in his charge to the Jury-are let off with a fine of £2 10s.

To conclude: the writer of these lines unhesitatingly asserts that the fine imposed upon Gannon is a gross imposition; and the mock punishment of Hamilton, M'Curdy & Co a libel upon the name of justice. The matter shall not however be permitted to end here.

ing used one uncivil or offensive expression to-

If the True Witness spoke favorably of housebreaker, justifiable. Be this, however, as because of all the candidates for the honor of representing Quebec in Parliament, Mr. Stuart alone was reported as having solemnly pledged himself to the electors to support the cause of "Freedom of Education" in Upper Canada. Of nocent might not be confounded with the guilty. M. Plamondon's intentions upon this important Accordingly, at the last term, four persons were point, we were, when we wrote in favor of his put upon their trial, charged with riot and assault. | opponent, entirely ignorant, never indeed having The evidence conclusively established the fol- heard the name of M. Plamondon before it aplowing facts-namely: "That Bernard Gannon, peared in the list of candidates; and were consethe private prosecutor, was living in a house be- quently, quite unconscious of his connection with longing to him in Rawdon, upon the 19th of the National, a journal whose comments on the April, 1856; that the defendants, consisting of | School Question have been quoted with appro-

At the same time, we candidly confess, that if at the time, we had seen a document, which from then insisted upon Gannon supplying them with its connection with the St. Roch's riots has more at his own expense, which he refused; that | obtained an unenviable notoriety, and which prothereupon M'Curdy laid hold of Gannon, who is fesses to speak the political sentiments of M. a very old man, dragged him over the counter Plamondon and his supporters-we should not behind which he was standing, and then kicked for one moment bave hesitated to declare ourand trampled upon him in a most savage and vio- selves openly as being strongly opposed to that gentleman's return to l'arliament; and that beself, ran out of the house, pursued by M'Curdy, cause we are heart and soul opposed to the who overtook him at the distance of two acres principles advocated, and the ends aimed at, by that party which in Lower Canada, inscribes the

And we are so, because we know that, what-Curdy, and his companions, commenced demolish- even elsewhere at the present day-the cause of

potism of a brute majority is the most cruelthe most degrading. Democracy, in the sense in which that word is employed by the democrats of the XIX century ignores altogether the rights of the individual, whom it absorbs in the State, or Society. It is modern democracy that is the parent of "State-Schoolism;" because it is its fundamental principle that, as against the State, the individual father has no rights-that the State stands in the relation of parent to the the will of the majority. Kings have domineered over the people; their liberties have at other times been trampled under foot by the mail-clad baron; but neither king nor baron, in his wildest freaks, has ever assumed that authority which is openly claimed by modern democrats for a tyrant majority. Therefore we can only successfully oppose the arbitrary designs of the Protestant majority of Upper Canada, by opposing heart and soul the democratic principles of M. Plamondon's political friends in the Lower Province ; for from those principles the right of the majority to impose " Common Schools" upon the minority, is an inevitable logical deduction. We are therefore the irreconcilcable enemies of democracy, because we assert that minorities have rights against majorities-and because democracy is subversive of, and irreconcileable with, personal as distinguished from political liberty. Now we value the latter in so far only as it is a means to secure the other.

The avowed end also at which the democrats both of Upper and Lower Canada aim, is, to assimilate our Canadian institutions to those of the United States, and consequently to destroy all distinctive French Canadian nationality. This end, every patriot, every friend of order, every Catholic, and every French Canadian Catholic especially, is bound to oppose. Without difficulty, if we had space, it would be easy to show from the criminal statistics of the two countries, respectively, that life and property are far more secure in Canada than in the United States .-Now, as the one great object of civil government is the security of life and property—and as, unquestionably, that object is better attained in Canada, under our Canadian institutions, than it is amongst our Yankee " bowie-kniving, Lynch-Lawing" neighbors, with their democratic institutions-the conclusion is irresistible, that to exchange the former for the latter would be an act of suicidal policy on the part of French Cana-

No doubt it is the natural policy of the "Clear Grits," or ultra-Protestants, of the Upper Province; but for that very reason the French Ca nadian, and the Catholic should look upon it with aversion. Of the former, the great object isin the civil or political order-the breaking up of all distinctive French Canadian nationality. and the fusion of the whole Canadian population into one homogeneous mass of the Anglo-Saxon. or rather " Yankee-Saxon," type. In the ecclesiastical or religious order, their object is, the extirnation of Popery and the establishment of Protestant Ascendancy; and thus the first fruits of the triumph of democratic principles in Canada would be, the entire overthrow of- nos loix. notre langue, et notre religion." And vet patriots I and profe-sing Catholies, that the Protestant democrats of the Upper Province bone to obtain their ends! Is it possible that the former are so stupid, so blinded by their passions and must inevitably result—as Sam Sli k says—in the "improving of the French Canadians off secution of the Catholic Church? Alas! so it is; and the poor silly lamb, unconscious of his is about to cut the innocent's throat !

For these reasons then—as freemen, and lovers of freedom-as Catholics, and, we trust, faithful to our religion-and as Canadians, attached to our institutions, we are the avowed, irreconcileable enemies of that social and political system "which is included under the term of " Democracy," M. Plamondon accuses us of Toryism: and in this sense we are Tories, and glory in the name, ridiculously out of place as it is in Canadian politics. M. Plamondon however is evidently entirely ignorant of the meaning of the word, which in his indignation he burls at our heads, and of course applies it in an offensive sense, and with the design of bringing us into bad odor. We would however remind him that the term Tory, in its original sense, means an Irish patriot, whoopposed to the Anglo-Saxon colonists who trampled upon his native land, received from his foreign tyrants the name of brigand, or "Rapparee;" and that there can be nothing to be ashamed of, in bearing othe name of a political party of which, under many aspects and with many war cries, the great characteristic feature has ever been, its defence of Local self-Government, and its opposition to the democratic principle of centralisation. On this Continent the true upholders of Tory principles are the Democrats, as they are strangely miscalled, of the United particular, or States Governments against the Federalists-upon whom the mantle of the Whigs has fallen-and whose policy it is to assert the supremacy of the Federal Government and to proclaim, with the ultra-Democrats of France in '93, a republic " one and indivisible;" for democracy is as hostile to the liberties of particular communities, as it is to that of the individual; whilst the essence of Toryism is to assert the rights of both.' We have therefore no objection to be called a Tory; and if the use of the term gives any relief to M. Plamondon's wounded feelings he is quite at liberty to apply it to us.

The essential difference, though under another form, betwixt Toryisin and Democracy, was brought out strongly in the French Convention by the contest out strongly in the French Convention by the contest was found dead on Saturday morning in a house of but in saving many lives; the force consists of pick-betwixt the Girondists, and their opponents—of whom ill-fame in Amherst street. Excessive drinking was ed men, thoroughly drilled, and their conduct since Marat may be taken as the type.

