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# ATHOLIC RONICLE.

## VOL. IX.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859.

### THIODOLF THE ICELANDER. BY BAHON DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE. CHAPTAR XV.

They had now been embarked many days, when one evening the sun went down behind dark clouds, and the sea looked unquiet. Malgherita, mindful of the former storm which in the autumn had thrown them in such hapless plight on the shore of Iceland, trembled violently; but Thiodolf said, laughing : "Oh, lovely little lady, I bave already told thee that the men who then managed your ship deserved nothing better than what befell them, so awkwardly and cowardly did they oppose the storm ; but now brave Icelanders guide this ship, and Thiodolf is at the helm. And more than all, hast thou so little trust in the white Christ.

Malgherita felt ashamed and strengthened at the same time. She wished good night to Thio-dolf, who had determined not to move from the helm, especially during the night, and went with her husband to rest. It might have been soon after midnight, when suddenly a loud cry was raised on board the ship ; the terrified Malgherita saw torches shining through the cabin-window out in the dark night, and Pietro noticed, with no less alarm, that the light must come from another ship, which must in the darkness be sailing fearfully close to their own. A moment decided their fate, and that happily. The two vessels disappeared from each other, and nothing remained but a light contest with the sea, which had now again subsided, and offered little resistance. Pietro and Malgherita again closed their eyes in sweet slumber.

The early morning sun shone brightly on the water ; the young Provencals had risen, and after wishing each other joy of their escape, were about to leave their cabiu, when Thiodolf came towards them radiant with joy. "Oh my friends," cried he, "good fortune is following us with eagle wings. It is not enough that we escaped being run down by the stranger ship when we touched so closely in the darkness, but that ship is a marvellously glorious prize. See, that other steersman is rejoicing certainly over us, and is sailing towards us with as hearty a longing as we towards him, since we have both recognized in the joyful morning light our flags and colors."

"Then it is some very dear friend," said Malgherita, " who guides that vessel? Or perchance it brings tidings of some festivity ?" "A friend ? No, that I cannot say," answered Thiodolf. " But festivity ? Yes, it may bring us that. For sec, he on the stranger ship yon-der is Swartur, the sea-robber, a brother of Mordur's, whom I slew. Now he would fain take vengeance on me for his dead brother; and I would fain win peace for Iceland by altogether destroying this bad brood. Thou shalt see presently, little Malgherita ! It will be, indeed, a right joyous festivity." And as Malgherita shook with terror, he tried to comfort her by saying, " Thou knowest not yet how gloriously northern spears whistle over the roaring waves. And then Pietro, I hope, will share in the merry sport. He already can throw spears right well."

crying out, "Only boldly fling far into the storm, shield. comrade! I will receive the rain-drops meant As for thee on my iron covering."

The ships in the mean while drew nearer and nearer; and as the desire for combat was equally strong on both sides, each party threw out long iron books into their enemy's deck, and thus drew the ships close with such immense power that suddenly they struck with an unexpected crash. While all on board both ships staggered from the shock, Thiodolf had darted like an eagle into the midst of the enemies, had seized the fierce Swartur by the throat, and after twice striking violently on his helmet with the spear, he flung him far into the sea ; so that the stunned pirate, after once only rising to the surface, sank for ever in the deep.

This decided the combat; the men on board the pirate's ship lowered their spears, and Thiodolf granted them pardon. He made his followers take possession of the ship, and assigned different posts to such of the pirates who swore to serve him.

He then led Pietro to Margaret, saying,-"Dost thou see now how I have brought him safe back to thee? So must thou be brave and

sate back to thee? So must thou be brave and cheerful if this happen again; for we shall have more meetings of the like kind. But thou seest that spears do not always devour a man." And whilst the young pair were speaking lov-ing and thankful words to each other, Thiodolf went over the decks of both ships, seeking out the best and most ornamented of the spears that the deck of the spears that the spear the spears that the spear the spears that the spear of the spears that the spear the spears the spears that the spear the spears the spears that the spear the spears the had been thrown, for he had a great love for the place of Helmfrid's ?" them. While he was about this, he fell into talk with one of Swartur's warriors, whom he asked whither they were bound.

"We were bound," answered the man, "for heard this name; for this is my first expedition Norway, to the neighborhood of Bergen. A out in the world. But have patience and forgreat feast is to be kept in memory of the vic- bearance, sirs, and take my shield instead of that tory once gained there over the famous Icelandic one. I promise you that in two years at latest chief, Helmfrid; when he was forced to leave it shall be of no less worth." his stueld, after he had in vain striven to win a fair princess. You must have heard that in your said the old Norwegian, "and I feel no doubts native songs." about you; but yet the exchange you propose

"Yes, I know it well," said Thiodolf. "The brother of Helmfrid's sword hangs at my side; and how might it be if I won the shield to wear with it ?"

"You will find there a great multitude of mighty opposition." of his ship, and steered it full towards the south-Not far from the Island of Faroe, to the west of the town of Bergen, there vises a high mountain, called by the people, on account of its cure victory. I will myself defend the hill on When the old chief's favorable opinion of Pie-strange shape, "the Monk." There, when the which the shield hangs against you; and I will tro's wound had been found correct, Phiodoff and the ship which in a storm can reach " the Monk," lies concealed. Thiodolf had directed his eyes to the port .--He left at its entrance his own ship, and many trusty soldiers to protect her; and with the pirate's vessel, he prepared to approach the shore The path which led through the two fires up to his side, and the golden shield at the end of a of Bergen. As he did not summon Pietro to accompany him, the knight came up to him with a displeased look, and said, " Did I then show myself so unworthy in the last combat, that thou wilt not take me with thee on this new adventure which now thou art planning in thy mind ?" "Thor and all the mighty gods forbid ?" anen, how very near to us the enemy is blowing his swered Thiodolf. " Thou art my well-beloved and brave comrade in arms. I but thought that thou shouldst remain here with Malgherita; because there may be rather warm work for us on ed, and the combat began. Then Malgherita drew near, and said with an effort, but proudly, "I pray you, Thiodolf, never the heavy spears, like wreathes of victory, on old place. Embrace me, brother Pietro ; for again to think of rejecting the brave arm of my helmet and armor. One of the Norwegian war- equal and equal are good companions." lord by reason of that childish utterance of my fears. You will here leave me such a guard as lay covered with broken branches, as beneath a befits my rank; and for the rest, I commit the beautiful fresh grave in spring. renowned Marquis of Castelfranco to God's keeping." Pietro pressed a warm kiss on the lips of his noble wife. Thiodolf bent low before her, saying, 'I cannot tell you, lady, how gloriously bright you shine before me at this moment. The fair maidens who fill the cups of the heroes in Walhalla must look like you. But we, Pietro, must not less brightly shine after our fashion than thy fair wife after hers; and therefore let us and uncertain, as if preparing for a song of victhe thrower, threatening death to him, and sink- hasten to Bergen, where many noble deeds are tory, when the combat should be decided. The friends went on board the pirate's vessel, and set sail singing for the woody strand. There, beside two great glowing fires which extended from the summit of a hight down to the sea, sat many warriors in full armor feasting, while the sound of harps floated joyfully above the revelers. High up on the hill an almost gigantic golden shield was seen brightly shining from between the branches of some linden-trees; and at ticed Northman. He was less expert with the certain parts of the song, the guests rose from use of his shield as a covering; but Thiodolf their seats, greeted, as it were, the shield, and his back, seized Throng-piercer with both hands Pietro and the fair lady: "The moon shines hand; but Helmfrid, red with shame and wrath, stood at his side like a guardian angel, turning struck together their silver-edged drinking-horns. for a mighty stroke, and sprung wildly up to the bright upon the waters. Could you not sit awhile answered : 'My shield is lost ! all is lost ! my off with rapid movements what approached too It was beautiful to see how the festal torch-light old man. The spear of the latter flew 'with a beside me at the helm, and we might talk toge- love and all !'

one moment, his own mighty throws, and often seemed to vie with the brightness of the golden away the weapon with his shield, while at the

As Thiodolf and his companions left their vessel, and going along the shore, approached the grass. banqueters, they heard the following words of the song :

For a king's daughter didst thou fight, brave youth, But won pale death instead to be thy bride; Helmfrid, thou hero of the northern isle, Too lightly didst thou think of Norway's sons. Thou fondly didst anticipate the joy Of winning here a wreath of victory-Of holding here thy splendid marriage-feast-But thy spear broke, thy shield fell to the ground

Upon the turf it fell, and thy red blood Gushed over the bright gold in trickling streams; Scarce could thy warriors bear thy vanquish'd form.

Thy wounded body to thy ships again. Go torth, thou valiant fighter, thou brave knight Thou hast found thy muster in this hero-land. Henceforth, when Iceland is the minstrel's theme Let Norway's noble deed be louder sung !"

" That may well be, ye noble Northmen," said Thiodolf, when, after the old hospitable custom, he and his companions had been desired to sit down, and had received drinking-horns. "But I think we shall try it to-day once again ; unless

"In sooth I am not called Helmfrid, but only Thiodolf," answered the youth, and bent his head modestly. "You have, indeed, never yet

"You look like one who would hold his word," can in no ways be effected."

" Then a fight must come to pass," said Thiodolf, rising up; " for I am firmly resolved either to remain dead upon this coast, or to carry off

with me Helmfrid's shield. So, choose you out, rmed men," said Swartur's soldier, "and a my dear German countrymen, certain of your warriors who shall defend the shield against me. Thiodolf did not answer; he went to the helm I have five-and-twenty soldiers with me; send an equal number to oppose me, or if it seem good to you, a double number." "It would be strange," said the old man, "if Norway's warriors used superior numbers to sesea is not too high, ships can find a good harbor ; | draw lots for five-and-twenty comrades-not one | hastened to take him back to Malgherita. The man more." "That was just what I myself expected of nowned guests to the set you," answered Thiodolf, with a kindly nod of and horns filled with meast and thus the victors his head." The proparations for the fight were made.the shield was to be stormed and defended; all lance sparkled in front of them, so that it gave attacks from the sides or the rear were forbidden out the happy tidings to the Monk's Rock long in the trial of strength between the Normans before the ship had touched the strand. and the Icelanders, as disturbing and likely to confuse the clear judgment which was to be formed on the valor of the two parties. The old man had drawn the lots, and now he stood on the linden-hill with twenty-five noble lowed me a little to-day for the services I have warriors; the golden shield shone over their spears to inspirit them ; the war-trumpets sound-The lances flew high among the branches of the trees, so that fresh boughs fell together with and Helmirid's shield would be hanging in his riors, whom death had struck at the first throw, And now they drew nearer to each other with strife began. The heroes fought in silence; but | Rock, which looked strangely in the red evengroan amidst the clank of arms; for each warknowing that he had to do with adversaries who again in my dreams. For, trust me, those who could not be repulsed with less effort. Sounds have once seen the iron north so stern and unfrom the harps of the gazers-on arose, doubtful changeable will never lose it from their mind, Throng-piercer, the lately named sword of Thiodolf, had already done great honor to its greatly increases the gloony impression." Piename. The Norwegians fell before it in their | tro strove to disperse her fears ; but she repeatblood; the old hero, who has led them on, stood ed, that at all times so terrible a monk's figure almost alone in front of the golden shield; but would rise frightfully before her. he stood so firm and ready for the fight, and he hurled the spears, which lay thick around this bot | parture ; and the sails were given to the wind as place, so rapidly and with such certain aim, that none could yet say confidently that the victory was won by the Icelanders. Thiodolf, meaning it were, a southern greeting to the voyagers, who come over to us. It is said that the Norway to decide all with one blow, threw his shield over were yet in the north. And Thiodolf said to king once offered him peace and his daughter's

same moment a lance struck the knight's unprotected side, and stretched him breathless on the

Thiodolf by this time had reached his enemy, and thundered such a blow on his steel helmet the linden-tree, seized Helinfrid's golden shield, and, springing down again as rapidly, he swung the recovered armor high over his head, and a tumultuous shout of victory rang through the forest.

The warriors of Norway sank spears, and ground, and raised a solemn, somewhat mournful, ask him whether he bore no love to fair women; song of praise in honor of the stranger victor .----He the while knelt beside his beloved Pietro, and looked at his wound, scolding him sharply .----"How, then, shall I show myself to that little far and wide as I have been in the world. But Malgherita," cried he, in angry sorrow, "if I I have heard speak of a king's daughter in Norbring thee wounded to the Monk's Rock-peranything so foolish ? Such a mad deed ! Wait he had sailed for Norway. a little ! if thou diest, thou shalt have to answer me for it, I can tell thee."

At these words a smile passed over Pietro's man with strong oil, and spoke earnestly to Thioand such a had leech to tend the wound of thy friend ! I hope that when thou art older, thou is hardly broken; and he is faint, not from the wound, but from the stunning blow."

Thiodolf and Pietro looked into the face of the grave speaker, and knew him to be the old warrior who had defended the shield against them, and who wore a broad bandage around his unhelmed head, which ached and smarted from the blow of Thiodolf. He gave his hand kindly to his victor, saying : " It need not be said that the Helmfrid's shield is now thine. But I would pray thee, in the name of this whole assembly, to abide by the exchange thou first spoke of, and to leave us in possession of 'Phiodolf's shield. We know now what we shall possess in it."

"Willingly," said Malgherita. "Tell us the history of that golden shield which you have won to-day.'

No. 32.

"If it give you pleasure, I shall do it joyfully," answered Thiodolf. And he began in the fol-lowing manner: "There was a man called that the old man fell down with a heavy groan, Helmfrid; he was the best of all the spearmen, and the victor, unopposed, flew like an arrow up swimmers, and mariners of Iceland. Besides. he was of high courage, and of so noble stature that none could be compared with him. Our old people, who were young men with him, know not how to speak enough of him. As he grew to man's estate, and yet never seemed to think of swords, and battle-axes, slowly towards the wooing any lovely maiden, his comrades would and once Helmfrid thus answered : ' Great love I bear to fair women; but yet the fairest that I have hitherto seen are not fair enough for- me, way, who is fair above all on earth; and I will chance wounded mortally ? Did I ever tell thee go forth after her, and win her for me, for she to cover me with thy shield ? why didst thou do belongs to me or to none.' And soon afterwards

"When he arrived there, the king's daughter, who had, perchance, heard of the hold and presumptions speech of her suitor, showed herself bale face, but he had no strength to answer. - beyond measure towards him. She also imposed Then there came one to help the Icelander in his upon him trials of skill in acus, unheard of among care for the knight, who rubbed the wounded other warriors ; she would now hid han throw spears of gigantic force, then bring wild horses dolf : "Shame on thee ! such a choice fighter, and tame them, and many like exploits; all with the intention that he should fail in some one of them, and thus his proud spirit would be brought wilt get more skill. Look more narrowly before low. But he came out of all those trials more thou beginnest to scold and to lament. The skin and more glorious; and the maiden knew not what else she could lay upon him. Then she once met him on a hill of linden-trees, and spoke thus to him: Then mighty Helmfrid, thou speakest fairly of thy love for me; but what thou hast done to prove its truth are only warlike games, which thou thyself lovest, and which help to increase thy renown. But now I would give thee another trial-to leave something unlone for my sake."

"And as he prayed her earnestly to make known her pleasure to him, she said that he must doff his armour, and become, for love of her, a poor fisherman. He did so that very day; but before three weeks had passed, the other fisher-Thiodolf bent respectfully, and offered his men looked upon this so brave and skillful con-

"Yes, surely, I will have my share," said Pietro, glowing with joyful knightly thoughts .---" And, Malgherita, I pray thee earnestly not to oppress my heart, and the hearts of the other brave fighters, by needless lamentations. Hearkwar-trumpet."

"Be at ease, thou fair little creature," cried Thiodolf. " My shield shall be always at hand to cover Pietro; "aud if need is, my breast the coast of Norway." likewise. Ah, he will be a thousand times dearer to thee when he returns victorious."

The two young heroes hastened on deck .--Malgherita stretched forth her hands imploringly, partly after them, partly up to heaven; whilst Pietro, soon completely armed, with Thiodolf's careful assistance, stood before the troops.

The fight began. Those who have never known what knightly joy there is in throwing heavy iron-pointed spears, can hardly imagine the gladness which a sea-fight brings to the northern heroes, when the deadly weapon glances close to their temples, or falls back powerless against the resounding shields: then hurled again into the enemy's ranks with fearless strength; ofttimes the same spear, which had but just flown past ing, still trembling from the force with which it to be done." was flung, deep into the planks of the deck .---Every spear which struck in an enemy's breast, or even in an enemy's shield, on the one side steeled the arm with a confident strength, and on the other inflamed to a more deadly wrath.

As Thiodolf had truly said to Malgherita, the spears whistled with a peculiar sound over the roaring waves. Pietro, from his warlike exercises with Thiodolf in Iceland, threw like a pracdangerously near his friend, without delaying, for shone upon the dark green of the leaves, and steady aim towards his face; but Pietro turaed ther in this pleasant twilight ?"

bright shield to the old man, who took it from his hand ; and the Norwegians forthwith, to the sound of harps, and with loud cried of joy, hung it on the same branch where the shield of Helmfrid had before hung.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

brave men of Norway recompanied their rewith songs and music, sailed joyously back to tunn commandes. Thiodolf stood on the fore part of the ship, Pietro at

Thiodolf said to Malgherita, as she joyfully appoached them, " Hearken, pretty lady; thou didst very well to let thy husband come with me to the coast of Bergen. To speak the truth, he done him; and perhaps that interferes somewhat with a true, open friendship. But now all is right. Without him I should be lying pale and cold on the linden-hill, or else in a Runic grave ;

The two young heroes embraced ; and Malgherita looked up at her knight with yet more joyful pride and happier love.

After Thiodolf had left them awhile to see to swords and battle-axes, and a fearful and mighty the embarking, Malgherita pointed to the Monk's there was often heard a long-drawn breath and a | ing glow, half-veiled hy mists, and said : "Ah, Pietro, I would that huge stone had never come rior exerted his strength to the very utmost, well | before my eyes; it will now often appear to me even when the most balmy flowers and fruits of frid had forgotten that his strength had departed the south bloom around them in full luxuriance ; and that fearful image which we see yonder

Just then the trumpets sounded for the dethe stars began to appear.

A soft breeze blew over the sea, bringing, as

rade as their master; so that he was woul to be called the fisher-king, and was held in great honor.

" Again the king's daughter met him, and reproached him with turning everything to his advantage, bidding him now throw hway his nets, and become a smith. He obeyed her; and what did it avail ? Very soon no man would wear arms which were not forged by the smith Helmfrid ; his door was througed with noble horses, which he was to shoe; and the soldiers showed more reverence to hun than to the king, who was father of the maiden.

"At length she bade him put on the garb of a Christian monk-he had been christened during one of his expeditions - and not come forth again from the linden-forest, or hold intercourse with any in the world. He have his with great firsaness and gentleness; only showing himself somewhat impatient with those who would visit him. notwithstanding his prohibition, for he lamed some with the stones that he flung at them.