A LOWER CANADA SCHOOL GRIEVANCE. Our Protestant friends have at last, after much searching, discovered a school grievance in this section of the Province, which no doubt it is intended to bring forward as a set-off to the injustice perpetrated upon the Catholic minority of the the Upper Province; and which will, no doubt, be improved, and made the most of for that purpose by the Globe and its allies. The grievance complained of, which is embodied in a corchild-and that both must in all things yield to respondence of a Mr. Smith of Brompton Eastern Townships, with Mr. Child, Inspector of schools for that district, amounts to this :-

At a recent distribution of prize books to the children attending school in Mr. Child's district, a Catholic book of devotion was, by mistake given to a child of Protestant parents. This book, as we learn from the Montreal Witness contained many-to Protestants-objectionable passages; amongst which our cotemporary notices the following as especially offensive:-

- 1. That "we must always accustom ourselves to walk in the presence of God."
- 2. That we ought "frequently to pronounce His Holy name."
- 3. That we should also pronounce "those of the Virgin and the Child Jesus."
- 4. That we ought "to make the sign of the cross very often, especially when attacked by templation."
- 5. That we ought often " to raise the heart to

God by some ejaculatory prayer." Of course we do not attempt to defend the offensive and essentially anti-Protestant practices enumerated above. But with regard to the fourth-that of making "the sign of the cross very often, especially when attacked by temptation"-we may be permitted to observe, that, we do not clearly see how by Protestants it can be deemed "objectionable" to do that "often," which the Protestant Church of England, in its office for the "Baptism of Infants," expressly enjoins to be done by the Minister of that Sacrament-" in token that hereafter be" -the baptised child-" shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucificed, and manfully to fight under his banner against sin, the world, and the devil": these being the very objects which the little Romish school boy or school girl has in view, when he or she, in the hour of danger, and " especially when attacked by temptation," makes the sign of the cross-as recommended in the peculiarly offensive passage brought to notice, and exposed to public reprobation by our cotemporary the Montreal Wit-

The recommendation to invoke frequently the names of the "Child" and of His Virgin mother, of whom the Holy Ghost said that "all generations should call her blessed," is inexcusable; as are also the other Romish exhortations-" to walk constantly as in the presence of God-and frequently to raise the heart to Him by some ejacustrange to say, it is with the aid of soi-disant latory prayer." Works containing such exhortations are, we admit, altogether unsuited for Protestant children, and must be highly objectionable in the eyes of Protestant parents. We have their vanity, as not to see that the success of therefore no hesitation in joining with our cotemtheir political principles, and the assimilation of porary-not in his attack upon Mr. Child, for our institutions to those of the United States, that gentlemen was evidently unacquainted with the anti-Protestant character of the book, which by mistake he gave to a Protestant child, butthe face of the curth," and the robbery and per- in asserting the principle that, in a mixed community like ours, it is unjust to force Catholic books upon Protestant children, or Protestant approaching fate, licks the treacherous hand which books upon Catholics. There is however very little danger that the "objectionable" practice will be repeated in Lower Canada where Romanists are in the majority.

DE PAUL Society.-This concert, in aid of the funds of the Conference of Notre Dame of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul took place on Monday evening in the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute; and was, we are happy to say, eminently successful. The room was densely crowded, but thanks to the good arrangement of the committee, no inconvenience was felt. The performers, all amateurs, sang and played admirably; the selection of music was most excellent, and the whole was conducted by M. Brauneiss. The performances of Made. Terroux on the piano, and of Miss Brauneiss on the harp elicited great applause—as did those of Miss E. Benjamin and Master F. Benjamin on the piano, of Mr. Radigar on the flute, Mr. Senecal on the violin, Mr. D'Eschambault on the violin, Mr. Lawford on the violincello, Mr. Doucet on the double bass, which were exceedingly beautiful, and were loudly States; who maintain the rights of the several applauded. The singing of Miss Brauneiss, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. Lamothe, Mr. Doucet, and Mr. St. Jean, was excellent; as amateur singers they all stand very high.

> The Easter collections in the different Catholic Churches of Toronto amounted to the magnificent sum of £318 17s 6d. Comment is unnecessary; but the fact should be recorded as illustrative of the zeal of the Catholics of Upper Canada for their faith, and of the respect and affection which they bear towards their pastors.

> Found Dead .- A woman named Sarah Gorman was found dead on Saturday morning in a house of the cause of her death.

EMIGRATION -- We have to acknowledge with many thanks, a valuable and very interesting pamphlet, entitled " Information for intending settlers on the Ottawa and Opengo Road. and its vicinity," by T. P. French, Esq. This pamphlet should be extensively circulated by the friends of Canadian settlements; and we trust that the Executive Committee appointed by the delegates to the Buffalo Convention will see to

Mr. French's object is to give in a few words as much information as possible to the intending for the hope which it inspired that the barrier which settler, and this object he has well accomplished. settler, and this object he has well accomplished. has long existed where none should exist, has at last He has himself had much practical experience been swept away and that we may in future look for upon the subject, and is in every way well qualified to give good advice to others; and as his pamphlet is intended for gratuitous circulation, all who have friends at home who propose emigrating to Canada, should hasten to procure a copy, which they may by making application to the writer-Crown Land's Agent, Ottawa and Opcomgo Road. We have heard that it is proposed to translate it into French; and we have no doubt that if circulated amongst our French Canadian population it would do much good by checking the fatal tendency to emigrate to the United States. As Mr. French has been severely and most unjustly assailed by one of the Upper Canada papers, we subjoin to these remarks of our own, the following from the Toronto Times:

"A spiteful critique on a little pumphlet which contains much valuable information" is hardly worthy of the essayist whose production was not very tenderly handled by its new ally, the Globe, as regards "egotism." grammar, fustion, and "bad

This work was not written by direction of the Minister of Agriculture and the Commissioners of Crown Lands. It was submitted to them, and is 'published with the approval" of these gentlemen, which it well merits.

The directions about "chopping, logging," &c, &c; may possibly be "stale to our renders," but the book was not written for any such limited and local object, being entitled "Information for intending settlers," No book yet published contains it so small a space so much matter original, and selected with due ac-

k nowledgement. It is not the work of a dilapidated dandy a "crinitus Apollo," but the experience of a man living in the back woods, "roughing it in the bush," and doing there honestly and cheerfully the work for which he is employed; and sending forth to the world for gratuitous circulation, details of a most valuable character, in which a certain Prize Essay was utterly deficient, though it did cost the Province some one hundred and sixty pounds?

An absent friend shall not be attacked by an anonymore scribe, without our raising a feeble voice in his

What a pity that one cannot get a Colonist without its editorials. It would then be a very useful and

A RETRIBUTION .-- Mr. Chambers, the dirty fellow who advocated the "Smelling Committee Bill" in the last Parliament has, we rejoice to see, been rejected by his constituents at the general election just concluded; and so the House of Commons will be delivered from the presence of one who was a disgrace to a body calling itself an assembly of gentlemen.

In the United States, Mr. Hiss, the father of the Massachusetts " Smelling Committee," has likewise fallen into universal contempt. This scoundrel, it will be recollected, in spite of his staunch Protestantism, was ignominiously dismissed from the legislature for a beastly offence, to which of course we cannot further allude. Verily it would seem as if, even in this world, the enemies and revilers of God's Holy Church, and her institutions, received a first instalment of the wages due them by their master-the Devil. Of this, Hiss and the other fellow Chambers, are

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- On the 15th inst., the House of Assembly met for business, after the Easter recess. A number of petitions were presented; several new Bills were introduced, and others forwarded a stage. A message was received from the Governor General transmitting a dispatch from the Col. Secretary to the Lieut Governor of Newfoundland on the Fisheries Question, and assuring him that the AMATEUR CONCERT OF THE ST. VINCENT British Government had no intention of ceding any of the rights enjoyed by the people of Newfoundland without their consent; and that in consequence of that consent having been withheld, the Treaty with France which had caused so much excitement had become null.

On the 16th, Mr. Holton moved the third reading for the next day, of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Bill; but on the plea that it had not been discussed in Committee of the Whole the motion was overruled. The remainder of out. The strange part of the affair is, that the bodies the sitting was taken up in the discussion of Mr. Freeman's Bill to authorise Upper Canada Municipalities to invest Clergy Reserves monies for educational purposes.