And now the maiden felt that the love and truth of the brave Helinfrid had melted her hard heart. She came to him one bright evening in the linden-forest, gave him her fair hand, and said that she was his bride. From that moment an overwhelming pride came back into his heart; he would give a good word to no man, for the sake of his love; and arming himself again in bright steel, he went, with several Icelanders. who had come with him into Norway and obeyed him in all things, into the presence of the king and his court, saying : " Thy daughter and I are one ; she goes back with me to Iceland as my wife. Say a basty farewell to her; for my pennons are waving, and my sails are swell-

"But the Norwegian prince took this ill; and when Helmfrid would have carried her away by force, sharp fight ensued. There would have been no harm in that, but that the mighty Helmwhile he lived the austere life of a hermit. Thus was he conquered for the first time and pressed so sorely that his companions could hardly bring him in safety to his ship, for he was senseless from his wounds; and his golden shield remained in possession of his enemies.

"He never could forget this disgrace, nor ever again showed himself among the ranks of the north. But, from the south, wonderous tales of the hero-deed which he has accomplished have

"Then the king's daughter left the world and

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 18, 1859.

went into an old sea-fortress of her father's. where she now still lives, a very aged maiden .--They say of her that she sings this song :

2

On Iceland I look back, Over the foamy sea; But, with victorious laurel crowned, No Helmfrid comes to me. The lurid moon and pale

Sinks in the ocean's bed, Like to a bloody, bloody shield : Wo to the omen dread i

"But now as the moon is again quite pale, and is going to dip into the sea, and midnight is come, I think that you must go to rest, dear friends; and I will steer you on a good way while you sleep."

(T) be continued.)

#### REV. DR. CAHILL.

THE LAST ASSAULT ON THE POPE BY THREE

#### ENGLISH PRIME MINISTERS. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The Irith public cannot forget the numerous letters, volumnious correspondence, and the almost daily newspaper articles, which were published in this country, during the last ten years in reference to what was then called the English Conspiracy to revolutionize Austria, Naples, Rome, and the entire Italian Peninsula. Proofs amounting to rigid demonstration were adduced to trace this gigantic scheme not only to individual English Premiers, but even to combined English Cabinets : and we have a long continued series of Despatches from the various English Ambassadors at the different Catholic Courts just quoted, acknowledging their instructions from home, and giving hopes of their revolutionary success. The intention of the British plan was not precisely to produce political rebellion, to subvert the reigning families, and to expunge monarchy from these Kingdoms. No, the scheme contemplated was the license of anarchy, as a means to overthrow the Catholic Church and uproot the Catholie Faith. Tourists, like Sir Francis Head, writers of pamphlets, like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Whiteside, traversed the Catholic Nations, or resided in Catholic Capitals, to misrepresent their Institutions, to give a false colouring to their Jurisprudence and to slander the creed of the people-whilst the Agents of the different Bible Societies, with an annual income of upwards of five hundred thousand pounds sterling (see report) published and scattered Tracts through these countries maligning the discipline and belieing the character of the Catholic Clergy. There was no stratagein which malice could devise, which learning could defend, which money could advance, or which power could achieve, that the Cabinets, the Prime Ministers of England, aided by the Agents of the Bible Societies, did not urge forward for the successful accomplishment of these revolutionary designs. It is with much deheacy the writer of this article begs to call the attention of his countrymen to his series of letters on this subject, which series were continued weekly for nearly four years, and which have never been contradicted. In these letters, the names of the English Prime Ministers, and of their Foreign Ambassadors, with copies of their Despatches from the different Courts, can be read by any Inquirer, fully and irrefragably establishing the positions advanced in this communication.

I feel no pleasure in renewing this subject in the year 1859: quite the contrary. I do not find any satisfaction in seizing the present occasion, to refer to the hostile speeches delivered on last Friday night, by Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, or Lord Palmerstone, in order to revive the buried remembrance of their mappeasable rancour towards the Catholic Church. But I owe it to the cause of our triumphant truth: I owe it to our joy over the signal defeat of England : I owe it to our pride of having vanquished on the Continent the odious Bible Societies: and above all I owe it to my poor faithful beloved countrymen, who have so nobly overthrown in Ireland the most persecuting branch of this wide con-spiracy, to renew this topic, in order to show its connexion with the rampant attack of last Friday night in the Houses of Parliament, on the Pope and the Papal States. The simultaneous attack referred to, made by three English Premiers on an unoffending petit Catholic foreign state, would at any time, and under any circumstances, surprise Europe, and perhaps rouse the indignation of the Catholic nations. But when it is recollected that the condition of the things complained of at Rome, has been brought about by English money, English interference, and English perfidy; and when it was remembered that the insecurity of life and property alluded to in the Roman States, has been the result of the encouragement given to the revolutionists and cutthroats by English agents, these speeches and these accusations in the Houses of Parliament (to say no more) assume the criminality of a man who first maliciously sets fire to his neighbour's house, and then endeavors to prosecute and transport the proprietor as being the guilty incendiary! Fearing lest my readers may have forgotten the proofs by which Europe has established the quoted criminal active encouragement given by England to the Continental anti-Catholic conspirators, I shall quote three or four publie notorious facts which will revive the former knowledge of these readers, and which can leave no possible doubt of the premises.

pient form; against the Catholic faith. And, fourthly, who can forget the procession of Kossuth at Birmingham, followed by fifty thousand Englishmen, where no less a personage than Lord Palmerston himself, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, met the Hungarian rebel, read an address to him, and thus identified himself, his Cabinet, and England with the Revolutionists, against the throne and the creed of Austria !!

Need I say more to prove the position which bave advanced-namely, that the records of the British Legislature have never, at any period of her past history, published any scene so singular, so preposterous, and indeed so shameless as to witness the combination and to hear the assault made on the culpable policy of Rome by the very men who have created that very disastrous policy, and who have produced, by a notorious agency, the order of things which they now seek to lay to the Pope's charge. All this they have done in order to overthrow his authority, to unprince his temporal sovereignty, to subject him, in his own dominions, to a lay junta of English Roman traitors, and to appoint the independent old Roman Pontifi of centuries, to a mere Roman Bishopric, at a salary to be named by England ! and to be paid by the men who murdered Count Rossi, and attempted to shoot the Pope himself in his own palace !

I shall now give the three extracts on which this letter is founded, and which are taken from the speeches of Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston last Friday night. These speeches will exhibit in a nutshell the sectarian feeling which has governed both Tory and Whig Cabinets towards the Papal policy suce the year 1815:-

Lord Derby said-

It is not in Naple, however, it is not in Lombardy, that we must look for the principal causes of anxiety and alarm, but it is in that unhappy portion of Ceutral Italy which is subject to the temporal jurisdiction of the spiritual load of the Roma Catholic Church (hear.) That is the real plague spot of Italy (hear.) It is in this point of the Peninsula that discontent rises to its height, and there it has risen to such a height that it is notorious to all the world that, if public feeling were not kept down by the presence of two foreign armies, all the respect and veneration which are paid to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual capacity would not prevent the overthrow of his tollering throne, or be held to compensate in the minds of his subjects for the weak and pally oppression by which the Government of that country is sustained. (hear, hear.) My lords, it is from the presence of these two armies, not placed there in either case to uphold the liberties of Italy, but only to maintain by their joint efforts an iucom-petent government, that the real danger of serious disturbances in Italy is to be apprehended. Now, upon both the Powers by whom these armies are kept up, her Majesty's Government-whether effectually or not I do not pretend to say, nor will I affirm that I entertain any very sanguine expectations as to the result-have pressed with all the carnestness of friendship the necessity of coming to some understanding with regard to the advice they shall tender to the Papul Government for diminishing the grounds of dangerous discontent which, under the present system, cannot but exist there. I mention these Powers especially, because it is their mutual jealousy which keeps alive the real source of danger, because they are the two great Catholic Powers of Europe, and because, both as having local interests, and also as being able to speak with a degree of authority and of influence which no other state could assume, they are obviously the parties whose union and whose harmonious action would be most likely to be effec-tual with the Papal Government (hear, hear.) I would be idle for any Protestant country to pretend to offer its advice, but we have assured both Austria and France that if they will combine to give salutary

counsel, our best endeavors will not be wanting to second their efforts for the amelioration of the internal administration of the Payal States (hear.)

treaty of 1815 Austria attempted to govern the whole of Italy. She early interfered to prevent the King of the Two Sicilies from introducing into his kingdom institutions based upon principles different from those which prevailed in Austria; and when, in 1821 the Neapolitan people attempted to improve their institutions, and to have a representative assembly, which Lord Colchester, a retired Speaker of this house, declared to be remarkable for its decorum and moderation, what was done? Why an Austrian army was marched to Naples, and 40,000 troops were placed in that kingdom to prevent the people from having that constitution and those laws which they deemed best. Lord Castlereagh upon that occasion, in the name of the British Government, declared this fact-which was a sort of protest-that the British Government could not approve the principle upon which that invasion took place (hear, hear.) Again, when the people of Parma, who were suffering at that time under the worst form of government, the worst kind of aristveracy and the worst class of clergy that were to be found in any part of Europe, endeavor ed to improve their position, 12,000 Austrian troops were marched into the country to prevent the people from improving their institutions. Again, in 1831, there was a similar kind of interference. Advice was, no doubt, given to the Pope, as has been said, but at the same time forcible means were used. And now again with regard to Central Italy, of which the right hon. gentleman has spoken, be it observed that it is these interferences of Austria which have excited the jealousy of France. It is useless for us to inquire why these great Powers should be jealous of one another, because we know that it is and must be the case. Accordingly, in the early part of Louis Philippe's reign a French force was sent to Ancona to counterbalance the interference of Austria in other parts of Italy. Again, in 1848 Austrian troops interfered with the Government of the Legations, and a French division was immediately sent to Rome, and captured Rome, and according to the statement of almost every official person in this country then representing France it was done entirely because France did not choose Austria to have the entire command and dominion over Italy. But the jealousies of these two great Powers have resulted in misery to the unfortunate people over whom that mititary force has imposed a government which is most distasteful to them. (Hear.) For, be it observed, the Emperor of the French, not wishing to impose bad government, wrote himself a letter iu which he pointed out what might improve the condition of the Roman people-the introduction of the Code Napoleon, secular administration, and other provisions. But that advice was not taken. The Austrian Government is in many respects an enlightened Government; but it is not the Austrian Government at Bologna and Ancona, but it is the Austrian forces and the French forces which impose up-

what has been the case with the Papal Government.

Among others, there is one very interesting and

amusing work by the present Attorney-General for

Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He travelled in Italy, and

he points out how inconsistent those provisions are

Well; secular officers were sent to them, but they were men so ill calculated to: create confidence, and so entirely without character, that the poor people said, "Let us have the priests back again, or let us have a cardinal, or anything in preference to these people." Thereupon it was argued that they were not in favor of secular Government. In the same way it was suid that the people did not want municipal institutions. Before the French Revolution there were municipal institutions. The people very much governed themselves. The French destroyed all these municipal institutions, but they put in their place a good administration of justice, and what is called an enlightened despotism. Since 1852 they have neither municipal institutions nor an enlightendespotism. They have every kind of corruption and good authority, that the confessions of several per-sons accused of crimes could not be taken, because they were confessions made under torture. This is the usual administration of justice. Can you wonder, ther, that a people thus governed by means of foreign forces have been impatient with that Govern-ment, and can you wonder that they would resort to any extremity, that they would look to any resources, rather than continue in their present state? But what is the remedy? The right hon. gentleman, if I understand him right, says advice has been given-namely, that Austrio and France should frame measures, point out how justice should be administered, and how the government should be carrid on. Well, this is all very good advice. But there is one plan better than any of these, and that is that the people should be allowed to settle the law for themselves. (Cheers.)

#### Lord Palmerston said ---

I should hope that, although there will be no war -I trust there will be none-I should hope that these subjects having been taken into consideration by the different Governments of Europe, arrange-ments would be made for the cessation of that ex-

ceptional state of things which now exists by the occupation of the Papal States by Austrian troops on the one hand, and by French troops on the other .-(Cheers.) That is a state of things which has continued long enough. It is a departure from the ordinary state of things. It is not a violation, undoubtedly, of any trenty ; but it is sanctioned by no treaty. It is said as a justification of this, that if these troops in occupation were withdrawn, revolution would break out in the Roman and Neapolitan States. But I would suggest that there is a better remedy for that than foreign occupation. I would suggest a reform of those abuses which have created t-(hear, hear,)-and let those Governments but adopt the advice given them so long ago as 1832, by the five great Powers of Europe-let them reform their system, let them put an end to tyrannical abuses which oppress and exasperate the people, and then there will be no revolution-then the occupation might cease, and the internal tranquillity of the country would be no longer endangered. (Cheers.)

Any comment on these extracts of speeches would be superfluous, since in every word they present the evidences of malice against the Pope and the Papal policy which cannot be mistaken. The revolutionary scheme of England has long since been detected in every Catholic country in Europe; her agents have been expelled from Vicana, driven with infamy from Naples, scouted from Rome and the Dutchies; and in France what is called the Hawker's law (a loi des colnorteurs,) has within the last two years been passed, which punishes with fine and imprisonment the English bible agents who, under the guise of the gospel, heretofore distributed political books, revolutionary tracts, or spurious editions of the Bible amongst the Catholic people of that country. England being thus foiled in the accomplishment of a conspiracy which she had spread through Catholic Europe, by the labor and the expense of forty-three years, she now writhes in an agony of disappointment which even tramples on the decorum of Parliamentary rules, and bursts through the restraints of good breed-

cases in the history of the British Senate .--France and Austria are now in the sole occupation of Italy, and the presence, or advice, or the interference of Great Britain, either in the field or in the councils of these two great powers, is acknowledged by England berself as a position which cannot be gained by her, or conceded by them. England has, therefore, lost all ber former ad intages for mischief in this regard ; discovercel, filled, expelled, she is now reduced to be condition of a mean supplicant at the gates of Paris and Vienna, seeking to keep up her fallen prestige amongst the revolutionists whom she has deceived, and endeavouring to give, through their mutual jealousies, the fatal wound to the to one of their most active, eloquent, patriotic mem-Pope, which her malice after half a century had bers, the Rev. Mr. Curley, as paid to themselves; been unable to inflict. In the last passage of Lord John Russell's speech, the reader must have observed the cheers with which that passage was received. He was annlauded to the echo, when he propounded his own remedy, his own plan, to restore quiet, as he called it, to Naples and Rome. And this plan is to withdraw all troops from these two monarchies, and let the people then frame their own laws, and regulate their own taxes. Yes, this is the English plan for Ferdinand and the Pope. This is the remedy for which English Cabinets and ministers have struggled since the battle of Waterloo. But since it is such a definitive, rational remedy for Italian discontent, why not counsel Russia and Prussia to apply it to Poland ? why not recommend Austria to adopt it in Hungary? why not have applied it in Canada in Papineau's rebellion ? why has not England herself had recourse to it within the last two years in India? why not give her Irish subjects the benefit of this sovereign remedy to adjust their national grievances? This is the one test to prove the sincerity of the advice of the ex-Premier. This is the rule. In fact Lord John Russell lost, since his Durham letter, all claim to the possession of his former mental faculties ; but in the case before us, he has uttered a doctrine which could not be applied to any country in Europe, which is opposed to common sense, which is as plain and as palpable and as sanguinary an encouragement to revolution and plunder, as any speech or writing which has even been published by Mazzini and his confederates, adopted by the League has passed into law." As and which cannot fail to awaken at every court in Europe, a horror against England which will be at once the confirmation of her character, and the unpardonable punishment for her lengthened criminal conduct. When the legislators of a Kingdom openly encourage the violation of laws, which render insecure both the property and the to that policy cannot be deserving of our approval,

Clarendon of old; a Biblical crusade, in an inci-pient form; against the Catholic faith. And, fourthly, who can forget the procession of K osouth y, who can forget the procession class strait officers be replaced by secular officers. It is a secular procession of K osouth y secular officers. tory asserts that this is generally a fatal warning. which Heaven gives before striking that kingdom with signal chastisement. England is now very powerful, but vengeance beyond her strength lies within sight of her shores; and he is a wise man who can say that the sword of the conqueror may not at any time be closed upon her throat, before she can ward off the blow. The moment, it is well known, that England is ousted from her scheme of mischief in Italy, in that moment the revolutionists will abandon their combination of of resistance; and order, and morality, and religion, will resume the peaceful attitude which has been disturbed by the perfidy, the bribery, and infidelity of the well known agents of Great D. W. C. Britain.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The rumour which appeared in the Times of Friday as to the elevation of Doctor Cullen to the College of Cardinals-is, I am informed on good authority, correct. Indeed, it is believed that the only obstacle to his Grace's reservation to this dignity, has for some time been, his great reluctance to accept it. He will it is understood, remain at Rome, attached to the Propaganda-and continue, it is to be hoped, to be that zealous care on Irish Catholic interests all stow over the world, for which while at Rome before he was so honorably distinguished. Dean Kieran, of Dundalk, who has been named as the person likely to be nominated Coadjutor Archbishop of Dublin, is a man of great ability, great learning, and great force of character -- a preacher of striking and carnest elo-quence, a most zealous agent in all the works of religion-and with administrative faculties quite equal, unless all who know him well are much mistaken, to the ardnous exigences of the great position he may be called to .- Cor. Nation.

CATHOLICITY IN ULSTER .- We find by the northern apers that our friends, south and west, are likely to be eclipsed in their good work of forwarding the old creed in Ireland by the great zeal and generosity of the faithful people of Ulster. Armagh, Belfast, Newry Enniskillen, Letterkenny, and Derry City, have each of them already accomplished within a few years what would have been looked upon as impossible at the beginning of this century. They have built, or are just now in process of building, large and com-modious convents, as well for the education of the female youth of our middle classes as for the gratuitous education of the poorer classes of these respec-tive towns and cities. It was reserved, however, for the diocese of St. Columbkill and of his saintlike successor, the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, to give, within one week, two magnificent examples of the returning glory of ancient Catholic Ulster, and this, too, on the historic spots of the old shires of Tyrr-owen (Tyrone) and Tyrr-connell (Donegal), by commencing on Wed-nesday last in Omagh, a new convent for the Loretto Nuns, under the fostering care of the Very Rev. M. O'Kene, and on the Suuday following in Carndonagh (Invishowen), a similar establishment, under the guidance of the zealous and munificent pastor of that remote parish, the Rev. Paul Bradly. We perceive that Father Harbison, of the Redemptorist Convent at Limerick, proceeded from his missionary duties at New Ross, and assisted at both ceremonies .- Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

The Catholic inhabitants of the Lower End of Dundalk, have resolved to erect a new church, the site of which lies between Bridge street and Linenhall street, at the rere of the old Market House. The ground has been purchased, and the good work will be commenced in Spring, with a view of having it completed as soon as possible.

A new Catholic Church is about to be erected in Dandalk.

While the Jesuit Missioners were at New Ross, they were the means of converting several persons from Protestantism.

DEATH OF THE REV. R. J. WOOD, C.C.-It is with regret we announce the death of the Rev. Richard Joseph Wood, of the Metropolitan Church, Marlborough-street. He died on the 14th inst., after a protracted illness, at his mother's residence, 4, Adelaide-Lord John Russell said— From the very first year of the signature of the reaty of 1815 Austria attempted to govern the whole cases in the history of the British Senate.— Interest and bursts through the restraints of good breed-ing, and almost of decency, in the expression of vindictiveness, of which there are few parallel this distinguished young clergyman will throw a cases in the history of the British Senate.— Interest attempted to govern the whole the late Christopher Wood, Esq., merchant, of this city, and at an early age he devoted himself to the sacred ministry, and went through his collegiate course in the Irish College, Rome, under the guidance of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen.

and that our esteemed representative, The U'Do-noghus, for his honest, independent, and fearless conduct, in and out of Parliament, is entitled to the follest approbation and confidence."-Tablet.

JUVENILE PHENIXES .- From the moment the present Government were installed in Downing-street up to the present time there has been no end to the gross exaggerations and palpable falsehoods circu-lated by the Orange press on both sides of the Channel, regarding the state of Ireland, its secret Socie-ties, Ribbon conspiracies, and Heaven knows what besides. But since the appearance of Lord Eglin. ton's Proclamation these calumnies and misstatements have become altogether outrageous and intolerable. No sooner had that precious document appeared than Lying rushed into the market at a considerable premium, and as the Government offered very handsome prices, business to a considerable amount was done, especially in the North and South -in Belfast and Bantry, in Kerry and Kilkeuny.-But, somehow or other, not a living Phænix could be had for love or money in Dublin, where no birds of this feather could be found to flock together. The Government oracle expressed its surprise and disappointment at the absence of these birds from the very spot where one would have imagined they might feather, if not their own, the informers' nests most abundantly. So it was, however; the Phoenizes loved to linger by moonlight in rural glades and ob. scnre sheebeens, but they shunned the city's haunts. What could possibly be the reason of this bucolic prepossession on the part of the naughty birds ?-There was something mysterious, some play within the play of treason, that could not be detected. Suddenly, however, the oracle started from its triped-a huge ink-stand-and, pregnant with inspiration, exclaimed, the police, the police have failed in their duty !- there are entire flocks of Phoenixes probably nestling amongst the trees of the congenial Park, and hovering round the Viceregal Lodge; but the police, the Roman portion of them of course have no eye, no ear, and no knowledge whatever of them. The Jesuits have stopped their cars, as Ulysses of yore did those of his companions, with wax; and bence, they have ears and hear not. At length, how-ever, the Orange Phoenix hunters were in a fair way

of being gratified. A rumor flew like wild-fire through their columns, stating that a brood of Phonixes had been recently seen in the vicinity of Dolphin's-barn bridge. A "gentleman," big with the fate of Cato and of Rome-a gentleman whose name, like his of the Iron Mask, is still wrapped in doubt and mystery, suddenly appeared, and rushed to one of the Police Magistrates of the City, exclaiming, "Eureka! I have found them at last!" It was a memorable day, the anniversary of another plot-the never-to-be-forgotten 5th of November. What a pity that the prayers and thanksgivings especially appointed for that day should have been expunged from the Book of Common Prayer, at the very time when another plot seemed on the point of exposing the nation to a similar fate! But it is time now we should produce the official account of this alarming demonstration. Here it is, as given in the Saunders's News Leiter of Tuesday, in the insisting verba of the General in Chief, who dispatched his scouts on the aforesaid eventful night to reconnoitre the position, and to report the strength of arms, munitions of war and calibre of the Phœnix phalanx :--

METROPOLITAN POLICE.-Chief Inspector's Office, G Division, Castle, Feb. 5, 1859 .- The undermentioned is a copy of a report made by me in reference to persons who were stated to be learning military drill in the neighborhood of the Grand Canal, and since said report was made the boys were cautioned by my order to desist the practice of marching, which caution was adhered to by them, and I have reason to believe that no march has since taken place. November 6th, 1858 .- On the 4th inst., James Magee, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the Head Police Office, sent for Sergeant Cavanagh, of my division, and stated that a gentleman, residing at Dolphin's-barn, had told him (Mr. Magee) that on the night of the 4th inst., about nine o'clock, as he was getting up the high bank from the footway to the carriage-way on the banks of the Canal, near Dolphin's-barnbridge, he saw about twenty men, two of whom were playing fifes : one of the men said, "Here are the police," and another said, "No." He passed on for some distance, when he stooped and heard them drill and going through the military exercise, still playing the fifes. To test the accuracy of this statement I employed Sergeants Hughes and Cavanagh, on last night, and the following is the result :- At the place mentioned they saw eighteen boys, whose ages averaged from about ten and sixteen years, walking some two or three deep along the Canal bank, from Ha-rold's-cross-bridge to Dolphin's-barn-bridge. Seven lphin's-barn-h of them were playing small files. They returned through Cork-street and the Coombe, as far as Newstreet, where they stopped and separated. The Sergeants accompanied them the whole way, they seemed to have no harm in what they were doing, and were a very poor class of boys. DANIEL RYAN, Chief Inspector. In Bantry, a highly respectable farmer was, the other day, arrested, handcuffed, dragged to a felon's cell, and bail refused for his appearance, because he was known to have committed the beinous crime of borrowing a Prayer Book! In Dublin the public and the authorities are thrown into commotion and consternation at the intelligence that a knot of school boys, the majority of them under ten and the rest not sixteen years of age, are playing on fifes and marching to their music, in short, playing at soldiers, as with fear and trembling we confess, it was our wont to do when George the Third was King. This is the drilling and arming, the treason and conspi-racy which the Government organs and their echoes have been trumpetting through the length and breadth of the land ! What an acquisition the eighteen urchin fireaters, who marched to the sound of the reeden fife and the tin trumpet, on the banks of the Grand Canal, on the eventful 5th of November last, would be to la grande armee which the Third Napoleon is about to lead, like his Uncle before him, across the Alps! We have treated this episode in the Irish Rebellion of 1859 in the mock-heroic vein, which at first sight appears most appropriate to it; but when more closely viewed, it is another of those features in Ireland's history that tells so forcibly against the arbitrary system of government which is crushing us and rendering the people unhappy and discontented, whilst it is assorted they are enjoying all the boasted privileges of the British Constitution.—Dublin Telcgraph.

Firstly, the present Sir Robert Peel, when British Envoy in Switzerland, openly and publicly joined the reviews of the free corps, who plundered the convents, threw down the colleges, and banished the priests.

Secondly, Lord Minto, while residing at Rome, had the ignoble son of one of the most ignoble revolutionists of the city to dine with him ! This was Cicerouacchio, a straw and hay factor ! And not only did the son of this Smithfield jobber on that country about the very worst form of godine with the British Minister! but he (Lord vernment that any country ever had. Those who doubt this may consult the various works describing Minto) even had the bust of this man of straw executed by the first sculptor in Rome art, and placed in the hall of the old Cicerouacchio !!

Thirdly, Mr. Bulwer was expelled from Madhe is not content with a superficial view, but he gives you parts of the code of the Roman State, and rid at twenty-four hours' notice, for interfering, or rather urging severe measures, in reference to the religion of Spain, and encouraging, like Lord with anything like justice and freedom. I have I

THE REV. MR. CORLEY IN AMERICA.-The wide world knows the conspicuous part the Mayor Priesthood have always played in the politics of their country; but their campaign against Sadleirism, and their support of the Independent Opposition policy, placed them as politicians in a position before both the friends and enemies of Ireland such as no section of the Irish Church ever before occupied. America appreciates this; and from the illustrious Archbishop of the West down to the humblest Curate in this portion of his See, all will regard the honours paid munificent contributions of their Transatlantic friends a proof-a test of their appreciation of the spirit that pervades Catholic Ireland in favour of the voluntary system. With pride and pleasure we write it, the children of Ireland now reposing with honour and ease under the star-spangled banner are an honour to fatherland, and the most generous contributors to the propagation of the faith. It would be impossible to read the accounts sent home by the Rev. Mr. Curley of the marks of approbation and distinguished honor heaped upon him by the Irish Americans, and seeing these confirmed by such grand demonstrations as we published in our last, without feeling how much ennobled our people are by being removed far, far beyond the influence of the British power. In taking leave of this subject for the present, we need hardly say that we rejuice exceedingly that one so meritorious as is Mr. Curley has met, in his short in-tercourse with the exiled Irish, so much of the feeling that tells when one breathes in the atmosphere of high and honourable men; and, should our words reach any of them, we would assure them that, however highly they complimented their Reverend guest, his has been a course, in the worst of times and in the most trying circumstances, so nobly fearless. enlightened, and patriotic as to merit the esteemmay, the most enthusiastic demonstrations of love and regard from the Irish race, whether at home or abroad .- The Connaught Ranger.

The great meeting at Thurles, in favour of Tenant-right and Parliamentary Reform, having for its basis, "Vote by Ballot," took place on Monday, The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution-That the minimum of justice due to the Irish tenant is that which is contained in the bill of the Tenant League, and that, no matter what measure short of that bill may be sanctioned by the present or any other Government, the country cannot, and should not, be satisfied till the entire measure also " that every day's experience proves more clearly that the only policy whereby Irish interests can be advanced in the British Parliament is that of the Independent Opposition party-that that policy should be the rule of action for every true Irish representative, and to sustain it, the duty of every Irish constituency-that any man assuming to represent this county in Parliament who does not faithfully adhere

THE PHOENIX CLUB PRISONERS .- The Cork Phoenix prisoners will be brought up for trial, with their Kerry associates, at the next Tralee assizes. The Clerk of the Crown has commenced proparations. Mr. O'Hagan will be brought down for the defence.

The election of a representative in Parliament for Trinity College was held on the 11th ult., when Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney General for Ireland, was returned without opposition.

The Lord Lieutenant has contributed £100 for the fund for the purchase of works of art for the Nationul Gallery of Ireland.

Saunder's News-Letter states that Mr. Edwd. Johnstone has been appointed to the office of crown pro-secutor for the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, and Waterford, owing to Mr. George's promotion.

Mr. Wall, Q.O., has been appointed permanent crown prosecutor for the North and South Ridings of Tipperary and the county Kilkenny, in the room of Mr. George, Q.C., appointed solicitor-general. The assizes were to commence in Kilkenny on the 11th inst., before Baron Richards and Judge Hayes.

The Baudon Savings' Bank, which opened only twelve months ago, has already received £8, 766 11s 2d. over its payments, of which sum £9,749 14s. 8d. are lodged in the funds, and the balance £26 16s. 6d. with the treasurer-\$8,776 11s. 2d.

The Examiners have reported that the rules of Parliament have been complied with in the matter of the Bagaalstown and Wexford Railway bill.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MARCH 18, 1859.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION .- We have been informed INTERACTIATE EDUCATION. — We nave been informed that at a preliminary meeting of some influential Oatholics of this city, presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, on Saturday, it was resolved to hold an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the city and county of Oork, on a day to be named, and of which due notice will be given to take measures to obtain a proportionate grant from govern-ment for Catholic intermediate education.-Cork Examiner.

THE REFORM BILL .- So far as Ireland is concerned, the Ballot is absolutely necessary to render the representation of the people real and effective. At present, as a general rule, the representatives from the Irish counties are representatives, not of the people and voters, but of the large landowners ; and to extend the franchise in theory, leaving its exercise as perilous to the humble voter as it is now, would be a fearful bane. Hear what Mr. Sharman Crawford, in reply to an invitation to be present at the Ballot din-

secret ballot for the purposes of voting is the only basis on which freedom of representation can be founded. I have always taken this view of that question, and my view has been practically confirmed by my experience of the result of the large extension of the county occupation franchise in Ireland which was granted by Parliament a few years back. It has tended to produce accumulated corruption and demoralisation, and in many cases has placed a monopuly of the representation in the hands of those great landed proprietors (or their nominees) who possessed means adequate to the enormous expense of conveying such large bodies of forced and unwil-ling voters to the poll, there to violate conscience and duty under the coercive terror of the presence of the landlord or the agent, prepared to record with a black mark the name of the tenant who would dare to disobey the imperious mandate of landlord authority. Such being my experience, I am firmly impressed with the conviction that any regulation or extension of the franchise, however large, under the name of Parliamentary Reform, will prove a snare and an oppression to the unfortunate elector, and a delusion in the expectation of making the House of Commons approach in any degree to a real representation of the people, unless it be accompanied with a well regulated system of vote by ballot."

This comes from one who has had greater experience of electioneering in Iceland and of the conduct of public affairs there than any man living. Mister Bright's Bill, in fact, is valuable, chiefly for its Ballot provision ; its concession of five additional members, although highly acceptable, is not its most im normant characteristic. In one word, the Ballot in fretand is indispensable if the franchise is to be exercised by those to whom Acts of Parliament nominally give it. For those who have taken part or have witnessed an Irish County Election, proof of this would be superfluous. The landlord or his agent and bailiff feading or driving a number of abject tenants, who hardly dare call their souls their own, to the polling booth, where in view of those all-powerful individuals, who stand there list and pencil in hand, they are expected to record their votes without regard to choice or conscience, is a picture that may he seen easily enough any Election season in Ireland. For the benefit of the uninitiated who may be incredulous, we give one illustration which shall not be taken from the South or West of Ireland but from that province where a race one-half Irish the other half Scotch and English, is supposed to enjoy that peculiar feli-city, named "tenant right." Scene the first : County of Down in 1852-General Election. Lord Derby in Office. Candidates : Lord Edwin Hill, Mr. D. S. Ker, and the said Mr. Sharman Crawford. Their claims stand thus : First comes Lord Edwin Hill, son of the potent Marquis of Downshire, owner of a considerable portion of the county, who has no claim to the representation save one (fortunate fellow to have a title so strong l), the fact of his being his father's son. We know from the Cornwallis correspondence what a price the slice of the Downshire election interest, which was disposed of in the nefarious trafficking of 1800, brought; if English money be ever again employed in a similar job, the remnant of the family power in Down, in Newry, in Antrin, and in Carrickfergus may be expected to go high-always provided the Baliot has not, in the meantime, depreciated the value of such property. The next candidate in order is Mr. D. S. Ker, who stands in the fortanate position of being the Downshire protege, sclected to do-with the lordly seion of the illustrious House of Hill-battle against the third candidate .--Mr. Crawford's claims are weak indeed in comparison. He is simply remarkable for being a Protestant landlord well beloved by his numerous and thriving tenantry in Down (who, if time would but withold its heavy linger from him, would hardly look for any remark (h), and for having devoted a long and honorable life consistently and unselfishly to the service of his country. Give the men of Down the Ballot, and it were easy to predict who will be their member; but the Ballot is not a thing in esse, and Mr. Crawford is in a minority at the poll. Scene the Lord Palmersecond : Election in Down, in 1857. ston in office. In the interim Mr. Ker has not turned out quite so true a blue as was expected by his noble Patron. He has even hesitated to believe (tell it not in places where the Marquis of Downshire reign supreme) that it is a sin crying to heaven for vengeance to permit the Irish Catholics to enjoy £30,000 per year to train their priests for their sa cred duties, while the alien church of a miserable minority counts its revenue by millions. Candidates this time are Lord Hill again, Mr. Ker again, and Colonel Ford; but (alas for Mr. Ker !) the third candidate is sheltered by the protecting wing of the Downshires. The result is already guessed. The free and independent voters who in 1852 were driven to the poll in support of Mr. Ker, and in opposition to the popular candidate whose views were theirs. are in 1857 driven as passively to vote against Mr. Ker and for the new Downshire favorite who is assuredly returned. Ex uno disce omnes. Doubtless some exceptions are to be found to this rule-they are excentions. Doubtless several counties there are, where, like the men of the counties of Wexford and Tipperary in the south, and Londonderry in the north, the voters, regardless of the dread of notices to quit and the bailin's frowns, have stood by their man and returned him ; but still county representation is not the reflex of the public opinion in Ireland, it is but a "monopoly in the hands of those great landed proprietors (or their nominees) who possess means adequate to the enormous expense of conveying large bodies of electors to the poll, there to violate conscience and duty under the coercive terror of the Landlord's or agent's presence." Indeed. so great is the effect of landlord terrorism that thinking and honest men hesitate to ask the tenant voters to exercise their franchise according to their consciences and in accordance with their opinions; they fre-quently think the most they should demand is absence from the poll. But the voter is not always able even to withhold his vote; too often is he polled in support of opinions of which his conscience disapproves. This is not a subject which can be supposed to rest in doubt. The Times, in fact, concedes the question ; it admits that the Ballot would transfer the elective power from the landlords, but as an appeal to English prejudices, ands that it would but place it (in Ireland especially) in the hands of the priests. We shall discuss this objection on another occasion -We want the Ballot in order that the neonle may be enabled to put the theory of the law into practice, and we should not be content with it if it transferred the power now exercised by the landlords to any body of men-laics or clerics - other than the people, to whom it of right belongs. The accomplishment of this is a thing worth striving for, and we are sorry to admit that no adequate exertion has yet been made in Ireland to show of what vital importance the Ballot is estermed to be in order to the protection of the voter. No movement has been made worthy the people or the question .- Weekly Register.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER .- On Tuesday morning, the Duchess of Leinster died at Carton, Maynooth. The late Duchess, Charlotte Augusta Stanhope, third daughter of the third Earl of Barrington, was born on the 15th of February, 1793, and, by a strange coincidence, her death occurred on the anniversary of her birth-day, she being ex-actly sixty-six years of age. She was married to his Grace the Duke of Leinster on the 16th June, 1818, by whom she has had six children (four gons and two daughters), four of whom survive her-viz, Charles William Marquis of Kildare, married to a daughter of the Duke of Sutherland; Lady Jane Seymour, married to George W J Repton, Esq., M P

for Warwickshire, and Grandson of the first Earl of

Eldon; Lord Gerald, and Lord Otho Augustus, both unmarried. In answer to Mr. Bland on Thursday, Mr. Disraeli refused to state before the 28th inst., whether any Reform Bill will be introduced for Ireland. The Freeman, however, professes to give a sketch of the Irish measure. Its chief charmeteristics are these: -" In the first place it transers eight members from borough to county constituencies, and next, it eliminates from the counties all the principal towns, thereby taking away the great checks which now exist to territorial domination."

A meeting on the subject of Intermediate Education was recently held in Newry; the requisition seems to have been confined almost entirely to those known, or supposed, to be in favour of mixed Education. Dr. Savage entered a well-timed protest against the supposition that the Catholics of Newry favoured such a system. On the subject of the religion of pauper fondlings the Spectator says :--Galway and its neighbourhood are mainly Cathoic; in the diocese of Tuam the Papists are ninety cightto two of the state Church. On the theory of chances there are certainly large prohabilities in favour of the suppositions that the parents of the foundling child were Catholics. Then, again, if the state claims the child for its Church it ought to pay or the child; but why should it compel the rateayers of Galway-Catholics by such an immense najority-to educate as protestants all the foundlings of the parish? We know nothing of the manner in which Father Doly and the Guardians have asserted their right; but the commissioners seem too quick and harsh in dismissing by a sealed order-a power they possess in reserve-a clergyman for acting so natural a part as giving to a strange child the baptism of the minister's religion-the religion also of the majority of the people. It requires, perhaps, red tape and religious rancour to give to the sweet-est words in the Rible, where Jesus welcomes little children, a tone of harsh authority and defiance, as we can imagine the combatants at both sides steraly roaring out "Suffer little children to come unto me." We quoted on Saturday the opinion of the Daily Vener, to the same effect. We see some hope of the Five Commissioners being brought to their senses. next. -Weekly Register.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, Edenderry Union, held at the Board-room, 12th Feb. 1859, Edward Robinson, Esq., P.L.G., in the chair, registration of two foudling children was brought under discussion. These children were haptised by a Catholic priest, and the certificates of such haptism produced before the Board, the propriety of registering them as Catholics was so apparent that the Board on that occasion did not think it necessary to go to the trouble of passing a formal resoluion on the subject; but, strange to say, a sealed order from the Commissioners to have them registered as Protestants. After a lapse of a fortnight a special meeting was called to reconsider the subject. After considerable discussion, in which the Rev. James Murray, Protestant Chaplain took an active and warm part. The registration entered at the dictation of Mr. Wakely, Esq., was on the motion of Mr. Myles Keon, P.L G., seconded by Mr. Herbert, altered, and the children registered as originally Catholics .- Correspondent of the Nation.