A Bill to erect Juvenile Reformatories has been brought forward; and if proper provisions be made against proselytism, or the giving to one religious denomination any undue influence over another, we have no doubt that much good may be expected to result therefrom. The affairs of the Grand Trunk Rail-Road have been brought prominently before the notice of the Legislature.

On the 17th the question of emigration was discussed in the Legislative Council; and it was stated by several of the speakers that a large stream of emigration was about to be directed to our shores. According to Mr. Voukoughnet no less than 25,000 laborers were required in the rural districts of the Upper Province.

WATER POLICE.—We have received from Captain Coursol a neat pamphlet printed for the use of the Water Police, containing instructions upon the treatalways with them, they are instructed by a medical gentleman in the practical treatment of such cases. The Water Police is a most useful and praiseworthy force, they have been instrumental not only in preserving the peace, and the property of the community, their organization has been exemplary.

KINGSTON .- ST. : PATRICE'S SCIESS IN THE OTTY HALL .- We were not disappointed in our expectations that the invitation to the public by the Sons of "Green Erin," endorsed by the St. Patrick's Society, to the Charitable Soirce in the City Hall on Monday evening in aid of the Hotel Dieu, would be generally and enthusiastically responded to by Irishmen; and their friends of the other nationalities, English, Scotch and Canadian. It was indeed a great success, and was in every respect as elegant, as happy, and as agreeable a party of the kind as ever assembled in the City Hall. There was one feature which was worthy of remark, not the less for the pleasure which it gave to those who wish to cultivate kindly and amicable feelings between all classes of the community, than a more general appreciation in this community of one man for another, without regard to the accident of birth-place, difference of creed, dignity of profession, or humbleness of trade or occupation. Canada is too fresh, too young a country, and the people are too vigorous and enterprising to bear the shackels of such old stupid foggyish conventionalities, as used to prevail here. "A man's a man for a that," he he Scotchman, Irishman, Englishman, American, or Canuck, and it has been left for the young Sons of St. Patrick on this occasion to bring them altogether, with their mothers, sisters, wives, and children in one grand social and friendly meeting, to shake hands and exchange professions of friendship and esteem for one another. We doubt not that it will have the best effect upon the society of our good old city generally, and that it will lead to a reciprocity of similar entertainments by other nationalities, which cannot fail to improve still more the entiente cordiale which at present exists between them.-Kingston Com. Adv.

On Thursday last week the body of a man was found in the Lachine Ganal, near St. Gabriel Lock, supposed to be that of a man named l'itzpatrick, who resided at the Tannery, and who had been missing since last full. The body was removed to the dead house at the Windmill Point, by order of the Coroner.

EMMORETION .- We learn from official sources that recent advices from Europe confirm the impression before entertained, that the emigration to this country next Summer will be on an extensive scale. At Plymouth, eight vessels are aunounced to one Emigrant Agent at Quebec as about to sail, with upwards of nineteen hundred passengers for this country, of the best kind of settlers, being farmers or farm servants, with their families, and many of them possessing considerable means. The emigrant ships from Ireland are fast filling; and a considerable number of vessels are leading for Canada with passengers .-

The address of Mr. G. O. Stuart to the Free and Independent Electors of the city of Quebec is a very brief, plain and terse document. All persons who know the learned member will rest satisfied that he will do everything in his power to promote the principles on which he has been elected. On presenting himself as a candidate to the suffrages of his fellow citizens, he boldly stated his views with regard to the necessity which existed, in this mixed population for the maintenance of separate schools; and in his address he consistently declares that his girennous exertions will be directed to secure to all classes equal privileges in the education of the rising generation. People of course will differ, and they are allowed to differ in the theory as well as in the practical application of such questions; but surely the unprejudiced will admit that the Clear Grits of Upper Canada, et hoe genus omne, ought in common liberality to allow their neighbors the same privileges which are enjoyed in Lower Canada. It is outrageous to seek to force down the throats of all classes, creeds and races a system which is repugnant to their religious principles and at variance with their most sacred associations. It is a piece of downright de-mocratic despotism to tell the most important sections of the population, that unless you consent to have your own children and the children of your poor educated at our latitudinarian establishments, you shall receive no aid from Government to get them educated at all in this part of the Province. But we are happy to perceive that a clearer apprehension of the subject, and a better spirit in viewing the different bearings of the question, have of late been extending in several different directions; and we trust that all accrbity will soon be smoothed down and the settlement of the matter be accomplished on the basis of equitable contributions .- Quebec Chronic

THE ST. ROCH'S RIOT .- At the last meeting of the City Council, on Friday evening, a Committe of five members was appointed to inquire into the origin of the disturbance which took place in St. Rochs, on Saturday last; said Committee to consist of Mesars. Lemoine, Hearn, Tourangeau, Bureau and Shaw.

We are very sorry to learn that the injuries sustained by Mr. Russell, Chief of Police, in the St. Rochs election riot, have become so serious, and he is so weakened from loss of blood, that his life is despaired of. Constable Welsh, disabled at the same time, is progressing satisfactorily towards improvement .- Queber Morning Chronicle.

STRANGE AFFAIR .- THE BROK FAMILY ALIVE .- WO were astonished yesterday with the information, conveyed to us from a source which does not admit of doubt, that Mr. and Mrs. Beck and their two children, who were believed to have been identified, as among the dead bodies found in the cars after the Desjardins Canal Railway accident, are actually now living at their house in Gerrard street, in this city, not having been on the cars on that day at all. The man, who is a German, was employed by Mr. Warren of Hamilton to peddle tin-ware and castings, and being in arrear in his remittances, seems to have availed himself of the erroreous statement of his death to concoal his whereabouts. He has however, been found of the man and woman killed were declard to be those of Mr. and Mrs. Beck by some of Beck's fellowwork-men; and although Mr. Warren doubted, he could not be certain that they were not the same. It is greatly to be regretted, that this culpable deceit on Beck's part will probably be the means of creating the cruclest distress and uncertainty in some berenved family. It is doubtful if any means of identification has been preserved; but if the smallest portion of the clothing or property found on the hapless sufferers is still in the bands of the authorities or anybody else at Hamilton, it ought to be preserved with great care .- Toronto Colonist 17th inst.

Conscissor Money .- It is excessively droll to find that people of tender conscience, by way of salvo, always make restitution of infinitesimal amounts. The Post Master General's report furnishes an instance of the kind:

"Cash remitted to Post Master General in an anonymous letter, purporting to be Conscience Money \_\_\_\_\_\_£0 0s. 10d."

The reformed sinner who has at some time swindled the Province out of this trumpery amount, and has subsequently sought to be on good terms with himself by refunding it is the type of a class. The conscience money is sent to the poor box, or the Post Master General, provided it is only ten pence; but if it should happen to be a few hundreds or a few thoument of persons rescued from drowning. In addition sands, conscience is never strong enough to throw off to the little work which the men of the force carry the load. Sin and riches continue to flourish together; and it is the very difficulty of making restitution which undoutedly prevents the Public Accounts from being filled up with such items as:

Conscience money refunded to the Public Works Department-\_\_\_\_£30,000.

Conscience money refunded by the Grand Trunk Railway Company \_\_\_\_\_£200,000.

Nevertheless, it is well to topcourage this kind of ning, for if people only get a fair start in the way of paying over conscience money, it is impossible to say where they may stop, even when commencing We should, therefore, propose as with "ten pence." pride is an equally besetting sin with avarice, and some people feel considerable pride in publishing the depth of degradation they have at one time reached. -a stunning example of which is afforded by the letters of the reformed drunkard and gambler, who is now filling the western papers with the tales of his beastliness and wickedness-that the Post Master General should in future adopt a rule generally enforced by newspaper men, and announce that no communication would be published except accompanied by the writers name as a guarantee of good faith. This would, perhaps, have the effect of bringing out the whole array of tenpences paid in by the conscientious gentlemen, who would feel as much delight in figuring among the lot of penitent sinners, as on the quarter dollar subscription list to a charity .-- Toronto Colonist.