The Wicklow Assizes were to have been opened on he 28th ult., by Baron Richards and Judge Hayes. The 2d of March had been fixed for the opening of he assizes in Wexford.

The Lord Chief Justice and Chief Justice Monazhan were to open the assizes in Naas, on Tuesday, March 8.

The assizes for the Queen's County were to have opened at Maryborough on the 2d inst., before the Lord Chief Justice and Chief Justice Monahan.

We know, save the Cork Examiner, that the enterprising firm of Seymour and Co., of Queenstown, are bout to dispatch from this port, direct to New York, a very large and powerful vessel, the property of the North German Lloyd's Company, and that they offer to emigrants pussages on terms singularly advanta-geous. It is, we believe, also intended that this vessel shall be followed by others, which will constitute a regular line of packets to New York, provided that sufficient encouragement be offered to them-or, in other words, that they gain as much by calling in here as will compensate for the interruption of their journey. One way in which that point would be effectually settled, would be by the obtainment of an American mail from this port. Whether that can be had we cannot venture to pronounce; but the interests of Liverpool and Galway will prove a formidable opposition. The other mode would be by furnishing from Cork such a number of emigrants and amount of cargo as would make the project pay. Emigration has, happily, in our opinion, much diminished of late; yet there is constantly leaving this port a number of persons to whom a direct transmission to the American shore, saving them from the misfortune of the South; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod; the a stay in Liverpool, would be a blessing of the ut- Reformed Presbyterian General Synod ; and perbaps most importance.

It is with much pleasure, says the Cork Examiner, is Provinces of America, we have offshoots of all that we find ourselves able to state that the works the divisions of Scotland, the Established church, the of this long-delayed undertaking, the Cork and Youghal Railway, have been at length resumed, and that the entire of the main line from Cork to Youghal after various efforts to mnite the bodies that have is expected to be finished and open for traffic in a vear.

The government inspector has passed that portion of the railway between Lisbellaw and Enniskillen, thus completing the railway communication between Dublin and Derry.

The Tipperary Advocate says :- The contract for the extension of the Castle Connell railway line to t Killaloe has been taken by Mr. John Pagnell, and asking their parliament to give them synodical powthe work will be commenced immediately. It is ex-ler? It does not occur to him that in order to have pected the line will be open to Birdhill by September. any unity all they must lean on something, and when in government contracts, as lobby agent; petitioners The Kilkenny Journal says that a poor lunatic | they broke away from the Holy See it became a matnamed M'Grath died a few days since in the Kilkenny city prison, under singular circumstances. For fourteen days he refused partaking of any food, till at length he succumbed to sheer starvation.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday the Earl of Erne, chairman of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, obtained £300 damages against John Grey Vesey Porter, for an alleged libel in a pamphlet written by the latter.

We are sure, says the Downpatrick Recorder, that the people of this town and the surrounding district will be glad to hear that the establishment of a Downpatrick Horticultural Society has been resolved upon. A committe has been formed for the purpose, and a meeting will be held in the Assembly-room furtherest from Kenton and near to the flath Heater this day work, to make arrangements for an exhibi-next to Byre joining the stable close to the earl shot tion here of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, in autumn | and not far from the Bern and thrashing Machine

#### GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. Reed, late of the Portsmouth Dockyard, in a recent survey of the state of the navy, represented its strength as follows :- Line-of-battle ships, 51 ; blockships, 9; frigates, 28; corvettes, 10; mailer corvettes, 8; mortar frigates, 4; floating batteries, 8; sloops, 27; gunvessels, 26; gunboats, 163;total, 337. After these vessels there follow no fewer than 75 steamers, propelled by paddles-a machinery gone rather out of fashion, but which is, nevertheless, considered by Sir Howard Douglass as possessing not only utility, but, possibly, even cer-tain advantages. To complete the tale we have 201 sailing vessels of war, making an aggregate of 613 fighting ships, bearing 15,140 guns, and carrying among them engines of nearly 100,000 horse power.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN .- At a short distance from Newcastle to the westward, the attention of persons travelling by the Scotswood-road, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, is struck by the large mass of buildings, partly eracted and partly in progress of crection, adjoining the Elswick engine works, and thence extending custwards towards Newcastls. The new buildings, which seem to have risen "as if by the magic of the enchanter's wand," so rapid has been their progress, have their north side running parallel with, and closely adjoining the railway, and they would seem as if laid out to occupy the whole space between the railway and the river Tyne. Although much reserve is maintained on the subject, in correspondence with the Governor of Malta to asthere is no doubt that these extensive works are erected for the purpose of manufacturing the new description of ordnance invented by our distinguished townsman, Mr. W. G. Armstrong, and which has lately occupied so much attention. From the constant allusion to this subject in the London journals, a conviction seems to prevail that the introduction of these rifled breech-loading gans will form a new era in warfare. They are said to collipse all present forms of artillery in range, accuracy, strength, lightness, and durability. We hear of shells having been thrown nearly 54 miles with one of these guns, weighing not much more than a common field piece, and a shot is stated to have been propelled by the same gun through a solid block of oak timber 9 feet thick at a distance of 800 yards. The shell, with the mode of exploding it, seems, from all accounts, to be as novel as the gun, and to possess the most terrible efficiency. In reference to the question of national defences, naval and military men unanimously admit that no invading force could effect a landing if opposed by such guns, and as regards the question of manning the navy, it is understood that the adoption of these gans will greatly reduce the required number of hands. We, therefore, gladly infer from the rise of the new works at Elswick that the Government have taken up this subject in the manner its importance deserves. The Tyne has ever been foremost in supplying tars to man our navy, may it prove equally conspicuous in furnishing guns for them to fight with .- Newcastle Guardian The Town Council of Nottingham has granted a site in the Arboretum for a statue to the late Fergus O'Connor. The Nottingham Journal protests very warmly against this concession. The Bishop of Northampton has returned from Rome. Dr. Manning is expected in ten days. It is curious to observe the care with which " publicity," to adopt Montalembert's phrase, is avoided, as to any fact which appears to favor the Catholic religion .pound the motives which induced him to change the Anglican for the Roman faith." This has gone the people ought to know that of fifty such converts forty-nine were to the Roman Church. This was a they are on the side of the Catbolic Church, are not anticipated. Mr. Albert Smith has, no doubt, receivfact has disappeared, not from the real world, but If the suppressio veri is allowable, why not go a step farther ?- Weekly Register. FROM BAD TO WORSE.—The Rev. A. M. Creery, of Trinity College, Dublin, and until lately Curate of Margaretting, Essex, preached in two Unitarian cha-pels, London, on Suuday last.—Inquirer (Unitarian.) and protect his numerons wives." Mormonism, Spiritualism, divorces and common schools are all operating powerfully on our free and happy country.—Catholic Telegraph.

THE CONFESSIONAL .- On Saturday, at the Marylebone vestry, a memorial was unanimously adopted to the Queen, praying her Majesty, as the Head of the Church of England, to exercise her authority in staying the attempt to introduce the confessional and other Romanising doctrines into the practices of the Reformed Church; and that, in the event of the law being insufficient at present to stop these innovations, her Majesey will direct her Min sters to introduce a measure into Parliament calculated effectually to put a stop to the same .- Standard.

PROTESTANT UNITY .- There are few persons aware of the number of parts into which the great Presby-ter an family is divided. A simple commeration of them, as they exist in the United States, will be interesting to many. We have in the Unites States the General Assembly, Old School; the General Assembly, New School ; the Cumberland Presbyterians; the United (Knoxville) Synod ; the Free Presbyterian church, an offshoot from our General Assembly after its conservative action on the Slavery question in 1845; the Associate Synod ; the Associate Reformed General Synod; the Associate Reformed Synod of a few smaller fragmentary bodies. Then in the Brit-

Free church, the United Presbyterian church, and some of the smaller fragments that have remained successfully seceded from the establishment .- Richmond Central Presbyterian.

A correspondent of the Guardian, who wishes to show that the "supremacy of the Crown over the colonial Bishops," which he wishes to maintain, acaas only that they shall have nothing to do with the Pope, asks the pertinent question, Are not the Churchmen of Sydney relying on a broken reed in ter of secessity to lean on the State.

Sidney Smith, writing to Lady Holland at the time of the Beform [51], 1801, says :- "I met John Russel at Exeter. The people along the road were much disappointed at his smallness. I told them by was much larger before the bill was thrown out, but was reduced by excessive anxiety about the people. This brought tears into their eyes."

A FULL ADDRESS. - A literary curiosity passed through a rural post-office in Northumberland the other day, in the shape of a letter bearing the following elaborate address :-" For the Oirl at the Hetheryshank near the Cow Gate near the Toil to a Slatyford Newcastle on Type on that side of the Lord

MILITARY HORSERS TO CATHOLDS PROCESSIONS Mr. Griffiths asked whether my order no conther for a ony authority at home or at Malta is in exist needs quiring the troops of the garrison to others the Hast or whether there is any such order to sature the Archieshop of Malta or any other Cathelic digeitary. by the operation of which such solute is not lead h him while corrying or accompanying the Hot in public procession. Sir E 0. Lytton, - In survey to the first part of my han, friend's question, I have to say that there is no such order as that to which has alludes emanating from any authority at long-I believe there are old generican orders at Value op which the flort was to be entered but all such options are superseded by a circle and the definite detail doub d'and of offere in June, 1833, and address ! command of stations at command of stations at the dependencies or to lorseness of morals. The social state of a town colonies. It restricts the part which had hitherto cannot but he excessively make day where commerce prevailed as to militacy houses prid to Catholic coremonials. It forbids the troove to take any part in religious processions or coremonies, but sentries are ordered to salute processions as they pass, and guards are to turn out and solute them, but not to remain under arms, nor to await their return. Noth- Aspatia to more than one popular Perichs or where ing in that circular refere to soluting the Host, and a mon of tastes as yet unturned in wick duess -at clear that such military solute was not init is qu' tended be a compution of any Catholic tenet or two only an evidence of that protection sympton EX<sup>11</sup> and re . t. in Malta at least, by the terms of the cay stion, the Sovereign transferd to observe ! Joward as a ligious soutiments and the religious establishment of the community. (Rear, hear) I am certain clearly whether there is any misconception to the relative effect of the old garrison orders and [ Lord Hill's circular. I do not speak with any great certainty, but I was informed the other day here Camolic friend of mine of great embassion, attached to of the peculiar rank which he holds in the island, Inthe time of the knights he was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. John He had precedence in rank after the Grand Master or Sovereign Prince, and now he is only second in rank to the representative of the British Sovereign. The military compliment has been paid to him ever since the capitulation, and was, in fact, agreed to at the time of the capitulation. That the House may see how little the salute has to do with his occlesiastical character, the order runs that he is to have the same honors as are given to a brigadier-general. In point of fact, I am told it is only on a few occasions -once a-year or so-that the Archbishop does accompany the Host, and it is not because he is carrying the Host that he is caluted, but solely because he is entitled to the honor where ever he appears. (Hear.)

How PROTESTANTISM CIVILISES THE RED MAN .--- The Minnesota papers say that the Indians in that part of the country are being rapidly civilised, all those in the neighborhood of the settlements drinking whisky, chewing tobacco, lying, stealing and swearing equal to white men ; and the other day a young squaw committed suicide by hanging herselt on a tree, on account of disappointment in love.

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THE MEANEST MAN ON RECORD .- The newspapers are frequently called upon to relate instances of extraordinary meanness, but we think the meanest man on record lives in Buffalo. According to the Courier, of that place, he lately compelled the Sheriff who held an execution in his favour, to lery on a small monument which had been ordered by his unfortunate debtor to be placed over the grave of a little child he had recently buried ? The sheriff remonstrated, but was threatened with prosecution unless he performed his unpleasent duty, and to one else in Buffalo being mean enough to bid on it, the contemptible Shylock bought it himself. A little monument of a little child, with the names of the parents and their offspring upon it-the figure of a dog, the emblem of fidelity, in an attitude of repose surmounting it-was bought by this thing in human form ! -Give us his name.

YANKEE MORALS AT WASHINGTON .- The elements of wickedness that are gathered and combined at the city of Washington during the winter, and that are allowed free access to, and operation within, whatever calls itself society there, are undoubtedly unpacalleled on this continent elsewhere. A great number of men, from different parts of the country, most of them with no strong or controlling sense of moral obligations or religions responsibilities, without even the ordinary social and family ties which elsewhere surround them to put restraint upon their conduct while there, are convened each session by the meeting of Congress. With them come also great numbers of men who live by their wits, as political managers, as speculators interested Congressional favors, &c .- who find it for their interest, as it is in addition for the gratification of their own depraved appetites, to minister to the passions and lusts of those by whose favor they live. Meantine, there is no paramount and permanent public sentiment to put its constraint upon the action of any one. Such a thing is indeed an impossibility in a city whose population is aggregated so loosely, and held together for so short a time; and, therefore as long as men keep within the pulpeble limits of the law, or do not grossly and outrograndy overstep these, they may do pretty much what they will -Gambling houses, drinking saleons, and manifold fifthy or fashiounble resorts of licenticas indulgence, are therefore universally understored and administed to exist at Washiegton. The hards are frequented, I the winter through, by male and female solventi rers and sharpers, from all pasts of the country; and a tmore absolute mixing up of maidenly women and courte-and, of decent men and proffice comps, of every degree, and under every award diagnize, even backly be inergined, that is particular angular, our backly be inergined, that is particular almost any day in the diving or appear is an of second those growthand crowded caravasseries. The very atrusphere, too, full of political excitement, of party in-20 5, of schemes for plunder, of maneuving and the guilty of schemes for plungles, of that scaving and dislomany, in which there evalues of people live-the runner that are starting as doe them all the time of this or that successful states in the part of isome Presidential aspirant, of this or that containtice or stratugeta, which is destined to effect the next elections must secondly dely the adjourned on and stimulation of the minimum rescaled in the political in-tweeds, and by successful or as successful analogement and chickness, tends directly and possestilly or useful industry hardly exists, at least among the influential classes, and where, at a fishionable "soirce" or "reception," a young bride fresh from the country may sit next a woman blacing with jewels, who has the reputation of having been the least in its grosser and more defiant to runs-- is engirt by a circle of genteel scoundrets, some of them in Coogress and more of them out of it, who know how to utter the vilest continents in forms the most sugary, and who do the very vilest deeds with an easy sparkle and dash of manner that makes them look like mancent regreation - N. Y. Independent.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN NEW YORK -The New You's Express is finding fault with the New

The assizes the King's County were to have een opened at Tullamore on Monday, Feb. 28. The Westmeath assizes were to have commenced

it Mullingar on Friday, Feb. 25.

The Carlow assizes were to have been opened on Friday, March 4.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A LARGE VESSEL .- Intellizence reached Liverpool, on Wednesday, from Galway, to the effect that a mast, supposed from a arge vessel, having five bodies lashed to it, had been cast ashore on the Connemara coast. The bodies were those of two ladies and three gentlemen. Large manuities of wreck are daily coming on shore, and ieces of boxes, trunks, &c., are being continually licked up. The general opinion is that a large vesse has cone down off the Irish coast, during the recent leavy weather,

A correspondent of the Dublin Nation, writing over the signature " A Mere Carate," makes the following timely and indeed valuable comments upon the invariable results of "mixed marriages :"-

"Really, Mr. Editor, it is time that Catholics in these countries would begin to view these mixed narriages in their proper light. If hoarded wealth, broad acres, a well furnished home, and a position in society, were the only items to be regarded in the marriage-contract, a rich Protestant-and for the matter of that, a rich Mussulman-might make an admirable husband. But these are only the furniture of the outer vestibule of the temple. A Protestant and Catholic may enter it-and often have entered it -with united hands and hearts and richly painted hoves ; but experience shows that it is soon strewn with broken affections and divided interests. They are united together to love and support each other in the battle of life; but they do not kneel to worship truths; but, with one half of the family circle imbu- | announced :--" Dr. Manning is preaching every Saned with religious opinions which the other half think | day at the church of San Carlo, in the Cozo, at rank supersition, it is impossible for them to fulfil Rome, to a very numerous congregation of Protes-the great end of the married life. The pleasing tunts, who crowd to bear the cx-Archdeacon cxspectacle of the father kneeling with his children and wife to address the common Father in one united prayer of thanksgiving and supplication-the mode round of the London press, with the significant omisof worship suggested by the voice of nature itself in sion of the words we have given in Italics, by which, the elder ages — is never witnessed in that household; of course, the passage is made unmeaning. We have and thus is riven that strongest link that binds the noticed a similar change in Mr. Albert Smith's locmembers of the family together; and coldness and tures on China. At first he said that no doubt Chidisunion take possession where nature intended that namen might be converted to Christianity but that union and affection should be acknowledged heirs .-But it requires no words of mine to show what experience so amply proves-that in nine-tenths of these simple statement of fact. We were sure, however, marriages the life-long happiness of both parties is that the fact would soon be burked. Facts, when bariered for a mess of pollage -that peace and comfort fly the domestic hearth, where it was believed at , what John Ball wants. The matter has ended as we first they would preside like household goods, for ever. And then the spiritual-but I have said coough be- ed a strong caution, we wish we knew from whom : fore on that view of the matter; enough to prove he that as it may, the result is that the unpleasant that the Church has wisely set her face against these ill-assorted unions. Indeed, she leaves nothing un- from Mr. Smith's exhibition-room. Would it not be tried to show us her utter abhorrence and detesta- well that he should have a hint to say that China tion of them. Even where she places no obstacles has seen Protestant conversions and Protestant marto prevent them, she does not require her minister to tyrs by the thousand every year for the last century ? be present at their celebration. Nay, if he do attend, she will not allow him to wear stole or surplice, to perform the ceremony within her temple, to pronounce her parting benison on the authals, or to do Trinity College, Dublin, and until lately Curate of anything that would mark him out as her authorised Margaretting, Essex, preached in two Unitarian chaanything that would mark him out as her authorised representative.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Town Mission, on Monday night, the Rev. G. Curnock, in remarking upon the ignorance of spiritual things, even among classes disposed to be religions, instanced a man who put by his wedding-cont in order that he might not be found at last without a "wedding garment;" another who fetched a minister to a dying woman, saying that they had searched the Prayer book through for the service for the dead and could not find it .- Liverpool Courier.

Child murders and suicides are very prevalent this month. Three cases of infanticide were investigated by one coroner on Thursday.

#### UNITED STATES.

Mrs. C. H. Dall, wife of the Unitarian Missionary in India, preached and lectured in Haverhill, Mass, on Sunday last, and with so much acceptance, that the services in a very beautiful and impressive manner, and delivered a discourse of great interest, com- own offspring, and he on his own part took kindly pact with thought expressed in choice and elegant language. Her lecture upon the Education of Women was an elaborate and very interesting one, show- led (as they supposed) that their cat was the dam of Both her sermon and lecture were listened to by large congregations, and but one sentiment respectly interesting, and profitable, and calculated to do not part with it for five hundred. That the case good.

sent divorce laws. Mormon polygamy is better; for that, at least, compels the husband to provide for and protect his numerous wives."

Container schools, pardon mesticurs, we should say Gratathar schools. The Childrens' Aid Society has ested a report of its proceedings, and asserts that a cast many of the children in New York of from five the Obrech at Molta, that in point of practice and in fifteen years do not attend any releval; and the The Control at article that in point of printice and in more in years no nor attend any chemicitation in entrying or accompanying the flost, and meither may not be the best thing in the world after all, - himself nor the Host has been soluted. With regard has the Triflage that long since suggested this to the second part of the question, there is no order headst, and others had followed bout passifile equils, to salute any other ecclosiastical dignitury at Malta, Ind vite looked for even a suspicious word from except the Archibishop. That solute is rendered not Erist as Brooks. The Government scheols, which so much on account of his ecclesistical character as the part with both the data the solution of his ecclesistical character as the solution and here the solution with the solution of the solution of his ecclesistical character as the solution and here the solution and here the solution of here there the sol cost more each year than the whole income of a Pope, show but 40,000 populs. They have in mey, teachers, paid officers, liberries fall of anti-tratholic books, and the Protestant Bible. But they have not he confidence of the people, and they do in a receive the clubbren of the people, The Clubbrens Asi Soelety will show that the Government schools have not the confidence of the class for whom they were designed. They do not educate the poor, then why maintain them? The Catholics have es abilided their own schools and educated several thousand ebildren, and in ten years time will educate fifty thousand. The poor have confidence in their schools although their buildings are not palaces, although school books are not scattered like water, nor changed monthly for some publisher's profit.

> ANTI-POPERY LECTURING .- The following pointed little paragraph we find in the Washington States --The business of Anti-Popery lecturing has been entirely (in the popular expression of the day) " playd out" in the United States :- " A man representing imself as an apostate Roman Catholic priest is now lecturing in Norfolk, on Nuns, Jusuits, and Sisters of Mercy. A few nights ago, in the course of one of his lectures, he commenced traducing the Sisters of Mercy, whereupon more than half of his audience, remembering the services of these ladies during the yellow fever there, rose up and left the room. The whole audience ought to have done so."

A FUNNY SELL - Doctors are very wise men sometimes. This fact is fully illustrated by the following from the Bedford Mercury : - In a certain fiourishing village down-castward, where flourishes a literary institution, a gentleman took one of a family of infant puppies, and gaining entrance into a gentleman's house before the folky were wide awake enough to know what he was about, chucked the little creature I feel moved to make mention of it. She conducted among a litter of kittens of like tender age. Puss made no distinction between the stranger and her and confidingly to his new nurse. Great was the astonishment of the household when it was discovering great study and research in the preparation of it. a puppy. The news of so portentous a birth spread over the town like wildfire. People came in flocks to see the sight. The possessor was offered five doling them found utterance, viz. : that they were deep- lars for the little monster, but declared he would might not fail of due authentication, two physicians Judge Test, of Indiana, in giving his opinion in a divorce case recently before him, said: "The advo-cates of Free Love could not ask the enactment of a cates of Free Love could not ask the enactment of a ly a puppy, having all the characteristics of the dog race, cacept the paws! Those were pronounced to resemble cat's claws. The perpetrator of the joke could not held in any longer. The cat was out of

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .--MARCH-18,-1859.

# The True Witness. AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BYERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES POE GEORGE E. CLEBK, EDITOB AND PROPRIETOR,

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The problem of "war or peace" remains still unsolved; but from the great military preparations being made by the French Government, and the hostile tone of the press, war would seem to be inevitable in the Spring. Sardinia wants to fight apparently, and perhaps may yet get more fighting than she likes. The spirit of the Germanic races is fully aroused, and, as in 1813, is proud and defiant. The British Government is still exerting itself to prevent a rupture ; but it also is increasing its armaments, and reinforcing its fleets.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the Legislative Council on the 11th inst. the McLean Divorce Bill was read a third time, only five members voting against it ; and that in an assembly composed largely of Catholics, or fellows who call themselves Catholics!

In the Legislative Assembly the proceedings have been chiefly confined to the discussion of the Tariff. Petitions in favor of "Freedom of Education" have been sent in from all parts of the country. M. Cimon has given notice of his intion to move upon the introduction of the Mc-Lean Divorce Bill-that in passing such a Bill, the House would destroy in marriage the two characteristics of unity and indissolubility which are the essential safeguards of morality and the Family.

AN ORANGE DEMONSTRATION .- Provoked by the excellent regulations of the Police Commissioners of Toronto to exclude all members of "secret politico-religious societies," without distinction, from the Police force, the Orangemen of Toronto had a great gathering on Thursday the 24th ult., to make known their wrongs to the world at large, and to hurl defiance in the teeth of their enemies. These exhibitions of impotent malice will we think do good; as they must have the effect of convincing all good citizens of their duty to discountenance in Canada the formation of a party which sets itself above the State, and which openly defies the supremacy of the law. The Chair was taken by Mr. II. Cameron who was received with vociferous cheers. He addressed the meeting at considerable length; dwelling much on the loyalty of Orangemen to "crown and altar"-though what he meant by the latter phrase we are at a loss to discover; and delivering himself of an inordinate quantity of fustian about the " Protestant Faith." Mr. Nassau C. Gowan came next, who boasted that " he had gone from the Alpha to the Omega of the Orange Society" and therefore ought to know something about it. He pointed out as a fact " patent to every one" that the present "Government of this Province was partly due to the Order"--- a fact certainly not very creditable to the members of that Govern- | practice. In this instance at all events, "evanment; and indignantly asked "how long a few autocrats should be allowed to put their beels upon their loyal heads"? Of the sentiments of his Order, to which our present government owes its existence, and which in return it so extensively patronises, the following extracts from Orange (Jowan's harangue will convey some notion .---Speaking of the Catholic Church he observed :--

and if even the worst came to members-. the worst the Orangemen would romember ' No Surrender.' That he felt assured they would do, bravely, and if necessary to the very death, rather than be robbed of the privileges and immunities to which they were entitled."

What "immunities" they are, that Orangeism claims, the slaughtered corpses of hundreds and thousands of the unhappy Catholics of Irelane, and the blackened ruins of Catholic chapels, burnt by the hands of Orange incendiaries, do but too plainly tell; but why should they be allowed to claim those "immunities" in Canada? Can not these gentry see, that as Orangemen, that in their capacity of members of a "secret" society, unknown to the State, they can have no rights, no privileges, no " immunities" whatsoever ? By contracting secret, and extra legal obligations, binding themselves by oath to the performance of those unknown duties, they forfeit, and justly forfeit, many even of those political privileges to which citizens not so bound, are legally entitled. They are setting up an "imperium in imperio;" they boast that they number 100,000; they more than hint their determination to appeal to the sword as unpire be-(wixt them and the legal authorities; they taunt the Government with being the creature of their Order; and they have the insolence to expect that to them, the sworn enemies of Catholics, shall be entrusted a portion of the administration of the laws, as betwixt themselves, and the objects of their undying hatred, and relentless persecution ! And they claim this as a right forsooth ! as a privilege, as an "immunity," to which, as Orangemen, numbering 100,000 in their ranks, they are entitled ! They claim that for them the hands of the Avenger of Blood shall

be manacled, and that the Papists of Canada be given over to them for a prey ! This, divested of the verbiage in which the speakers at the Orange gathering indulged themselves, is the plain English of their clamor for "rights, privileges" and " immunities."

The question then as to Orangeism simply resolves into this. Is Canada henceforward to be governed by the Orangemen, or by the legal and constitutional authorities ? This is a grave question; one in which every honest citizen is interested; and it were well therefore that it should

secret conspirators, composed in great part of not to malign and stab in the dark. But then knavish tradesmen, rowdy ruffians, and the very neither were you at liberty, according to the dregs of society, are to control the destinies of laws both of honor and of Christian morality---to their fair land; to taint with their foul breath our | publish their statements to the world. You had free atmosphere ; and to blight the future of Ca- | no right to bring a charge against a fellow-citinada, as they have blighted the past of Ireland. zen upon such an authority; and until you give If, as we suppose they are, Catholics are pre- up the names of your informants you, and you pared to answer in the negative-then should only, are both legally and morally responsible for they also be prepared to enforce upon their re- the truth of the accusations made in your columns presentatives and their rulers, the duiy of dis- against Mr. M'Gee. If the laws laid down for countenancing all " secret politico-religious" 50- its own guidance by the Colonist were generally cieties, as the curse of every country where they to obtain amongst journalists, no man's honor or have obtained a footing.

versy with the TRUE WITNESS upon a simple question of fact-as to whether Mr. M'Gee, as stated publicly in the columns of the Colonist, has, or has not been aiding in the formation of " secret" societies in Canada—has greatly shaken our former opinion in the good faith, and gentlemanly feelings of our Toronto cotemporary.

That journal, we say, having made a most positive and damaging accusation against Mr. M'-Gee, and the truth of that accusation having been denied by the aggrieved party-was in honor bound to do one of two things; either to make good his accusation, by giving to the world the authority on which he had made it; or failing m this, to acknowledge his error, and to retract .---To the Christian, to the gentleman, there could be no other mode of procedure open; and we naturally expected therefore, that, in reply to Mr. M'Gee's letter denying the charges made against him in the Colonist, the latter would at once have boldly stated his authority for accusing Mr. M'Gee of aiding and encouraging the formation of "secret" societies in this country .---Instead of this however, in the Colonist of the 7th inst., we find the following paragraph; in which we are at a loss to know whether the writer's contempt for the known laws of honor and morality, or his ignorance of those laws, is the more remarkable :—

" The True Witness thinks we ought to retract our charge against Mr. M'Gee, unless we can prove it thoroughly"-[and so are we bound, does every honest man, whether Catholic or Protestant.] "The only thing we have said that can be retracted is, that the existence of such societies and Mr. M'Gee's connexion with them was known beyond denial. Their existence the True Witness proves abundantly. As for Mr. M'Gee's connexion with them, we only knew it on the information and assurance of others; but these others are thoroughly reliable, honorable men, inter-ested like the *True Witness*, in concealing rather than publishing an unwelcome truth."

Well then, Mr. Colonist, your course, if you expect to be considered or treated by your cotemporaries as an honest man, is clear before you. Publish the names of the "thoroughly reliable honorable men" upon whose "information and assurance" you made a charge seriously affecting Mr. M'Gee's honor and Christian character; and one which, could it be thoroughly proved, would for ever ruin him amongst the respectable portion of his fellow-countrymen and coreligionbe speedily settled. It is for Catholics to answer ists. But perhaps you will say that you are not it; it is for them to say whether they will sub- at liberty to give up the names of your informmit to the foul yoke beneath which the people of ants; that they are cowards, and dare not meet Ireland have long groaned; whether a band of in the broad light of day, him whom they fear reputation would be safe; and therefore is it that every editor-being a gentleman-before making

We will now pass to another late instance of Evangelical Morality."

The culprit in this instance is a hardened and abandoned offender; one in whom we do not expect to find the sentiments of either a Christian or a gentleman; in a word-he is an "evangelical" Judge in New Brunswick, rejoicing in the name of Wilmot, and of whose proceedings we glean the following details from our evangelical cotemporary, the Montreal Witness.

This Judge Wilmot, a Methodist it appears, taking part in an anti-Catholic or " Swaddling" meeting lately held in St. Johns, regaled his au dience with a highly spiced story about the Priest of Miramichi; and how the said Romish priest had cruelly beaten a young man for reading the Scriptures. This story the Hon. Judge related upon the authority, as he pretended, of the young man himself, who had become a convert to the Holy Protesting or Denying Faith.

Upon this, the Rev. Mr. Egan, of Miramichi, the Priest alluded to, justly offended at the manner in which he had been attacked in public, publicly denied the charge, and called upon his caluminator for proof. Of course, as with the Toronto Colonist, no proof was forthcoming .-The honorable slanderer contenting himself with reiterating his slanders upon the very next occasion that presented itself; still sheltering himself behind the back of the young convert; but declining to enter into any examination of the alleged details. In the words of the Montreal Witness, "The Judge"-who publicly repeated, and assisted in giving circulation to, a very serious charge against a Romish Priest-" very properly declined a controversy, feeling that he was under no obligation to prove Power's"-the pretended convert's-" statements, which might, or might not be true."- Witness, 12th inst.

We call attention to this singular illustration of evangelical morality. A person in a high official situation hears a story strongly prejudicial to the character of his neighbor-which story he recognises "may, or may not be, truc." And this calumnious story which for any thing he knows to the contrary may be a malicious lie, he feels himself at liberty to publish and circulate; but does not feel hunself obliged either to substantiate, or to retract, when called upon so to do by the aggrieved party. This may be the moral code that obtains amongst Methodists; and it is lauded as "highly proper" by the Montreal Witness; but amongst gentlemen, whether Catholics or Protestants, and indeed amongst all honest persons not being regenerate or " evangelical," the retailer of a slander-" which may, or may not be true"-that is an accusation of whose truth he who retails it is not firmly convinced by strong proof-is to all intents and purposes as had as, if not worse than, the original author of the lie; upon the universally admitted principle "that the receiver is as bad as the thief." According to the Montreal Witness, however, the Judge who publicly repeated a serious charge against a priest, of the truth of which he was not convinced-was only " contending for truth and righteousness !"- Watness, 12th in-The Witness also cites the action of the Judge as illustrative of "that freedom of speech which Protestantism delights to uphold." In this there is some truth; for the "freedom of speech" for which "evangelical" Protestants contend, and which they "delight to uphold," is freedom from the restraints imposed by the natural law, as well as by positive or revealed law, upon the tongue of the liar and slanderer ; " freedom" from the obligation to speak the truth in charity; "freedom" from the restraints of honor, honesty and Christianity. The liberty they contend for, is liberty to assail the character of their Romish neighbors with impunity; and license to invent and circulate any amount of slander against Popish priests, without being under any obligation either to substantiate their charges by proof, when called upon to do so-or else to retract them.

the sons of Old France shall forget their mother torgue, the songs and traditions of the old fatherland, or cease to take pride in their national origin. God forbid too, that the sons of Irishmen should ever so far degenerate from their noble ancestors, as to be indifferent to the land where their forefathers sleep in peace, and where so many of those forefathers have suffered martyrdom for the faith once delivered to them by St. Patrick; or that they should cease to hail with joy, and with holy pride, the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint. All these holy memories would we cherish, both for French and Irish : but we would still exhort both to remember that they have a common mother, who has the first claims on their affections; to remember that they are alike children of one Catholic and Apostolic Church; and remembering this, to lay aside all sectional jealousies, to discard all occasions of strife, and to live together as it behoveth the children of one mother to live. Be Irishmen. be Scotchmen, be French Canadians, or what you will; but do not forget that you are, above all, Catholics; that the Church is your mother; her friends your friends; and her enemies, always and everywhere, your enemies.

Believing in the necessity then of union betwixt Catholics of all races, and always respecting and honoring the national feelings both of French and Irish, we cannot recognise that either has in this country any peculiar interests in which the other does not share. We do not believe that, abstraction made of the religious element. there is any Irish interest as distinct from the interests of French Catholics, or Scotch Catholics, or of any other class of the Catholic community; and we think that he who would seek to isolate the Irish in Canada from the rest of their co-religionists by persuading them that there was a distinctive Irish policy, or Irish interest, which it behaved them to pursue, would be doing but poor service either to French or Irish. In this sense only have we exposed ourselves to the reproach of being deficient in a "cordial Irishism."

But remembering what Ireland has done for the faith, and-if we may be pardoned the egotism-remembering that it is to the missionary labors of that land that the convert from Protestantism to Catholicity owes, under God, his birth from darkness unto light ; remembering that Ireland has been, in the hands of God, the means by which, during the long dreary night of apostacy, the torch of the faith has been kept ever burning in the British Isles—cold we say and ungrateful should we be, did not our hearts yearn towards Ireland, and the children of Irish mothers. They may have their faults even as other men have; and Irishmen would be the first to laugh in his face who should attempt to blarney them by denying it; but their virtues, their unwavering fidelity to the Catholic cause even in the worst of times, their generous enthusiasm for their religion, and their noble self-imposed sacrifices for every good work, must endear them to every true Catholic, no matter of what origin ; but especialy to him who having been brought up an alien from his mother's house, owes to those virtues, to that fidelity, to that enthusiasm and to those sacrifices, the happiness of being their fellow worshipper in the One Holy Catholic Church. And it is precisely because we do take a lively interest in the honor and happiness of the Irish in Canada, that we will not consent to hold them up as an "alien" race in this country ; having an interest and a policy different from, or opposed to, the interests and the policy of the other races of whom its Catholic population is composed. We regret-deeply regret-that there should be any, the slightest appearance even, of coldness betwixt the Canadian Freeman and the TRUE WITNESS; and it shall not be our fault if that misunderstanding continues. We declare, therefore, once for all, that our ambition is to make the TRUE WITNESS a Catholic journal : advocating Catholic interests, or interests common to all Catholics, without discrimination of national origin; and wishing our Toronto cotemporary a long and prosperous career in the advocacy of the same cause, we would beg him to lay aside all doubts as to our warmest sympathies with his generous efforts to ameliorate the social and political condition of his fellow-countrymen in Upper Canada. But if there must be a jealousy, a rivalry betwixt us, let it for the future be, as to who shall approve himself the more zealous in good works, and the more faithful to the teachings of the Church. This is the only contest in which we will ever consent to engage with our respected cotemporary; whose future we hope may be as serviceable to the cause of Catholicity in Upper Canada, as his past has been creditable to himself.

"Why the Roman Catholic Church itself was an immense treason against the whole character and conduct of constitutional Government. (Cheers.)-It was quite natural that men engaged in such a Guy of the runaway robber, crying 'stop thief,' and shout out 'treason, treason.' It was quite natural to ex-pect this, and it was what they received."

spect for the authority of law, the "Alpha and Omega" of Orangeism gave, in the course of his speech, the following admirable illustrations: ther, is to show how it is habitually violated, to

petty police offices, was equalled only by the hypo-crisy of the excuses set up in its defence. When these efforts were made then to destroy them, would not the query arise 'when does obedience cease to be a virtue, and become a crime ?' That such conduct would bring that query to the minds of every member of the Order was evident. . . The time had come when the Orangemen, not only of this country, but of the whole British empire, must stand shoulder to shoulder, in the defence of their rights. Canada would not permit a body of men, more

than 100,000 strong, to be deprived of their privi-leges"-(i.c., the right of shooting down Papists, and the privilege of escaring the gallows, as the reward due to their crimes; through the connivance of Orange magistrates, and the perjury of Orange jurymen.) "He could have announce as correct, being Grand Secretary, that there were upwards of 1,000

EVANGELICAL MORALITY .--- That Protestants have furnished many noble examples of the natural virtues, and of a faithful obedience to the natural law, no honest man will deny; but amongst a section of the Protestant world-that which arrogates to itself the title of evangelical-the opinion seems to be prevalent, that, as against Catholics, Protestants are not bound by the ordinary laws of morality; that in virtue of their peculiar sanctity, they are absolved from the obligations of truth and justice; and have "freedom" to lie, to calumniate, and to bear any amount of false witness. This, we say, seems to be the prevalent faith or opinion of the "evangelical" world; and it certainly is its constant gelicals" draw no line of demarcation betwixt their faith and their works.