Birth.

In this city, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. C. Egan, of a son.

#### A CARD.

THE Members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Conference de Notre Dame, take this opportunity of publicly returning thanks to the Amateur Performers whose talents were on the evening of the 20th inst., so generously exerted in the cause of the poor; and to whose valuable services the Conference is indebted for an important, and most timely addition to its funda.

To M. Brauneis in particular, for his pains and exortions in arranging and so ably directing the musical performances of the evening, the thanks of the Conference are justly due and are hereby tendered. F. GLAUKMEYER, Sec.

32nd April, 1856.

#### WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS le must have a good English Education. Apply at this Office.

SERMON ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Psinphlet Form, a Report of the SERMON Preached by the Rev. M. O'BRIEN, in St. Patrick's Church, on the 17th of March, 1857. To be had at Sadiler's, and at Flynn's Registry Office, Bleury Street.

April 14, 1857.

### DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S CLOTHING & OUTFIT TING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 44, M'GILL STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPENED the above Establishment with a varied and extensive assort-

### READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION, Made Up in the Latest and Most Approved Styles,

Suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS, which he is now prepared to dispose of on Moderatin

TERMS to Cash Purchasers. He has also to OFFER for SALE (and to which he would respectfully invite attention) a large and superior assortment of

#### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. CONSISTING OF

BLACK, BLUE, AND BROWN BROAD CLOTHS. DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, WEST of ENG-LAND, SCOTCH, AND YORKSHIRE TWEEDS; BEAVER & PILOT OVER COATINGS, & FANCY VESTINGS, Of Various Patterns.

ICF A Complete and well-selected Assortment of GLOVES, NECK TIES, MUFFLERS, HANDKER-CHIEFS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

D. M.R., in inviting the Patronage of the Public, feels confident of being able to give undoubted satisfaction to such persons as may favor him with their patronage. Having engaged the services of one of the Foremost CUTTERS in the Province, MR. P. O'BRIEN,

#### (For several years in the employ of P. Ronavne, Esq.,) TO SUPERINTEND AND MANAGE

The CUTTING DEPARTMENT, employing the very BEST WORKMEN, and intending to conduct his buuess in every other respect on the most economical principles—he is enabled to offer inducements to purchasers, such as cannot be exceeded, if even equalled, by any other Establishment in the City, so far as re-

#### QUALITY OF MATERIAL, CHEAPNESS AND WORKMANSHIP.

He has also made such arrangements, that Gar-ments of all descriptions can be MADE to MEASURE on the SHORTEST NOTICE; while, as to FIT, STYLE, and WORKMANSHIP, no effort shall be spared to have them made up in a manner that cannot be surpassed elsewhere.

IT Call, and Examine for Yourselves. Montreal, April 23, 1857.

# SALE,

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

SHALL BE SOLD, and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the PARISH of ST. PAUL, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH DAY of MAY NEXT, at NINE o'clock in the forenoon, the LOTS of LAND hereinafter described, belonging to the Communante de biens, which existed between Pierre Chebroux dit Latindresse and the late Marie Mercile, his wife, to wit:

1-One Lot, situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, containing One Arpent and a Quarter in front by the depth which may exist from the Farms of Lacouarreau, to the Queen's highway; and then from the North East side of the said Queen's highway, containing Three Quarters of an Arpent in front, by the depth which may exist from the said Queen's highway, to the Ruissenn St. Pierre, bounded on one side by Andre Prud'homme, and on the other side part by the Lot hereinafter described, and part by Joseph Rivard, with a House and other Buildings thereon crected.

2-On the other Lot, situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, containing Half an Arpent in super-ficie, bounded in front by the Queen's highway, in rear by Jean Baptiste Arbourd on one side by a by-road, and on the other side by the Lot hereinbefore described, with a House thereon erected.

The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, or before, by applying to the undersigned Notary at the Village of Industry.

L. DESAUNIER, N. P. Industrie, 9th April, 1857.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

"It is reported in Paris that the intervention of the British and French Governments for the arrangement of the existing difference between Austria and Sardinia has been favorably received. and it is hoped diplomatic relations will be restored sooner than was expected. The Austrian Government has been gratified to find that Sardinian subjects in Austria are placed under the protection of the French Ambassador, as it was thought Count Cavour would have claimed the offices of the Russian minister. The order to emancipate the press in the Danubian Principalities has alarmed the Austrians.

The French Government, we grieve to see, is so far acting upon the precedent of the first Empire and of the Bourbons, as to have directed proceedings against the Episcopal acts of the Bishop of Moulins before the secular Conscil d'Etat. The articles of the Univers upon this subject have brought down upon it "a warning," the first which it has received. Our readers are aware that by the existing law the Government has the power to give these warnings, and after three such warnings to suppress the publication should it see fit. The excuse of the French Government of course is, the political tendency of the Bishop, who is a Legitimatist. But the liberty and independence of the Church are even to a temporal Government, if it be wise, of far greater value than any mere political content; and if the Emperor can establish just cause of complaint, the Holy Father (the legitimate authority in such matters) will not be slow to do him right. The Moniteur takes especial care to announce that the complaint against the Bishop comes not from the suspended Priests, but from the laity of Moulins. This of course can make no difference except in the opinion of those who consider the Clergy alone as constituting the Church, and the laity as independent of its laws. We sincerely trust that the French Government will follow the example of the Emperor of Austria in restoring the liberty of the Church, not that of our "brave ally" in Sardinia, in attempting to enslave it. It has ever been found too strong for all who venture to act as its enemies. -Weekly Register.

More arrests have been made in one or two quarters of Paris; the charge is the same-a plot against the person of the Emperor. So, at least, it is said. I hear also that sufficient evidence has been procured to satisfy the authorities that some of the refugees in England are the accomplices, if not the instigators, of this new conspiracy, and that this evidence will afford a ground for a demand to the English Government respecting the refugees .- Correspondent of the Times.

### GERMANY.

The Feuille Ecclesiastique de Silesic announces that M. Balzer, Professor at the University of Breslau, has just made his submission, full and complete, to the decision of the Congregation of the Index, which condemns the system of Gunther. M. Balzer was one of the most important adherents of Guntherianism, in defence of which he had published several writings. He had also written against the pamphlet of Dr. Clemens, wherein were pointed out the errors of that doctrine. All honor to these men, who thus raise themselves higher by their submission than by their learning. May their example bear good fruit.

Friday's papers report that the differences between Austria and Sardinia remain as they were. but that "England is believed to have represented to the Sardinian Government that the complaints of Austria are well founded," which is far from improbable .-- Weekly Register, 4th inst.

The Journal de Frankfort contains an article on the relations between Rome and the other European Powers, which requires notice, as it European Powers, which requires notice, as it to make weekly canvassing visitations amongst the comes from a semi-official Austrian source. The forty-shilling free-holders in the various baronies. Vienna publicist says:-

"At the Paris Congress M. de Cavour spoke at length on the state of things in the domains of the Church. The French Minister also touched on the subject, but it was only from politeness towards a guest who, as an exceptional case and once for all, was admitted to a table prepared for the most high and mighty of the earth. Every one felt that the Sardinian Cabinet had gone beyoud its tether when it meddled in a matter in which only two Powers-France and Austriawere entitled to interfere. It was not to be supposed that the two great Catholic Powers-that the Apostolic Emperor and King' and the Eldest Son of the Church'—would permit schismatic Russia, Protestant England and Prussia. Sardinia, which is in religious insurrection, against Rome, and emancipated, but still Mahomedan Turkey, to act as judges of the acts and deeds of the Pope. As long as Austria and France maintain loyal and friendly relationsand we have the conviction that they never will be disturbed—they alone will have to come to an understanding in respect to the counsels which it may appear necessary to give to His Holiness."