All Catholics for instance, amongst Protestants most of the "unregenerate," and amongst Non-Christians, all gentlemen, believe and act upon the principle that-as no one is bound to make a public statement to the prejudice of another-so every one having made it, and the truth of the statement having been impugned by the aggrieved party, its author or propagator is bound, when called upon, either to make it good, Fawkes plot as that Church was, to imitate the act or publicly to retract it. This rule is so perfectly in accord with the precepts of the natural law which Protestants, as well as Catholics, re-Of the loyalty of Orangemen, and their re- | cognise as of constant and universal obligation;

its justice is so self-evident that we do not propose to attempt its vindication. Our object ra-"The crime of prescribing Orangemen from even the prejudice of Catholics; and how its infraction is systematically defended by the orthodox professors of the "evangelical" faith. For this purpose we will cite two instances: one from the Toronto Colonist, the other as we find it reported in the Montreal Witness.

> From the Colonist we confess that we expected better things; and though opposed to him on almost all politico-religious questions, we have always been accustomed to look upon him as upon an honest and straightforward opponent; as upon one who would scorn to take an unfair ad-

a charge injurious to an individual, or calculated to blast the reputation of another-insists upon stant.

liberty to publish the name of his informant, if the charge be denied, or if called upon by the aggrieved party so to do. If the informant refuses this liberty, the gentleman will treat him as an anonymous and cowardly slanderer; and the law, which is founded upon reason, would rightly punish as the author of the slander or defamatory statements, the stupid or unprincipled newspaper editor who should act otherwise-that is who should act as the editor of the Toronto Colonist has acted in the case of Mr. M'Gee.

The "reliable and honorable men," upon whose authority the Colonist brought forward specific charges against Mr. McGee; and who in that they are so anxious to conceal their names, are certainly cowards, and in all probability liars and slanderers-(or why do they not speak out boldly in their own names and in the face of day)-may be "interested in concealing rather than publishing an unwelcome truth;" but we can assure the Colonist that the only "interest" that the TRUE WITNESS has in the matter of "sccret" societies is, that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be published concerning them. We detest, bccause Catholics, all " secret" societies, without exception; and are prepared to hold up any man, whether Catholic or Protestant, whether in office, or out of office, to the execration of his fellowcountrymen and co-religionists, who shall have been proved to be guilty of directly or indirectly ties. This we are prepared to do; but we cannot allow to pass uncensured the vile artifices by means of which, and on the strength of information received from some sneaking skulking inform-

ants, the Colonist seeks to blast the reputation | the bands of brotherly lore. of a political opponent. Again then we call upon the Toronto Colonist to prove his charges against Mr. McGee; to publish the names of those thoroughly reliable men," upon whose authority he made those charges; or else to retract them, and contess his wrong-doing. Sure are we that there is no honorable man in Canada, whether

AN EXPLANATION .--- If by absence of " cordial Irishusm"-with which the Toronto Freeman reproaches the TRUE WITNESS-our cotemporary would imply that we are indifferent to aught that concerns the material or spiritual welfare of the Irish emigrant and his descendants upon this Continent, he is certainly in error, and unjust towards us; but if he means only that the TRUE WITNESS is a Catholic, rather than an Irish, journal; that it is religious, rather than national, his complaint is well founded. It is our ambition aiding or abetting in the formation of such socie-i to be Catholic, without distinction of race or origin; for it is our firm belief that the interests of the Church demand that all her children, whether French or Irish, by descent, whether Scotch or English, should be closely united in

And when we say "united," we mean of course a "union," not a "fusion" of the different nationalities. The very term "union" implies that, in so far as it interferes not with that love which all Catholics should bear towards one another, each section of our community should preserve for itself, and respect in others, its, and Catholic or Protestant, who will venture to deny | their several distinctive nationalities. God forbid,

"When an unfortunate Protestan t lapses into Catholicity, he is received with open arms, and the word 'apostate' is never mentioned ; but when a Roman Catholic changes his faith, nothing is too bad for him, and no name too ugly, for him to be called. They can't see that if the one be an 'apostate,' the other is so also."-British Whig.

Not so, good Whig; your reasoning is defective, from your ignorance of, or inattention to, the meaning of the words " apostate" and " apostacy." An " apostate" is one who is guilty of "apostacy;" and "apostacy" is defined as the renunciation of one's faith or religion, but does not necessarily imply the belief in, or profession men.) "He could here announce as correct, being Grand Secretary, that there were upwards of 1,000 vantage, or to misrepresent the acts, of his poli-Lodges in this Province, with an average of 100 tical adversaries. We regret that his contro-our right so to call upon the offending journalist. that ever the day shall dawn in Canada when of positive religion. Thus the Christian, who

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 18, 1859.

should lapse into Mahommedanism, or perfect atheism, would rightly be called an "apostate,' because he had renounced his former faith or religion; but no one would dream of applying the same term to the atheist or infidel who should become a Christian; because in so doing the atheist would have renounced nothing positive that he had previously believed. "Apostacy," in short, consists, not in putting on, but in putting off.

Now if we admit the truth of the above defipition-and we see not how any one can contest it; and if we examine the several processes by which a Catholic becomes a Protestant, and a Protestant a Catholic, we shall easily see that the term "apostacy" is logically applicable in the former case, but would be absurd if applied in the second. As thus :---

The Catholic who becomes a Protestant must in the very act, renounce, deny, or protest against some portion, more or less as the case may be, of that faith which he once held, and of that religion which he once professed. Whether he ally himself with the Anglicans, with the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Unitarians, the Universalists, or the more numerous body of Protestants to whom, as having no positive religious opinions at all, we may give the name of " Protestants Unattached"-he gives up, renounces, denies, or Protests against something that he held or professed to hold as a Catholic. And it is only in virtue of this act of denial, renunciation, or protest --- whether his protest be directed against the Real Presence in the Eucharist-the Atonement - Baptismal Regeneration - the Divinity of Christ-the Eternity of Future Punishments-or the Inspiration of the Biblethat he is a Protestant. A Catholic becomes, and can only become, a Protestant by " putting of " something ; and, therefore, if the definition of " apostate" by us given above be correct, an " apostate" he is to all intents and purposes .-- Q. E.D.

But the Protestant, on the contrary, no matter to what sect he may have previously belonged, who becomes a Catholic, renounces no one article of Christian faith, or the Christian religion, that he held, or professed whilst a Protestant. If be was an Anglican or a Unitarian before his conversion to Catholicity, he still holds as a Catholic, every positive Christian doctrine that he held whilst a Protestant. He still believes in the Apostles' Creed, in that of St. Athanasius, and is still a Monotheist; and his latter state differs from his former in this only, that he has "put on" something he had not before. But, according to our definition, "apostacy" consists not in "putting on," but in "putting off;" therefore the Protestant who becomes a Catholic 15 not an " apostate."-Q. E. D.

The error of our Kingston cotemporary procceds in a great measure from this ; that, in common with the ignorant masses, he looks upon Catholicity and Protestantism as two different " faiths ;" whilst the truth is, that Protestantism is but the denial of some portion of Catholicity. just as Infidelity consists in the denial of, or protest against, all Catholic doctrine. A " Protestant Faith" is as great a contradiction in terms, as would be an " Infidel Faith;" for Protestantism and Infidelity differ only in degree ; and alike consist, and agree with one another, in their denial of the Catholic faith. The Infidel proper Protests more, and more consistently carries out Protesting principles to their ultimate and logical consequences, than does the ordinary Protestant. The former may, perhaps, blaspheme an octave higher than does his brother Protestant ; but betwixt them there is no essential difference whatever. In so far as a Protestant of any denomination is a Christian at all, be owes it to the fact of his having been baptised, and having retained his faith in, or not Protested against, some portion of the teachings of the Catholic Church; and it is only in virtue of that wherein he agrees with the Papist that he materially differs from the Infidel. On every point at issue betwixt the Papist and the Protestant, the "faith" of the latter, no matter what his sect or denomination, is identical with the "fuith" of the infidel; and as no one can be a Protestant because of his non-Protest against Popery, it follows that the Protestant-in so far as he is a Protestant-is an infidel; i.e., that he has, and can have no " faith." The change therefore from Protestantism to Catholicity is not an " apostacy," renunciation, or falling away from faith in the direction of infidelity; but a progress from the confines of infidelity, towards faith or Christianity. Neither, in the process by which a Catholic becomes a Protestant or Denier, or in that whereby a Protestant becomes a Catholic, is there any the slightest change of faith. For change, if it implies the " putting off" of one, implies also the " putting on?" of another ; but there is no such a thing as a Protestant faith, for the essence of Protestantism regation, and its motto is-" Non Credo."-As well therefore might we pretend that the man who had stripped himself to the skin had "changed his clothes," as apply the terms "change of faith" or "change of religion" to the process whereby a Catholic renounces his faith and becomes ipso facto, a Protestant or one who Denies ; as well might we assert that the logitimato births is greater than it is in Scotland.

naked man who had clothed himself-or that he who to a bat and a pair of spurs had added a shirt and a pair of trousers, had " changed" his dress, as pretend that the Protestant who hecomes a Catholic had "changed" his religion.

The British Whig complains also that we have maligned the Protestant " faith" by our remarks on its effects upon the morals of its professors; as exemplified in the moral condition of the great mass of the people in England and Scotland, as compared with that of the Catholic population of Ireland. Upon this point we have only to remark that, in all we have said, we are more than justified by the reluctant admissions of the Protestant press of the British Isles; and we would respectfully commend to the Whin's notice, the following item on the social condition

of Protestant Scotland, extracted from a Scotch Protestant paper, the Banfishire Journal :--

"NEARLY EVERY TENTH SCOTSMAN IS & BAST-ABD. -- The Registration returns for the year 1858, show that over Scotland in that year, the illegitimate births numbered 9,256 against 94,939 legitimate, the former being as nearly as possible, one to ten of the latter. This is a state of things nowise flattering to our self-esteem ; and Scotchmen, instead of glorifying their heroes, whether of the sword or of the pen, had better be inquiring whether the race of heroes is not extinct, i.e., if heroism is to have aught to do with virtue.'

We leave the Whig this pipe to smoke, whilst meditating the following questions :-- 1st Are not the Irish peasantry, by the testimony of Protestant writers, as remarkable for their chastity, as they are for their attachment to the Catholic faith ? 2nd-Are not the Scotch Protestantswho naturally are, at least, the equals of any people on the face of the earth-as remarkable for their impurity, as Irish Papists are for their chastity? And in the third place-How is itif the tendency of Protestantism be to promote pure morality - that in the most Protestant country' in Europe," nearly every tenth Scotchman is a bastard ?"-Banffshire Journal. Non noster hic scrmo.

The Canadian Freeman requests us to "give to the public" the grounds on which we have avowed our belief that Ribbon Lodges, or analogous secret organisations, exist in Canada .-We will do so with pleasure.

We believe in, though we do not positively affirm, the existence of those organisations in the country, because we have been informed by Catholics, on whose veracity we have every reason to rely, that they have themselves been invited to join, or become members of, such " secret" organisations; from this we conclude that such orgauisations do exist, and are endeavoring to enroll members.

More than this we cannot be expected to say ; neither can we be called upon to give up the names of our informants, and for this reason ;--but we have alluded to no one in particular, and save said nothing by which any individual can be aggrieved or injured in his reputation. If, however, any one can shew that he has been injured by our confession of faith; that on account thereof any suspicions attach to him, as in any way connected with a "secret" society, we shall at once recognise our obligation, either to retract what we may have seemed to say against him ; or else to substantiate it by means of undeniable proofs. We may add that we have no reason whatever for suspecting even, that Mr. M'Gee is, or ever was, directly or indirectly, privy to those organisations in whose existence we, however, still strongly believe.

"LES SOIREES DU VILLAGE, OU ENTRE-TIENS SUR LA PROTESTANTISME-lere PAR-TIE-LES SAINTS PROTESTANTS-1ERE SOI-REE-ST. LUTHER.-This is the first of a series of dialogues upon Protestantism, intended for circulation in the rural districts of Lower Canada ; and as an antidote to the poisonous trash hawked about by the pedlars of the French Canadian Missionary Society. Judging from the talent and humor displayed in the first number, it is destined to have an extensive circulation, and an eminent success.

The number before us is apparently the first of a series of the " Lives of the Protestant Saints ;" beginning, as in justice bound with the Biography of the founder of the Holy (!) Protestant Faith, the jolly, but obscene Samt Martin Luther himself. For decency's sake, of course, many of the most striking and essentially characteristic traits in the Great Reformer's life and conversation have been omitted; for in a work intended for general circulation, it would be impossible to put on record the obscene sayings, and gross immoralities of a Luther. Are not all these things written in his " Table Talk ?"-the general filthiness of which it is better to leave still concealed beneath the veil of a dead language .-And here indeed is one great difficulty that a Catholic writer of the "Lives of the Protestant Saints !" is perpetually encountering. The early Protestant Reformers were men of such abominable immorality, and of such filthy conduct that it is absolutely impossible, for decency's sake, to is impossible rightly to estimate the meaning of the great apostacy of the sixteenth century, or to understand the objects of its promoters, without a full knowledge of those very facts which cannot be related in works destined for general circulation. Who for instance would dare to lay before the world, and in a modern tongue, the writings of Hutten-(his Epistola Obscurorum Virorum," for instance)-one of the most active agents in the Reformation, in all their hideous deformity ? The ordinary literature of the brothel contains nothing so vile as do many of the writings of the Protestant Saints and the first

If the writers of these entertaining dialogues will nardon our presumption, we would respectfully suggest to them, not to limit their labors to the "Lives of the Protestant Saints" of the XVI century, or even of Continental Europe .--In Great Britain, in America, and in modern times, they will find many illustrious men and women whose lives are well worthy of being recorded for the admiration and instruction, or rather warning of the Catholic habitans of Lower Canada. The Lives of a St. Cranmer, for instance. of St. John Knox, St. Titus Oates, St. Maria Monk, and, if last, certainly not least in the Protestant Hagiology, of St. Belial Achilli are all full of illustrations of the beauties of the Protestant Faith; and all claim the tribute of a notice from the Catholic writers of the "Lives of the Protestant Saints." We have only to add that the work itself- tem are, first, the lack of moral teaching, and next which we have much pleasure in commending to with French-may be procured at the Book Stores of M. M. Fabre and Gravel, J. B. Rolland, Beauchemin and Payette, T. Chapeleau, J. Sadlier, and at the office of M. M. Plinget and Laplante. Price, sixpence per number, or one dollar per dozen.

Reformers.

has declared that these demonstrations, which otherwise might be simply ridiculous, are wrong and un lawful. Now, it is perfectly well known that this was the purpose and the object of the assemblage, on the occasion in question. I have considered the points of law that have been raised in your favor by the very able and learned counsel who defended you, and I have no besitation in saying that they are wholly unfounded in point of law us well as in fact. I am satisfied that in spirit as well as in the letter, in form as well as in substance, your case comes within the provisions of the Act of Parliament.-Therefore, I will save no point, and shall state no case, but will proceed to pass on you a sentence much less severe, no doubt, than your misconduct has merited, but still severe enough to show that persons gratifying their tastes in these public processions cannot do so without consequences which are at least inconvenient to themselves. Fortunately there have been no lives lost; and although there was strong evidence that several persons had been injured, the jury have not in the cases of assault thought it right to find you guilty. I will give you the benefit of this, and only scatence you for the of-fence of which the jury have convicted you. His two months' imprisonment, and at the end of that time not to be liberated unless they found bail themselves in £20 and two or more surcties in £20 each, to keep the peace for a term of seven years.

Would that justice were done in Canada, as it is in Ireland. Then, perhaps, some Orange M. P.P's. and Orange officials would make personal acquaintance with the jail, and the steps of the treadmill. These are the only "immunities" to which Orange rowdies can rightfully lay claim; and these, in the British Isles, are impartially awarded to them.

GODLESS EDUCATION. - Of the results of education without religion-and " common" or " mixed" schools must necessarily be without any positive religious teachings in a community comtell the whole truth concerning them; and yet it posed of different religious denominations-we find a striking instance in the following extracts; both made from New Orleans papers; the one vaunting the high efficiency of the "common" school system as the medium of a common secular training; the other pointing out, and deploring the moral results of the system vaunted by its cotemporary.

Thus the New Orleans Christian Advocate insists upon the *cducational advantages* of that city :---

The New Orleans " Christian Advocate" gives the following account of the Educational advantages of that city :- " It is probable that there are no Public Schools in the United States superior, if equal, to the public schools of this city. Every child in the city is educated free of charge, for books or tuition, whether their parents reside here or not; and that at schools of the very best character, providing the advantages of both primary and high-school education, for both boys and girls. Each District has its own School Board and government, and these Boards are provided with ample discretion for any necessary improvement. And, valuable as the schools now are, they are but in the infancy of their development and nower for good. We have but little doubt that the time is coming when all the children, rich and poor, of this great and rapidly increasing city, will be blessed with as high a grade of education, gratis, as the Colleges of the country afford.

And on the other hand in an article headed " The Causes of Crime," the New Orleans Bee shows us the moral advantages of State-Schoolism :---

"' THE CAUSES OF CRIME .- Noticing several frightful crimes in three of our principal cities, the Louisville Journal remarks that all these deeds of horror are sad evidences of the improper training of our young men. It might have added 'and our young women also.

"We believe that our cotemporary has correctly indicated the source of these terrible outrages. The truth is, that a pernicious and radical error pervades the entire system of youthful training in America .--two ninent glaring defects

Colonist, I am prepared to say, though a Ministorialist myself, that it is injuring the Administration all it can, by this suicidal course; whilst it excites indignation and sympathy in favor of the parties which it thus foolishly assails. It objects to the past factics of the Globe; but it adopts them itself, even whilst doing so. It ought to see the present painful predicament Brown's past bigotry places him in, as often as any malicious member of the House brings up a motion adverse to Catholics. And by the way, if Mr. Brown finds himself thus constrained by cowardice on expediency to act against his present friends, I trust it will not be objected to the Taus WITNESS that it maintains its consistency in his regard, and its own character for integrity. Contrition belongs to the offending party, not to the injured ; and to give absolution before it is even asked for, would be only to degrade the act itself, as well as the minister.