### ITALY.

NAPLES, MARCH 25, 1857 .- A report has been current here for the last week, and very generally believed to be true, that matters had been finally arranged between the Court of Naples and the Western Powers, and that the ministers of the latter were about to return to their posts. The name even of the future representative of France has been given, viz., the Duc de Grammont. The wish may perhaps have been father to the thought, for this isolation of the most fertile and productive part of Europe from the community of nations can scarcely be grateful to any party concerned; still, one cannot help thinking that such a step is within the region of probability. The pretext put forward by Count Walewski and Lord Clarendon at the Paris Conferences for the 'counsels' they thought proper to give to the King of Naples, and also for the subsequent withdrawal of the ministers of England and France consequent on the refusal of His Majesty King Ferdinand to listen to such ed by the King exposed his kingdom in particular, entailed upon themselves penalties far worse than the third or fourth, or fifth tumbler of punch (I can-

and the peace of Europe generally. Now, twelve months, within a few days, have elapsed since the expression of such fears on the part of the Allied Governments, and yet we see no signs of the dreaded revolution, though the revolutionary sect have done their best to provoke one; not a week indeed passes but furnishes a proof of the unwillingness of the Neapolitans to anything like a demonstration. Such reflections as these may possibly have occurred to the Governments of France and England; so that the report above mentioned may indeed prove true. - Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

Investigations have been instituted in several departments of the service in consequence of the statements made by Sir R. Peel in his speech near Birmingham. The result has been, it is said, to prove the entire innocence of the persons incriminated by Sir Robert.

### PERSIA.

On the Sth of February, a force under Gen. Outram, obtained a signal victory at Khooshab over the Persians, who were commanded by Soojah Ool Ooltkn. On the 5th of February an expeditionary force of 419 cavalry, 4,300 infantry, and 18 guns, left Bushire. In forty one hours they reached the Persian intrenchments at Borazioon, a distance of 46 miles, whence the enemy retreated to the mountains adjoining, leaving the stores and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. Two days after the troops commenced their return march. An effectual night attack was to be made on the enemy on the Sth. The Persian army, about 6,000 strong, with five guns, was attacked by the British cavalry and totally routed. The enemy had several killed, 100 prisoners, and two guns. Our total loss consisted of 10 killed and 62 wounded. Lieutenant Frankland was killed, Captain Forces, Captain Mockler and Lieutenant Greentree were wounded. The expedition returned to Bushire on the 10th.

In China, with the exception of an attack on the junks in Canton river, no further active operations had taken place. Admiral Sir H. Seymour was at Hongkong waiting for reinforcements. The trial of A-lum, the baker, and his fellow-prisoner, charged with poisoning the European inhabitants of Hongkong, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. A telegraphic message had been received at Bombay from the authorities at

### AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, who entered the Assembly at Sydney with a qualification presented to him for that purpose by a large number of his supporters, has carried through the Assembly, against the opposition of Government, a measure for abolishing the property qualification. We are thankful to say that the struggles of these Colonial Legislatures no longer imply, as they did a few years ago, a contest with the British Government, and the alienation from us of the goodwill and affections of millions of men of our own blood. Whatever else we have learned, the experience we gained in the case of the American Colonies has not been wholly wasted. The Governor-General states the net increase of the Australian revenue as £317,447 sterling.

THE WATERFORD "CRUSADERS"-THE BRAVE IRISH LANDLORD.

A stray Chapter from the Note-Book of an Irish Parliament Reporter. (From the Metropolitum.) BY WM. BERNARD MACCABE. "His valor is the salt t' his other virtues,

They're all unseasoned without it."-Jonson. Previous to the great contest for the representation of the County of Waterford in the year 1826, it was the custom with the "Catholic" or "Liberal" party The persons engaged in those visitations were in derision designated by their adversaries " Crusaders;" and the name was adopted by the individuals it was intended to depreciate, as being perfectly applicable to themselves and their pursuits—for they were fighting against the Orange Tory landlords; the old per-

secutors of a true and a Christian population. There was a settled, solemn and determined purpose in all these crusading expeditions; but as they were carried on in Ireland, there was of course, also a great deal of fun and humor-of kindliness, good nature, whim and hospitality, mixed up with them.

According to the organization then existing amongst the Catholic party, it was always known two or three days before the visit of "the Crusaders," at what particular place they would present themselves, and preparations were accordingly made to receive them. The wealthy and "strong" farmers, or the priest of the parish, were sure to have a plentiful dinner with an abundance of wine, and a profusion of every comfort in readiness for the "Crusaders" as soon as their speech-making had come to a conclusion. As to the poor, honest "forties" they did all that was required from them; they applauded the patriotic sentiments; by their numbers they made up a great public meeting"-and they went away convinced it was their duty to sacrifice all their worldly interests in the great struggle for Catholic emancipation. And that which they had, at those Crusaders' gatherings, promised to do, they afterwards performed.

It has been too much the habit to sneer at, and to deride the Irish peasant. Every wretched driveller who fancies he can write "funny stories," and every miserable playright who is without the genius to invent, or the humor to describe the genuine oddities that every day life presents to him, fastens, in the extremity of his dullness, upon the Irish peasant —and makes of him "a comic character"—putting into his mouth absurdities which the pure Irishman has too much wit to have ever spoken, and placing him in absurd positions, from which the native shrewdness of a true Irishman would preserve him. The reply to the assailants and deriders of the Irish character is to be found in the events that occurred in the County Waterford in 1826, when "Protestant Ascendancy" received its first fatal blow.

'The forty-shilling freeholders of Ireland were to a man Irish peasants-in other words, the most wretched and dependent beings on the face of the carth, and yet they, even they, rose in insurrection against those, upon the breath of whose nostrils their own existence and those most dear to them, depended; they, who were without any resource, braved the fury of those who could crush themthey too being the only persons that had nominally benefitted them-if what had been done by landlords or agents could be regarded as a benefit. It was counsels, was, the danger of a revolutionary out- against those who had the power to serve, and the break to which the system of government adoptthe brave hearted peasantry rebelled, and thereby familiar did he become with me. At length, when

any inflicted by the British law for the crime of high treason; for this was the doom of the recusant Irish

tenant—" poverty-cold-hunger-death!"

Let this fact be then for ever remembered to the eternal honor of the Irish peasantry; that when they were called upon in the name of their religion and their country to sacrifice themselves, they did make the sacrifice; and they always made it with the full consent and approbation of their wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, who were to be the partners of

When Orangeism uplifts its voice in the British island, or disguises itself under the form of "Know Nothingism" in the United States, and pour forth its slanders upon the Irish Catholic peasant, and describes him as being fickle, insincere, sycophantic, treacherous, barbarous and revengeful, let the lover of truth point to the Irish peasant, as a forty-shilling freeholder in Waterford and Louth in 1826, and in Clare in 1828, and these incontestible facts will show, as they proved in those places that there is in the heart of the Irish peasant all the courage of a hero, and the pure devotion of a martyr.

At the time, however, that "the Crusades" commenced in the county of Waterford, the virtues of the Irish peasantry were unknown, because they had been untried. Up to that period, although there had been a few severe contests, yet they were not fought by the freeholders but by the landlords. It was, in fact, a settled rule of electioneering tactics, that "the tenantry" were not to be canvassed, without permission having first been obtained from their landlords. Any violation of this rule subjected the of-fender to the severe penalty of being "called out." A candidate therefore calculated no chances of success upon the disposition of the landlords in his favor; because he expected the tenantry would follow their landlord to the hustings, with as much certainty as the soldiers of a regiment obey the commands of their colonel.