5

But to return to our good Bishop, and to Catholic topics which fall not within the miserable range of human ambition. We ought first to congratulate our-selves that the Providence of God has dealt so beneficently for this struggling young Diocese, in placing over it a Pontiff so richly endowed with the rare qualifence of which the jury have convicted you. His ties necessary to the Episcopacy. This much I trust Lordship concluded by sentencing the prisoners to will not seem out of place in the Taux WITNESS; nor unbecoming in one of his humble subjects upon first beholding his Diocesan. Physically, His Lordship seems favored with any amount of good health and spirits; and is calculated by his noble "presence," (which very much resembles Father Mathews', when that great Apostle of Temperance was in his prime, and at the commencement of his labors) and clerical sweetness of expression, to bring the hearts of his hearers along with him. I noticed an incident which, though very simple, struck me much : it was His Lordship's quick consideration for a poor little girl suddenly taken weak during the act of Confirmation; and his quiet solicitude, subsequently, to ascertain her return into the church, before imparting the final benediction to all the recipients of the Sacrament. To Catholics, whose faith teaches them the value set by their Bishop upon "acts of grace," this was, of course, in no way remarkable; but to Protestants, who could only see the tenderness manifested herein, it was otherwise. The Bishop has a very emphatic and clear enunciation; nor has his deep study and severe discipline been capable of extinguishing in him the genial Celtic five which lights up in a peculiar manner, the frank and friendly eyes of frishmen when addressing a congregation, or a crowd. I have said the Vicar was cloquent ; and as this may sound stranger to himself than to any friend of his, I am bound to say, that his sermon upon death, as delivered on last Sunday in oue church, was a masterpiece of altar eloquence. But I must conclude .- Yours faithfully, MEDICUS.

> We would thank our country correspondents to send us accounts of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in their several localities, at their earliest convenience.

> 12 Our Collector will call upon our City subscribers in the course of next week; and we hope that those who are indebted to this Office will be prepared for him.

No change in the Market prices since our last.

It is with much plearsure that we announce to the pulie that Mr. William Price advocate, has consented at the request of a numerous circle of friends to practice in the City of Montreal. It will not be amiss to lay before the pulic the very flattering and well-merited compliment paid to the young gentleman on the occasion of his admission to the Bar, by the Le Pays :---

" Mr. William Price has been admitted to the profession of law. His talents and legal information were assurance that he would pass a brilliant examination. Mr. Price, while before the Board, answered, with the accuracy of an experienced adrocate, all the questions of law which were put by the examiners; and received from them the commenda-tion which his merit deserved; and from others numerous congratulations on the extraordinary success of his examination. We are not aware of the place Mr. Price intends to practice his profession; but we are certain that his urbanity and abilities will secure for him an extended business which he will transact to the satisfaction of his friends

A PROTESTANT CONVERT .--- In our last, speaking of the "converted" Fleming, we mentioned that a few hours before his execution, he had repulsed with scorn and angry words, his poor old father, who had come to see the convict in the hopes of inducing him to return to the Cathohe faith. From the Freeman we learn the particulars of the last sad interview betwixt the Romish father and his recently converted son .--"Go to the devil," were the words with which this "babe of grace," saluted the grey haired author of his days. At this we need not wonder, for it turns out that young Fleming had, upon previous occasions, lifted his hands against, and beaten his poor old father.

In reply to the Witness we would only remark that, though for a short time at a school of the Christian Brothers, Fleming received the greater part of his education at a "common" or mixed school ; having, as we learn from the Toronto Mirror, attended one of the Irish MIXED schools for some years. We subjoin some remarks of our cotemporary upon this subject :

We can safely say this much of Fleming, that he was a bad youth, and by no means a credit to any re-ligion. When he was helpless and a boy of fifteen, his father broke stones on the highway to support him. But when he became older, and rose to comparative affluence, he not only spurned his parent, but left him to die or be rescued from starvalion in the House of Providence, by the church which was the object of his hate. While this model son vented his bigotry and spleen upon the Catholic Church, his father was a beggar dependent upon her bounty. Nor can this be said to have been the effect of his Catholic Education. He came to this country with his principles formed, and the rudiments of his learning gained in the Mixed or National Schools of Ireand. In this City he was only three short months in the Christian Brothers' Schools; whence he walked forth to receive that finishing touch which weak-minded boys and girls generally receive from exclusively Protestant acquaintances. But bad as Fleming had been, as long as there was life there was hope. It was only through the interference of place in a mixed community, differing in political the Soupers and their organ the Globe, that he was and roligious opinions, and in which there is a the Soupers and their organ the Globe, that he was launched forth impenitent into eternity.

"Sweden and Norway are perhaps oven more Protestant; and there the proportion of illegitimate to It is because experience has shown us that this is

"THEY MANAGE THESE THINGS BETTER AT HOME."-Whilst in Canada Orangemen are clamouring for their " immunities," as they style them, and their processions are received with honor at Government House, by Her Majesty's Representative, or rather mis-representative, it is amusing, as well as instructive, to witness how these same processions are treated by the legal authorities at home. If in Canada the portals of vice-regal saloons are thrown open to their members, in Ireland the law awards to them the felon's doom, and consigns them to jail. Certainly "they manage these things better at home" than we do in Canada.

We give below the address of Mr. Justice on the 15th July last, when sentencing some Orangemen, who had been tried before him for taking part in an Orange procession by which a riot had been provoked. Addressing the convicts, his Lordship said :--

'Prisoners at the bar, you have been convicted. after a very patient, careful and impartial trial, of the offence of joining in an illegal assembly of the kind that is designated by the name of illegal pro-cessions. Looking at the evidence, and endeavouring to judge of your motives, one would possibly be struck, at first, rather with the foolishness than with the criminality of your conduct. Undoubtedly, if these public processions meant nothing but what outwardly they appear to signify, if they had no meaning or signification except the commemoration of some old world story-the importance and interest, and almost the very memory of which have become effete and obsolete—the parties joining in these proceedings would be more proper objects for ment. But it is because experience has shown us that they mean something more, when they take prevalence of party spirit-then their true meaning is insult and provocation to those who differ from them, and a public challenge to riot and disturbance.

OI LUAL SYS-

over-indulgence. There is scarcely one in a hundred families which pays regular and strict attention to the notice of our Catholic readers acquainted the inculcation of moral and religious precepts in the minds of its youthful members. Boys and girls are alike reared with the dimmest and most obscure perceptions of their obligations towards society and their Maker. They are instructed to some extent in the various branches of merely human knowledge; and in the course of their education they obtain passing and evanescent glimpses of holier and more important truths ; but rarely indeed is a sedulous and persevering effort made to create in their understanding and their will those fundamental convictions of right and wrong, by the rigid observance of which they can alone expect peace of mind and happiness here, and hereafter. Their tatellects indeed, are enlarged, but their hearts are abandoned to all the vicious and impure passions of our fallen and grovelling nature .--Hence American children too frequently grow up with few and faint ideas of duty and virtue ; and are left in their conduct through life to the guidance of unchastened desires, rather than to the suggestions of an ever-wakeful and enlightened conscience. Is it at all surprising that so faulty a system of training should eventuate in folly, dissipation, and frivolous pursuits, or darken into horrid vice and revolting crime ?"--New Orleans Bec.

### To the Editor of the Irue Witness.

Peterborough, C.W., March 8, 1859. DEAR SIR-The Catholics of this rapidly improv-ing and most beautiful inland town of Western Ca-nada (which is situated within the pleasant valley of the Otonabec, on the isthmus of the Canadian peninsula, formed by the connecting waters of the great Christian, delivered at the Londonderry Assizes inland seas of this northern region, and where the connecting links by rail and ship canal between these lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the future Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk, will, ere long, be found) have been at length favored by the first Episcopal visit of their new Diocesan, Bishop Horan. His Lordship, together with his venerable Vicar, the tall, the benevolent and eloquent Father MacDonald, arrived here upon last Saturday on a Confirmation tour; and conferred the Sacrament, which makes the deserving recipients "strong and perfect Christians," the following Sunday upon a very numerous body of juvenile candidates. It was unfortunate, I had almost said, that the well beloved Pastor of the Parish, Father Kelly (late of Brockville) was absent at the time, being called suddenly away to the bedside of a dying priest; but his place was adequately filled by a neighboring Pastor, Father Coyle; so that there was no interruption to the good work.

The church of Peterborough was densely filled upon the occasion by both the large congregation of the parish, and very many of the Protestant gentry of the town. It is pleasant to observe the great cordiality which exists between all classes here. There pity and contempt than for indignation or punish- is no town in Canada more exempt from the political passions or angry polemics of the hour than Peterboro. Observe, for instance, how one of our local journals (itself a Ministerialist) vindicated the Catholics of this County from the unjust and impertinent aspersions of the Colonist, accusing them of being in secret league (in common with all the other Ontholics of the Province) with Mr. M'Gec. And observe again, how the other, or opposition journal, what they mean that the law has intervened, and deprecated secret societies of every sort. As for the

## PERTH ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting for the election of Officers for the above Society, was held in the Catholic Church on Sunday the 27th Feb., 1859, when the following gentlemen were duly elected for the current year :-Very Rev. J. H. M<sup>4</sup>Donagh.... President. Mr. W. Harrington..... Cor. Secretary. Mr. James Stanley..... Rec. Do.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER .- We have tested this medicine and assure our renders that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the nostrums of the day got up for the especial purpose of pecuniary profit, but be regarded as one of the standard medicines, for the public benefit .- Herald of Gospel Liberty.

#### Died.

In Dublin, Ireland, on the 25th ultimo, of consumption, aged 21 years, Henry Kennedy O'Brien, late of Montreal, third son of the late Edward O'Brien, Esq., of the Royal Engineer Department.

IF We take great pleasure in calling the attention of those who may wish to procure New Garments to Mr. Gareau's Clothing Establishment, No. 271 Notre Dame Street, as being the hest and cheapest, and where purchasers may rely on being served with punctuality and uprightness.

A TRAINED TEACHER,

OF very good literary acquirements, who can pro-duce excellent Testimonials, REQUIRES a SCHOOL, where a good Salary is given. Apply to the Rev. M. O'BRIEN, St. Patrick's Church,

Montreal, C.E.

and the second s ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

THE FIFTH LECTURE of the Course will be DE-LIVERED in the BONAVENTURE HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 24th instant, by

W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.

SUBJECT-" Order in Nature."

Tickets of Admission, 1s 3d; may be had at Messrs. Sadliers' Book Store; of the Members of the Association, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. The Lecture will commence at EIGHT o'clock.

THOS. WALSH, Rec. Sec. Feb. 16, 1859. WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE, No.2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 18. 1859.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

č.6.

#### FRANCE.

Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at Paris, after a basty visit to England, has started for Vienna. His mission, the Times says, is-Solemnly to inform the Emperor that we have ex-

hausted every expedient in our power to induce the Emperor of the French to lay aside the wild schemes of aggression and conquest in Northern Italy over which he has brooded till he appears no longer able to defer their execution. Lord Cowley will, no doubt, point out to Austria the considerations which we have before taken the liberty of enforcing-that her destiny is practically in her own hands, and that she has nothing further to hope from any change of purpose on the part of the Emperor of the French. His pamphlet and his speech may, we fear, be considered

as his ultimatum, and he is now awaiting, surround-ed with warlike preparations, the answer of the pow-er to which he has so pointedly appealed. We do not doubt the commission of Lord Cowley is to endeavour to make that answer as favourable as possible, to set before Austrin the necessity of concilinting European opinions, and to bring her to such a course as may leave France as much without excuse before the tribural of conscience as before that of international law, for any military aggression she may com-

Meanwhile the affair of Wallachia and Moldavia is still farther complicated by the resolution taken, doubtless under Russian influence, to have one assembly for the two provinces. Unlike the former step of the election of one Hospodar for the two, it is inconsistent with the late settlement. Whether the settlement is to be altered, for a day of bluster, to end in disappointment, if not or the Provinces coerced, remains to be seen .----This is a new and unfortunate complication of i This is a new and unfortunate complication of nents, while daily complaining of her acts, forget the present prition. For our part we must again how, for a length of time, their transparent exasperepeat, England's policy is clear. Austria has rations have been flung in her teeth. and ought to have our sympathy and good wishes. I have not seen the Princess Clotilde nor even a We would do everything that can be done to portrait of her. There has not been one published maintain the peace of Europe, but if it is broken we must remain neutral, and content ourselves | lar." with maintaining an effective Channel Fleet .---Weekly Register.

On this day, 23rd Feb., cleven years ago all Europe was in a state of excitement and hope. The Monarchy of July had just been overthrown. A Republic had been proclaimed, and some dertaking-a war that will repay its own cost-a dozen of the most advanced politicians had been nominated as a Provisional Government. In sympathy for the fallen Sovereign, for men said that he was by nature selfish and intriguing, and had robbed France of the benefits of her Revo- heels on the lion of Waterloo," lution eighteen years before. Now, however, there would be no mistake. The fruits of 60 years of trial and waiting were about to be gathered. France would no longered be hampered by dynastic alliances, or urged to violence by popular clamor. Neither the stagnation of the Bourbon reigns, nor the frenzy of the Terror, pires, a division foreseen and announced in 1834 by nor the ever restless ambition of a military Em- M. de Persigny, we should be opposed by the Go-pire, would di-quiet her, and when France is sa-veraments which would lose their Imperial, Royal, tistied the world has peace. In short, there was a general anticipation that, whatever might be from frontiers which confine them, and from taxes the result of the Socialist experiments then about | which crush them. All would depend on the terms to be made, Frenchmen would soon settle down of the manifesto which ought to precede the war .to some form of government which satisfied them and, finding that no State in Europe had any design of molesting them, would gradually diminish those armaments which had been raised to a then | bring Cobden and Bright to power, perhaps the false unprecedented strength under the direction of the late King's sons.

The election of a Bonaparte to the Presidency did not disturb these dreams, and when the world was invited to visit the Exhibition of 1851 it was on the ground that a new age of peace had begun. But, if we compare the realities of to-day with the expectations of that period, what an instance have we of

that those who are now to be reassured are the wicked, and that they who tremble are the good. The position of a Prince who stands so near the throne lending his countenance to such people is not without peril to himself and to society ; and the ingratitude which the Duke of Orleans received at the hands of the revolutionists of his day should not be forgotten.

Public attention has been attracted a good deal to a new map of Europe which for the last few days has been exposed for sale in every part of Paris. It has for its title "L'Europe on 1860," and is headed with a cross, with this motto, "In hoc signo vinces." It was rumoured yesterday that the whole impression was seized ; this is not true, as copies may be had at this moment on the Boulevards and Quays .---The sale of this map at the present moment seems to produce nearly as much effect as the late pumphlet "Napoleon III. et l'Italic."

From Paris we are informed that confidential instructions had been issued to the prefects, and also to the journals, to familiarise the public with the idea of a war being necessary, although at the beginning of the year it was stated that the greatest aversion to a war prevailed throughout France.-Weekly Register.

The Times publishes a letter from Paris, in which the French are represented as strongly opposed to

"Peace was never more desired here, nor was more dreaded. The people are universally against war, and, as I believe this to be the case throughout France, I am inclined to think we shall not fightin spite of the great preparations made and the fond desire felt by some in Piedmont. People ask what can have possessed the Sovereign who reigns over the free and enlightened Piedmontese to barter the enviable position he held in the world's estimation in shame? We may abuse Austria, and certainly one can have little sympathy with her, but her oppo-

in Paris yet. Poor thing! she was looked upon as an expression of war, and therefore was not popu-A pamphlet has been published within the last

week in Paris, from the pen of the celebrated Emile Girardin, and has already produced an immense effect all over France. The following sentences gives

the key-note of the whole production :--"If there is to be war, let it be a war worth unwar that will avenge Waterloo, and restore to France her tost possessions .... Why should France her lost possessions . . . Why should France waste her powder on Austria instead of making use hardly any part of the world was there much of it against England and Prussia? Why should she undertake a war which would leave existing the treaty of 1815, and make her soldiers turns their

The following is from the Gazette de France, on M. de Girardin's pamphlet :---

"M. de Girardin favor the idea of creating 'a French Empire of the West,' and of dividing the world into two parts-one to be governed by France, the other by Russia. This arrangement would, it appears, he very easy to complete, as we see in the camphlet :- 'In this division of Europe into two em-Ducal crowns, but we should obtain the support of the nations, who would profit by being delivered Were this manifesto, addressed to all nations, and drawn up in the Napoleonian sense of a fusion of all great European interests, to result in creating a provement of public opinion in England which should equilibrium of 1815 would crumble without a cannon shot having been fired. But it would be neces-

sary that England, confiding in her industrial sameriority, should not besitate to give the first example of a sacrifice, should be happy to dismantle with her own hands Gibraltar, Corfu, Aden, and Perim, those points which she has seized unrighteously; should be pleased to obtain the triumph at that price of her doctrine of free trade, and be contented to remain, the vanity of human hopes! At this moment Conti- in a commercial sense, the first maritime Power of neutal Europe is one vast chimp. Not only have the the world. Why should England refuse to accept from what he had believed it to be hitherto from the visions of long-enduring peace faded away, but every this part, which could entail no loss on her? Every- portraiture he had received of it. From that mohing may be expected from a country in possession of the liberty of the press and of the right of meeting, when reason and equity are at stake. Whence fould proceed the danger or the resistance? ask this with the St. Helena Memorial, the works of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and the Occident Francais open before us? It will be observed that M. E. de Girardin launches into the fairy world. We cannot treat seriously a policy which is only supported. like tates for children, by impossible suppositions and ifs. If is the foundation, in fact, of splendid projects, only the practical but raises its voice in opposition Every difficulty would promptly vanish England would desist from oppressing Ireland, the Follow Isles, and India; if Austria would give independence to Lombardy and Venice, to Hungary, to Bohemin, and Poland ; if Piedmont would remain quietly at home, and not edcourage revolution ; if fazzini would renounce his doctrine of assassination ; if Turkey would embrace Catholicism," &c.

there are rumors of troops concentrated in Poland, and we may conclude that there, too, there is no alleviation of the burdens of an armed peace.

VIENNA, FEB. 21 .- Count Buol still believes that peace will be maintained, but the Emperor, being of a different opinion, is preparing for a vigorous defence of his Italian States. According to letters received from Austrian officers in Lombardy two lines of defence are forming. The one will extend from Cremona-where is the confluence of the Adda and the Po-to Pavia, where the Ticino falls into the Po. The other from Pavia to Sisto Calende, at the southern extremity of the Lago Maggiore. The Turia Opinione and some of the Paris papers have stated that an officer has been assassinated at Pavia, and that the University has again been closed. A person who has near relations at Pavia has given me the assurance that no officer has been either killed or

wounded in that city. The University has never been re-opened, but any students who may choose to study privately will be allowed to undergo the usual examinations for their degrees. The same privilege has been granted to the students at Padua, and the kind-hearted Archduke Governor-General has porsuaded the Emperor to grant to the private students in Lombardy that conditional exemption from military service which young men who study publicly enjoy. In this city people are exceedingly depressed at the prospect of war, but the army in Italy is full of confidence, and extremely sanguine of success.-During the last war in Italy the Austrian troops

made great use of the bayonet, and any enemy they may now have to encounter will find that no pains have been spared in teaching the recruits how to handle that weapon. The assertions of the German papers that Austria has made propositions to France in regard to Cen-

tral Italy deserve no credit. This Government has informed Prussia and Eugland that it is willing to treat with France, but it expects the Paris Cabinet to state what it wishes. It is here suspected that there is a secret understanding between France and Russia in regard to Italy and the Danubian Principalities, but no circumstances have come to my knowledge which could induce me to believe that they have any fixed plan of action.