The main object of "the Crusades" was to put an end to this state of things. The peasantry were for the first time directly appealed to; and for them alone were speeches made and patriotic sentiments uttered.

The speeches delivered upon these occasions were sometimes as curious as the auditors to whom they were addressed. Two specimens of the oratory will show how whim and oddity were combined with a grave and serious religious-national struggle. I remember one gentleman, who is now a barrister in excellent practice in Dublin, having occasion to deliver a speech in a barony bordering on the county Tipperary, which had never been remarkable for its tranquillity, making an oration to the following effect, and which was thus responded to by his auditors :-"Now, boys of the barony of --, remember

that Ireland is, at this moment, like a fair green on which there is a scrimmage—and there are the two factions ranged on opposed sides. They are the Liberals, and Brunswickers: the watchword of the one is 'Emancipation,' and of the other 'Protestant Ascendancy,' (cheers and cries of 'High! for the Li-b'rals and the sky over them.' The Brunswickers have heavy purses: the Liberals have honest hearts. Calcutta, that the Emperor of China had sent orders to Yeh to conclude peace on any terms. The Brunswickers have cajoled you; and they will try to stagger, by flinging their gold at you; but do you place the hard stone of your honest indignation, in the worsted stocking of your resentment, and give the fellows when they come within arms length of you, a braining blow, (cheers and cries of 'we will, -we will, sir.') Prime your guns (' we will, sir,') with the powder of vigilance. Sharpen your bayonets ('we will, sir,') with honesty. Fill the barrels of your muskets (cheers and cries of 'we will, sir we will, sir,') with the bullets of constitutional agitation, and discharge them in the faces of your adversaries. ('Hurrah! and begorra! it's we that will, sir.')"

A second of these Crusaders orators—a very young man—somewhat of an oddity—and who joined in these excursions more for the amusement they afforded him, than with any higher purpose, observing that the poor people were always captivated with the sound of latin, and were sure to applaud it, determined to win their approbation for himself. He labored under one defect. He had been an idler at school; and all the learning he carried away with him was a recollection of some of the rules in Alvarez's prosody. This was all the latin he knew, and it was in the following manner he made use of

it:
"I have listened, my dear friends and beloved countrymen, with the most intense delight to the patriotic sentiments, embodied in the philosophy of ancient Greece, and translated into English for you benefit, by that Solomon of Waterford-the wise Mr. Thomas Wyse-and as I listened to him I experienced but one regret, namely, that his ancestors had not prefixed to their name the genuine Hibernian prefix of O—so that he through them should be known as O'Wyse. Oh! that O is a fatal omission -for we are all Irish, because we can boast of the O. and the Mac; but more especially of the O, as it is remarked by the great and immortal poet, when discanting on the glories of Erin.

'Ocrescens numero producimus usque priore O parvum in Græcis brævia : producito magnum. Vehement cheering.) "Yes, my friends and beloved countrymen-upon all occasions we should remember we are Irishmen-upon all occasions we should bear in mind we have an infuriated phalanx to contend against: and that is our duty-be they Brunswickers, or Hanoverians, bigots, or Cumberlanders, Orangemen, purplemen, or marksmen—to defy them that come they in numbers, in legions, or in regiments, we will encounter and defeat them. What care we for them. We shall meet them as heroeswe scorn them, we denounce them, we defy them, or as the poet says in language too forcible and too

"'IX ad XY produc: breviato Histrix, cum fornice,

vehement to be rendered into English:

varix Coxendix, Chœnixque, Cilix, Natrixque; Calixque, Phryxque, Larix. et Onix, Pix, Nixque, Salixque Filixque.'

(Long continued cheering, and cries of "more power to you?") Such speeches as these, it must be admitted were curiosities in their way, but still not less so, than some of the individuals to be met on such occasions. I have had an opportunity of seeing much of Ireland, but I must say, in justice to "the Crusaders," that never did I fall in with more extraordinary characters than I encountered upon these and similar expedi-

tions. One specimen as to character, will, for the present, be sufficient. At a small town between the city of Waterford and the borough of Dungarvan, I perceived at dinner in the parish priest's, a gentleman who had in the course of the day distinguished himself by proposing one of the most violent resolutions that could be submitted for the adoption of a public meeting. The language of the resolutions contrasted strongly, and, indeed, strangely with the manner of the proposer. He spoke in whispers; and at every second word uttered by him he started, as if fearful of hearing the echo of his own voice. He had however nerve suffi-cient to get through his task; but when a loud and simultaneous applause burst from the meeting, he actually ran away, apparently as much frightened as if a captain's guard had discharged their fire arms at him. He did not again make his appearance until dinner was announced; and at dinner it was my misfortune to sit next to him. Instead of his joining in the fun and amusement, and responding to the smiles thus circled around him, every loud laugh and every merry joke seemed to be a new cause of terror. As the servants entered or retired from the room, he watched them with the most untiring vigilance. In one particular, however, he could not be distinguished from the other members of the company, for he drank as deeply as the rest, I might truly say, still

not exactly recollect which) had been dispatched by him, he thus—with some interruptions—gave me the history of himself:
"Sir, if I might presume—I beg pardon, sir, I had

not the honor of an introduction to you to-day; but you know my name—you heard it to-day—I am Cap-tain John Taylor, of his Majesty's Militia—a gentleman, let me say, sir, and an officer, and let me add, an estated gentleman-and a liberal Protestantyes, sir, I can truly say, a liberal. a real liberal Protestant. Ah! sir, you seem to enjoy this scene—but it is all delusion—a dream—a phantasy, sir—I know well what is passing around me-you don't, sir, you are ignorant-you're a stranger, sir. Oh! I know them, oh perfectly well—we are at this moment grinning over a mine—one little spark, and we are all blown into a thousand atoms. Yes, yes, I know them well-look at their smiles, a snare to catch me-listen to their songs-the songs of sirens, sir, to lure me into unsuspecting security—their laughter, the reports of pistols, the contents of which are to be lodged in my harmless, innocent, unoffending person -I know them well, except yourself, sir, there is not a man here—there is not an individual with whom I come in contact, not a being who looks upon me that is not thirsting for my blood-yes sir, and they would take it at this moment, if they dare-but my courage, my spirit, my animus, sir, sustain me. came hear to show them that I am not afraid of them—the cowards! and they know too, brave as I am, I am prepared for them, that I carry a life-protector as a walking stick: that I have a dirk in my sleeve, and a brace of loaded pistols in each of my pockets: that in fact, I am a moving park of artillery—a resistless cheveaux-de-frise of Protestant courage. Yes, they know it right well, or I should, instead of talking to you be many months since laid low in Ballyfodeen church-yard, the burying place of my ancestors, sir, a place won by their valor from the ignorant, timid and besottedly-bigoted natives of this island.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but if I am not greatly mistaken—if my eyes, my exceedingly keen sight, does not deceive me, that tall, gaunt, ill-conditioned, crooked-eyed, red haired servant of the popish curate, has a pistol in his right hand. Yes, and as I live it is cocked, too—sir, the fellow is going to present it at me. Oh! sir, save me-save-but no-the cunning scoundrel well knew I would be watching him-treacherous and infamous race as they are !instead of a pistol, I see it is only a bottle of portwine that he is handing to his master. Oh! sir, there is no knowing, no guessing what arts those apparently ignorant, simple-looking and sweet-spoken barbarians will not resort to. I assure you, sir-I give you my honor-upon my veracity that might as well have been a loaded pistol to shoot me, because I am a Protestant, as a bottle of port-wine destined to titillate the palate of a popish priest. Oh! sir, it requires the eyes of Argus, the watchfulness of Cerberus, and the courage of a Hercules to observe, to guard against and counteract the murderous machinations of such a set of sycophantic assassins.

"I'll give you an instance sir, I'll show you into what a dilemma the immoveable firmness of a most valorous gentleman may bring him. I have a very large property here—I mean in this neighborhood. have a very numerous tenantry—a parcel of cutthroats, sir, who, because, I differ from them in religion, would, with delight, offer up my life as a grateful victim to the Moloch of their idolatry and superstition. Now, as I avow myself to be a liberal--truly liberal in my politics (the fact is between you and me, I do not care a pin about the matter, only I hope the papists will always be kept down), but as I am a liberal, I think the least advantage I can have for my liberality is to get a much higher rent from my ten-antry than those who do not profess themselves to be of the same line of politics as myself. Another thing too, sir, should those villains (who hate me, just as much as I abhor them) steal upon me at a moment when I am not prepared to encounter them, and basely assassinate me, it will in my dying moments be a comfort to me that the assassination of a liberal landlord of my religion, will be another argument aginst the emancipation of such scoundrels. therefore, you see, sir, like a prudent general endeavor to cover my position in every possible way, and if I cannot make a great deal of booty in my campaign, at least to preserve my life in it. Considering then, sir, that for the sacrifice of my political predilection, I am at least entitled to a small recompense in pecuniary form, I have made it my principle to charge the highest possible rent for my land, and if that rent be not paid to the day, I cant and eject without mercy. This, sir, is the very least that a liberal landlord is entitled to. Now, what do you think of the ingratitude of these villains? About one year since, twenty of my tenants got into arrear-they said they had a bad harvest, but you know I could not keep off the rain nor send them to the sunshine, it was therefore no consideration of mine—but not being paid I immediately turned them all out on the road with their wives and brats, I suppose to the number of about one hundred and forty individuals. There was resolution and courage for you, sir! If I was not a brave man as ever lived, do you think I could attempt to do it-nay, if I were not as I am, the bravest of the brave. I could not even think of it! I knew the risk and I therefore was especially cautious in my proceedings. But now let me tell you what happened. The most extraordinary and providential escape of as gallant a gentleman as you ever heard of, and which his own—that is my own—foresight saved me from a most horrible death.
"I know not how it happened, but about a week

after my tenants were ejected, I found my myself not less than three miles and a half from my own house on the public high road, and in the middle of the open day! It only then occurred to me, that such were the times and places generally selected for barbarities to be perpetrated upon divers landlords and their agents, in this brutal, inhuman, and uncivilized country. I looked about me—I was determined to be guarded against every surprise. Will you believe it, sir, that at a distance of not less than a mile from me, I perceived two countrymen coming deliberately towards me, and armed, oh! sir, in the most cutthroat, banditti-like manner. They each carried long, immense Queen-Anne pieces (an antiquated species of fire-arm to be found still in this country, and with which these monsters can hit the smallest object at a distance of two miles). I saw it all at once—it was plain I was beset by the blood-thirsty cannibals; I knew, sir, I must be slaughtered—there were two to one. What was I to do? I at first resolved to show myself a Fabius, and win a victory, by declining to fight. A moment's reflection, how-ever, proved to me, that I was cut off from any such resource, for I was in full view of the enemy, and one shot from a Queen-Anne piece must overtake me before I moved twenty yards—then, too, I must be hit in the posterior portion of my person—my wound must be in my back, and for no consideration would I consent to have my death-blow thus inflicted. Besides, before I died, they would have boasted that I had run away-yes! for the ignorant villains never would designate it a retreut. You perceive, sir, how cool I was when I made all these calculations. I give you my honor, sir, I was so perfectly cool, that in the midst of my imminent peril, I could remark a refrigerating sensation pervade my entire frame, But in the midst of danger I could not stop to calculate my various and momentarily changing feelings. The question was, in such circumstances, what was I to do? Before me an implacable and overpowering foe, behind me no place to retreat upon—then how was I to meet them? I resolved upon an ambush. Yes, I give you my honor, I adopted an expedient worthy of the strategy of the Duke of Wellington. I determined to let the fellows see I was aware of their approach, and was resolved upon employing all the devices that legitimate tactics allow to a hero,

murder. I could read that in their faces, sir, as plainly as you read the gilded letters that emblazon the front of a shopkeeper's domicile. Now, Lagain ask what do you think I did? Oh! sir, you never could guess, none but a mind constantly engaged upon the dangers of life-destroying war could have hit upon such a manœuvre. Upon the left hand side of the road, there was a deep ditch, over which hung some thinly scattered bushes—in a moment I saw all the advantage to be derived from such an ambuscade, without hesitating a single moment I flung myself into the ditch—it was half filled with a thick, heavy, gluey slime, over which there ran a thin sheet of looking water. Yes, sir, like the gallant ever memorable Schomber, when crossing the Boyne, or the morable Schomber, when crossing the Boyne, or the never-to-be-fergotten Julius Gæsar, upon the shores of Britain (for I lay down in the ditch), there I was, ready to encounter death, and up to my neck in water! The moments I passed there were awful, eventail of high desires and deep resolves. ful, full of high daring and deep resolves. I actually was trembling with a superabundance of animosity while waiting for the approach of my sanguinary-minded assassins. I was conjecturing all the pains I must feel, when a bullet should fly through me with the rapidity of lightning, the agonizing sting, the thrilling pang, the gush of blood, the sob of exhaustion, the gradually receding consciousness and the last glimpse of expiring reason illumined by the furious grins of the atrocious monsters who had cut me off at that interesting moment when the flower of youth has just ripened into the fruit of manhood! I was determined that I would shoot the first who turned his head towards the spot where I I had concealed myself, without a word of explana. tion, and then to fire at his companion, and thus, perhaps, by my heroism, to terrify for the future all such low-lived villains from their dire machinations against my invaluable life.
"There I was, sir, in that interesting and roman-

tic position I have just described, shaking with anxiety, so much so indeed, that I felt the pistols slipping out of my hand two or three times, shivering with rage and full of courage, sir. Never was I more full of courage than at that awful crisis of my fate.— There I was, shaking, shivering, trembling with anxiety, courage, apprehension, and gallant daring, when I saw the two countrymen approach. Yes, they took right good care to walk on the opposite side of the road—they knew my character, and were resolved to keep as far from me as possible—and what do you think? Will you believe it? Is it credible? Those two fellows, who had been armed with Queen-Anne pieces, when three-quarters of a mile from me—those fellows who under such circumstances saw me take up a fitting position to encounter them (for they must have seen me jumping into the ditch), these very fellows, fearful of the consequences, had exchanged their fire-arms for common walking-sticks, and now came along the road carrying their cudgels in the same manner I had observed them bearing their guns. Oh! the trickery, treachery, and duplicity of the peasantry of this country! They saw they could take me unawares, and they therefore masked their hostile intentions towards me. They pretended to be two plain, poor persons, travelling the high-road upon their common avocations, and the better to cover their felonious designs, they never even once turned their heads towards the spot where I lay couched, brave as a lion, and ready to meet them in mortal combat! The wily, hypocritical, atrocious monsters! assure you it requires the talents of a Machiavelli to guess at, and countermine the direful and never ending plots of these viper-like idolaters-for they are, after all, sir, nothing better than idolaters. "Now, what was the next plot for slaughtering

me? The infernal machine which was manufactured for the destruction of Napoleon, was scarcely equal to it in atrocity. One morning my servant man, Patricius, or, as he is vulgarly called, Paddy Regan, brought in and laid upon my breakfast table, a letter very neatly folded,-mark that, sir,-and with an unusually large wax seal upon it, but without any impression—mark that, too, sir! Upon looking at the superscription I perceived it was written in a very vulgar hand, and my name incorrectly spelled -observe that also, sir! I am not at all suspicious -I think well of every one, and to show my liberality, I have none but Roman Catholic servants; but knowing, mind I say, knowing them all to be brutes, blackguards, and murderers, I watch every movement of theirs, for so long as they are in my house, I feel that I am sleeping in the camp of an

enemy.
"I had, as of the rest, a very bad opinion of this Paddy Regan, and after looking at this frightfully suspicious letter for a moment, I gazed steadily at ddy-the fellow turned away--ne could not en dure the pathetically searching glance I gave himit was as much as to say, Paddy, you rascal! do you want to embrue your hands in my innocent blood? He turned away and then said, 'Does your honor want any hot water in the tea-pot?" There was cold-blooded callousness for you. After that sir, who can say that the Irish can be assuaged by mildness, or tempered by kindness? Oh! never, never; they are nothing better than talking jackalls, and two-legged hyenas. 'No, Paddy Regan,' replied I, I do not want hot water in the tea-pot, but I want you to break the seal of that letter.' The very instant I said that, I give you my honor, sir, I saw through the plot at once—I, in a moment, perceived that the letter was charged with some deleterious combustible matter, which it was intended would explode when being opened, and perhaps shatter me to pieces? Can anything surpass the diabolical inventions of these remorseless savages? Paddy Regan actually turned ashy pale when I desired him to open the letter-he said he never had opened a letter, for he did not know how to read (such a paltry, miscrable, pet-tifogging subterfuge!) and stated that perhaps he might spoil it in the opening. I took down a blunderbuss, deliberately cocked it, and told Paddy to take the letter out to the lawn, about thirty yards from the house (lest I might be blown up as well as himself), and there open it for me, or I most assuredly would shoot him. Under this threat, for he knows my nerve and valor, he did take out the letter-I saw him tremble excessively, he went most quietly (evidently he knew the secret way to manage it), and then pulled the letter into two pieces, and-not the slightest explosion !!! You see how exceedingly acute these fellows are—bad he opened the letter in the usual way, the most direful consequences must have followed, but knowing the secret, he opened it as I have told you, in a manner in which no gentleman would think of getting at the contents of an epistle addressed to him. I then, sir, desired him to tear off the seal (and, for fear of any bad consequences, to throw it into the pond), and then bring the remaining portions of the letter to me. The document fully justified my apprehensions respecting it, for at the head of one page, was the picture of a coffin. and under it these lines: 'Mister Teylar, you're a grate and mighty horrid vil-

yan To be by your harshness your pore tenants killien. If you don't let every one of them back to his spot Of ground, sure as a gun some night you'll be shot, And an ugly corpse you'll make when you are raielly

kilt,
And the daisies for the rest of your life growin out

of your quilt.' "That, sir, is what, in my despatch to government, I designated so appositely and appropriately the minacity of miscreancy. Only think of the horrid joke they make upon my being laid in a cold, cheerless tomb-that when I was interred I should have the daisies growing out of my quilt.' Most pervicacious and stony-hearted people! To discover the writer of this letter, the Lord Lieutenant only offered a reward of £10. The Privy Council would not believe that it was intended to blow me up. You see the secret of this, sir-on account of the liberbefore he yields up his precious life into vulgar hands.

I could perceive by the countenances of these remorseless, pittless sharp shooters, at the distance of slightest doubt, but that for my bravery in repulsing nearly three-quarters of a mile, that they were meditating murder—and that too my own individual should have been made a stipendiary magistrate, and

a reward of a thousand pounds at least given for the discovery of those who would, through the means of a threatening letter, send me up, up into the elements as ignited and full of powder as a sky-rocket. Disappointed at the Castle, I applied to the Lieutenant of this county; to the Marquess of Waterford, for what I am at least entitled to since those diabolical attempts have been made on me—the protection of six policemen, four to guard my house, and two, at least, to wait upon me, wherever I go. As I am a gentleman, sir—as I may flatter myself I am a courageous and valiant gentleman, when I made the application to the Marquess of Waterford, and stated my reasons for it, he (upon my honor he did)—he laughed at me and hinted that I was afraid of my own shadow-he did so, indeed, he-but you see, sir, I am determined to be revenged upon him, and accordingly, I, and every one of my tenantry will vote against his brother at the next election.

"And now, I beg pardon, really, sir, for intruding upon your attention for so long a time, but I have been so occupied in detailing my sorrows to so kind and sympathetic a listener, that only this moment I have observed that two or three strange persons have got into the room. You see, there is a tall, dark, black-whiskered man, who was not at the meeting to-day, and who is now leaning over the parish priest's chair. Upon my life! they are whispering together—and see, the parish priest now whispers to the curate—the curate is going out—no, he has returned—oh! I see, it was to swallow the remaining half of his tumbler of negus, and now he is off. Oh! I see through it all—it is, by the way, a sick call he has received, but I should not be at all surprised if it were a plan laid to entrap and murder me on my way home. I will disappoint them, however, for I will go around; but if I should be so unlucky as to be murdered, massacred (as they would do it) in cool blood, you will be so good, sir, as to remember the works of a dying man, and to say, that such were my apprehensions, but that I was of too dauntless a disposition to be deterred by their wicked manœuvres from returning to my own home. If I should, as I suppose it will be my fate, to fall beneath the knives of rebels who have no religion. you will be so good as to detail at the inquest how liberal I was in my sentiments, and how benevolent in my opinions. I shall now, sir, bid you good night—the sooner I go, the less time I give to my relentless foes to plot mischief against me. Methinks I see you looking through your silver-rimmed spectacles at my poor gashed body, pierced with innumerable wounds, and dropping the tear of pity upon my blood-bedabbled countenance which, even in death, will retain the impress of the fearless spirit that animated me. Do, my dear sir, take pity upon a liberal, brave gentleman. If I am killed to-night, do me at least the favor, to morrow, to attend the inquest. You know all that you ought to say of me. Good-night, my dear, dear sir, and mind now—you are to attend the inquest."

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IPDr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., used these pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally authorised Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., who are now the sole proprietors, to manufacture and place them before the public. This great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of his friends, the medical faculty, at whose instance he was induced to place them before the public in their present popular form. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of their wonderful curative effects—the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America the Liver Complaint. Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M-

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PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots Concessions. Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in a few days, at the principal Book & ores in Montreal.

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PARK LOT No. 2, adjoining the flourishing TOWN of PERTH, the Capital of the County of Lanark,

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The above mentioned property is bounded on the East by the continuation of Wilson Street, the principal entrance to the Town; on the South by Leslie Street; on the West by the River Tay, (a very handsome piece of water); and on the North by the property of the Hon. R. Mathrson.

The Buildings and Fences cost £1,000. There are above 5,000 Trees, and of these 150 are great beauties, and may be well rated at Ten Dollars each. It has taken twenty-six years' care to bring them to their present perfection-many of them no person with the smallest taste would remove if offered Sixty Dollars each. Great pains have been taken in laying out the grounds.

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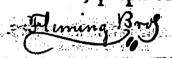
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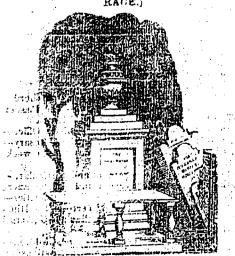
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Superioress of St. Vinceat's Asylum.



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