A telegram states that the Prussian Parliament is engaged on a proposal to "abolish certain obstactes to marriage, and the introduction of certain grounds of divorce." We conceive there must be some mistake, because it is difficult to imagine how the Prussian system can be made more lax than it is, except by the abolition of the name of marriage .-Weekly Register.

CONVERSION OF THE PROFESSOR UGO SEMMMER. - The conversion of Professor Ugo Seammer, holding the chair of Protestant Theology in the Royal College at Berlin, has occasioned much excitement and surprise through Germany. This learned theologian was led to holy truth by a course of deep research into the times preceding the Reformation. He published a few months since a valuable work, the result of profound study and patient labour, entitled "Catholic Theology at the Time of the Reformation, previous to the Council of Trent." Berlin, Stawitz, 1858 .--This volume of 353 pages was but an amplification of a dissertation crowned in 1856 by the University of Berlin, and which treated of theology at the epoch of the transition amongst the learned, and which is called the Catholicity of Trent, a theology unknown to his co-religionists. In this he expounds the dogma of the Catholic Church as propounded by her theologians before the council, that is, from the year 1517 to 1544. This work is written most conscientionsly. M. Skemmer, not satisfied with studying the theological works of his own country, has examined closed the theological treaties of France and England.

He examined the various doctrines of the Church in order to write on them-"Original Sin and its Consequences," "Free Will and Grace," "The Com-mandments and Evangelical Counsels," "Indulgences," Ecclesiastical Örders and Celibacy," " Mar-riage," "The Saints." M. Saemmar prepared also an edition of the treaties of St. Auselm Cur Deus Homo. After the publication of which, furnished with funds by the Government, he left Berlin in the month of uly, and visited Dresden, Vienna, Padua, Milan, and Moriaco in Bavaria, to examine, for the purpose of confuting, the manuscripts of Eusebius, which are in the library of that town. This voyage, however, ended by demonstrating to him how different was Catholicity not only in doctrine, but also in practice ment his return to the bosom of the Church, became for him an urgent necessity. Grace was poured on him. He spent many weeks in prayer and tears before God, who gave him strength to overcome every obstacle. On the 15th of last October his victory was complete, and he resolved to enter immediately into the true told of Christ. Peace and joy from the Holy Soirit flooded his heart; and renouncing with heroic courage every temporal advantage, and the brilliant and nonorable fature which this world offered, he clasped with eager joy the precious jewel of faith and love revealed to him. The ensuing day he in terms of congratulation. This sad affair has been forwarded his resignation to the Ministry and the much talked of here, and has caused a great sensaheads of the College, with grateful thanks for their many proofs of consideration and friendship, and avowed his sole motive for leaving them was his entrance into the Catholic Church, the true and sole spouse of the man-God and only depository of revalation. On the 8th of October he repaired to the Bishop Ermeland, in whose diocess he was born, imploring him to receive him into the Church. In a few days he was admitted into the seminary, where he is preparing himself, apart from the world, with heart and soul, for the great act which will give us another brother and the Church a valiant and devoted son. Protestants who are generally silent on these conversions from their ranks, cannot restrain their annoyance at this defalcation. The Times of Berlin insists that Professor Saemmar should restore the various sums paid during his professorship, since his studies have but tended to make him a Catholic. The Guzelle of Voss thus speaks of this couverion :--"Born in Eastern Prussia, U. Seammer received from Dr. Schell now superintendent of Saxony, a kind reception and necessary assistance for his studies. At Berlin he was one of the favourites of Dr. Hengstenberg, and obtained the burse founded in commemoration of the third century anniversary festival in honor of the Reformation. As a writer he occupied himself principally with the dogmas and the studies of the Fathers. A voyage which he made into finly at the bidding of the Ministry has it appears brought maturity to his convictions. His amiable character and affable manners made him beloved by all, so that his last act has produced universal regret - Connaught Ranger.

Ozar it is not so easy to learn with accuracy, but aspects, but when I look back to six weeks ago, and mentally compare the jubilant air and elevated crest then displayed by the war party with their present much soberer demeanour and sometimes gloomy brow, I acquire the conviction that things have lately not been going altogether to their taste, and that, whatever they may say, they are by no means so sanguino. A person resident in Turin has need sometimes to make this sort of retrospective comparison, in order to counteract the imperceptible but inevitable influence exercised upon his opinions by an atmosphere charged with menace and rumors of war. All the information that reaches me from other countries than Italy is decidedly favorable to the maintenance of peace; but, as all depends on the will of one taciturn and inscrutable man, it would be wrong to be too sangnine-very wrong not to hold oneself prepared for the worst .- Cor. Times. Piedmont is obviously all for war, there is one difficulty, it has no money to meet even its regular expenses, but the Sardinian Government, we presume reckons that if war once commences it will find means of making some one else pay the bill. The

Civilla Cattolica says :--"Our financial condition grows daily worse and worse, our revenue diminishes and our expenses increase. Many lay the blame of this upon poor Dr. Lanza, the minister of finance-but the poor minister cannot work miracles. He has inherited the existing state of our finances from his predecessor, the Count de Cavour. The treasury is empty, and it is necessary to replenish it, and so much the more if we have to make war. A new loan would provoke opposition and would be hard to carry, especially as a vote for forty millions was taken only a few months ago. It was suggested to sell the railways of the State for one hundred and fifty millions. The jouruals announced that the contract was already signed; but to-day they contradict the statement and declure the matter at an end. But then, whence is to come the money for our wants, ordinary and extraordinary? The financial question, as Signor Lanza, while yet a simple deputy told the Chamber, is the great political question of Piedmont. The Tempo, of Casale, of 28th December, puts the question but does not solve it. It says, we cannot ask a loan from England, because, "a loan there at present would be difficult and ruinous," " France and Russia, they lend no money." The sale of the railways is not found convenient, because "the orgent want would render the purchasers untractable." Finally, as to the confiscation of ecclesiastical property, " this is not a propitious moment for such a measure."-"The issue of a loan in the interior would be uncer-

tain enough." Thus it leaves the question undecided : lain caouzh." Thus it leaves the question undeciden ; panied by Golonel Breece, Mr. Old. Rastell, and the it has indeed reason to say, that a loan in the interior panied by Golonel Breece, Mr. Old. Rastell, and the would be very uncertain, and the chief ground for premiers of the suite. His Royal Highness, says a such an opinion is the experiment of 1848, when everything smiled on the Sardinian arms. On the 23rd of March a voluntary national loan of fifteen millions was opened for the war, but scarcely eight was contributed. On the first of August, a second attempt was made and a bonus of ten per cent, was given, but three millions only were collected. Should ner possible to a stat, and catered into conversion there be proposed to-morrow, a new voluntary loan for carrying on war, I am sure not a million would which makes so strong an impression upon all who are presented to Pia Nono. Colonel ilruce was the

We find in Times' correspondent from Rome under date 18th ult., the following details of the conversion of the daughter of Admiral Cavendish which we insert as illustrative of Protestant respect for the "right of private judgment" :---"The English residents in this city have been recently thrown into great commotion by the discovery that efforts had been made to lead away a young lady, a daughter of Admiral G --, connected with the Devoushire family, from the Protestant faith. It appears that several months back the young lady's mother ascertained that her daughter, aged 19, had been shamefully tampered with by two perverts from the Protestant religion, mother and daughter, who, under the guise of friendship, had led the young lady astray, and, without the knowledge of the Admiral or the girl's mother, had induced her to embrace the Catholic faith. When at last the young lady's parents discovered this most unwarrantable inter ference in their private family affairs, they of course endeavoured to remedy the evil done; but the young lady's mind remained unsettled, and, although she was prevented from all further intercourse with the persons who had weakened her religious principles, it would seem that they must have kept up claudestine relations with the girl, as one morning she privately left her parents' house, and, proceeding to the

what Count Cavour calls a national and Italian policy has disordered the finances, and reduced the nation to a position in which she seems about to stake her freedom and her existence on hopes which have scarcely assumed any form, and the vanity of which would only be fully known if they ever could be accompliahed.-Times.

I am enabled to state what is the deliberate resolve f am enabled to state when by the way, recently of the King of Sardinia, who, by the way, recently said to a member of a certain Royal family that he never would have consented to the matrimonial alliance, which the French people seem to accept 50 coldly, but for the cortainty of being aided in his couldy, due for the cortainty of oring direct in his views by this country. I may affirm, then, that Pied-mont is determined on driving the Austrians out of Italy, at least of attempting to do so, no doubt in the cause of Italian liberty, but also with the object of constituting a strong kingdom in Upper Italy, ca. puble of rendering to Europe the services which pable of rendering in Europe the services which Austria renders but imperfectly, or not at all. It is proposed that this kingdom shall be so strong us to be in a position to resist Austria on the one hand and France on the other, if need be; that it shall extend from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, comprising Genoa and Venice, and with at least 12,000,000 subjects. As Piedmont cannot by herself drive away the Austrians she seeks help from France; and up to this moment she calculates to a certainty on having it. On this point I can assure you that she has not the remotest doubt, however others may think of the matter. She believes that the interest, the intentions of the French Emperor, and the necessity of consolidating his dynasty, not to speak of several secondary reasons, unite to that end. Piedmont has ercellent reasons to believe that Russia will be with her-presidely if Austria he left alone; actively and openly if any other Powers make common cause with her. Piedmont thinks that in case of war Austria will be unsided, and will have to face Piedmont and France ; that England will no doubt do her best to prevent war, but that when war is once commenced she will merely look on, and certainly will not draw the sword; that Prussia, a purely German Power, will discuss much and negotiate a little, but will do absolutely nothing; at all events, that she will take no decided steps so long as Germany and German interests are not menneed. What cause or what pretext will be put forward for commencing the war, should Austria avoid or postpone the calamity by the evacuation of the Legations, I cannot say I an not sure whether France or Sardinia has as yes decided on one .-- Times Car.

Rome. -- Every courteens attention has been mid by the Pope and his Court to the Prince of Wales, who paid His Holiness a visit on the 7th ult, accorletter in the Post, was conducted to the august presence by the Commendatore Datti, morely preseded by two Swiss guards :-

" His Holiness rose on the entry of the Principaei, coming forward to the door of the marment is meet him, conducted him in the most affilie numwith him in French with that benignity of addres only person present at the interview, which day brief and limited to complimentary expressions and subjects of local interest, but perfority satisfavory to all parties. On the Prince's rising to take bis pays the Pope conducted him again to the dear win the same warmth of manner which he had toutidel on receiving him His Royal Hibgher did not visit the Cardinal Secretary of State, 12 is generally the entom after on and he fitte supreme Pontific but inderstand that if the will not only paying that compliment to Co. An o with before long. It is also the intention of the Bound Highness to visit the numerous members of vacions Sovereign families of Europe now domiciled in the Eternal City before applying himself steadily to the studies the processtion of which has formed the principal object of his visit to Rome.

The following letter has been received from stome dated the 5th inst. : -

"Some journals have announced that strong minone its ware about to arrive from France. "Other aals have donied the fact. Both are right. The ach "I vernment will not send new regiments, it wal place the regiments of Rome on the war ing. 1,000 men are expected at Civita Vecchia for that purpose.

#### SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette contains a series of addresses to the Queen from the Bishop and clorgy, the Justs of Public Works, the authorities of the Univ and other public bodies of Guba, expressing judigs tion at the proposition to purchase the island made by the President of the United States, and protecting fidelity to the Queen. In the Chamber of Deputes a Bill for granting various extraordinary creditate the Government having been brought forward, the President of the Council drew attention to the newsity of increasing the defences of the connery Ha said, among other things, that apart from the gen-eral system of defence which was under consideration, and on certain points which for grave military mesons ought and oubtedly to be fortified. No one, for for examples, could doubt that it was necessary to strengthen Fort Isabella, in Mahon, because England and France, in the event of a war, would endeavour to get possession of that island to command communications with Algeria ; neither could any doubt be entertained that it was necessary to fortify Ceuta, Tarifa, Santina, Carthagena, and other points. Who, he asked, besides, would deny the necessity of fortifying Ferrol, when, in the event of a war, a foreign Power might in a week destroy its arsenals, which had cost so many millions? The President of the Conneil likewise insisted that it was necessary to repair and make wholosome numerous barracks. He concluded by recommending the Chamber to vote the sum which would be required for these different purposes. The debate on the Bill was adjourned. A announces that the Queen had granted a pardon to Mr. Parry, the English gentleman who was condemaed to death for having struck a Spanish sentinel in the vicinity of Gibraltar.

one is preparing for immediate war. white we are writing, the resolution may have been taken which is to plunge Europe into blood. Austrian and Piedmontese outposts are watching each other across a parrow river. The arsonals and foundries are at work day and night in France ; horses are bought up. clothes and shoes are manufactured with all haste. and thousands of men fully equipped for the field are ready for embarcation at the Algerian ports. Austria on the other hand, in spite of debt, disaffection, and that worst of enemies, an alienated friend, in her rear, is as full of the obstinate warlike spirit as her antagonist. Her armies are immense, and they are i being marched in mass to the points threatened by the French. Positions have been taken up, fortifications built or repaired, strong points made stronger, and the whole resources of a first-rate military organization brought to bear on the defence of a highly valued province. With respect to these two great Powers, we must say that, though in the present instance all the blame is due to the nucalled-for aggression of the French Emperor, yet both are in an equal degree impelled by their traditions and system of government to commit to arms the decision of great questions. The obstinacy of Austria is probably equal to anything that is to be found in the character of Napoleon, and to bring the two antagouists to a middle point acceptable to both must be a work of no small labor .- Times.

A war for the emancipation of Italy, this war of nationality, would at once arrest most of the industrial enterprises; would throw on the streets thousands of working men, and would soon lead to such a state of things as might affect even Princes and Emperors, themselves. It is because " vulgar" people, who are so deeply interested in peace, foresee frightful calamities from such a couffict, that they feel alarm, and have ceased to invest their money in securities which would before long be securities for nothing.

But what astonishes people is to find that Prince Napoleon continues to support with his avowedly irresistible influence the Socialist Journal La Presse. which for the last two months and more has preached up a war against Austria, and with such passion as - to lead many to suppose that there is some secret motive-some preconcerted plan, which is for the present concenied. Should the alleged object be unfortunately attained, and the revolutionary element advance, the Presse would soon unmask its batteries, open upon its present protector in the cause of Socialism, and, when the opportune moment came, call upon his Highness himself to sacrifice on the altar of the country his civil list, his palaces, his titles, honours, and decorations. In the mean time, by reason of this high influence, it perpetuates disquietude and alarm ; it clamours for war at any cost, and day after day fills its columns with arguments purporting to prove that a conflict is inevitable.

In 1848 It was one of the axioms of the agitator Blanqui that it was absolutely necessary to keep up alarm to arrest all industry, and to throw masses of starving and exasperated workmen on the streets, as the most efficacious means of bringing about the social, or Socialist, revolution which was his aim .-The Presse is following in the path of Blanqui. One is tempted to ask if it be really the intention to reverse the phrase of the Emperor when, encouraging the orderly and industrious community, he said "The good must take confidence, and the wicked must tremble." (" Il faut que les bons se rassurent et que les mechants tremblent.") It would appear

#### GERMANY.

The German journals are a good deal taken up with discussions upon the relative strength of the military and naval forces of the several European Powers. The prospects of a campaign in the north of Italy are examined with special interest, and we are told that an attack by France, joined with Surdini, against the Italian possessions of Austria, would prove an enterprise of the greatest difficulty. Au-stria, covered in Germany by the fortresses of Rastadt, Ulm, Ingolstadt, and the retreached camp of Linz, could pour her whole army into northern Italy, where its base of operations are the strongest in the world. The line of the Adige, even when destitute of defences, required the immortal operations of Geueral Bonaparte. To-day it is almost unassailable.-On this river, where it enters from the Tyrol, is erected the famous entrenched camp of Verona, which has been strengthened since 1850 by nine de

tached forts The only passage of the river on the south that of Leguano, is fortified. In advance of the Adige is another line, that of the Mincio, which is defended by two fortresses of the first order. Peschiera and Mantus. The right of this formidable position rests on the right of the Tyrol, and its left on the river Po, which is defended by several strong fortresses as well as by the nower which the Ans trians have of inundating its banks at pleasure .-Since the wars of the Empire, the Tyrol has become a vast place d'armes, and is guarded by several fortresses. Finally, these immensely strong positions are defended by a most powerful army, in the highest state of discipline and spirit. The conclusion is, that unless the revolutionary spirit shall be raised in Hungary, Bohemia, and the Italian provinces, Austria can hold her own in any conflict that may arise with a foreign foe.

The Times says :-" In examining the present situation of Europe we cannot leave out of sight those Powers the determination, or, at least, the wish, of which is to remain neutral Prussia and the German Bund, although highly jealous of France, would bardly go to war to uphold Austria's right of occupying the Legations. Yet Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, all look upon war as a probable eventuality. Their armies are being put on a war footing ; heads of departments are in council tomethor: the export of horses is forbidden ; patriotic speeches are made in the Chambers; and, as a matter of course, the conscription is heavier than ever. What passes in the vast and silent empire of the

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- At present there is a sort of phuse of suspense and expectation. The belief in coming hostilities continues strong here. Count Cavour commands immense confidence, and he is considered committed to a war policy ; the King's aspirationsas His Mejesty scarcely takes the pains to conceniare decidedly bellicose; there have been numerous promotions in the army, extensive military preparations, money has been granted by the Chamber-how is it possible, with all this before them, that the great mass of the Piedmontese should not expect and even confidently reckon upon a fight in the spring ? The means of information of the majority, as regards events and opinions out of the Sardinian States, are extremely limited, and they are liable to be misled by exaggerated reports and by partisan jouruals, interested in giving them only one side of the question. The comparatively few persons who have a better knowledge of what is going on out of this country, and of the general disgust for war exhibited by the nations of Europe, are decidedly less confident .--From day to day it is difficult to note the shades of difference that steal over men's feelings, hopes, and is, we fear, even so. The desperate extravagance of the progress of events in Oude has been most rapid.

Convent of the Trinita de Monte, where the Rev. Mr. Northcote, another pervert to the Romish fuith, awaited her coming, was baptized with all the usual ceremony into that church. She then returned home and avowed what she had done. Of course, her parents were highly indignant, and the next day two Protestant ladies went to remonstrate with the superior on her conduct in sanctioning such disgraceful practices The latter, however, positively denied that she knew anything whatever about the matter, although the young lady admits that the superior not only saw her but spoke to her after the ceremony tion. The Admiral is about to leave for England with the victim, in order to see if, by proper reading, converse, and religious instruction, her mind can be restored to a more healthy tone."

The following letter has been received from Rome. dated the 18th Feb. :-- "The pontificial Government can no longer disguise the gravity of the position in in which linly, and particularly the Roman States, are placed. The words addressed by the Emperor to Baron Hubner on the first of January, together with his speech at the opening of the Corps Legislatif, have caused unensiness. The speech has induced the Roman Court to adopt a serious measure. It has ronewed its demand of evacuation which it made two years since at Bologna, and has requested the French and Austrian Ministers to make known to their reepective Guvernments that since that period the Pope has tolerated but not approved, the occupation. That communication was immediately transmitted to Paris and Vicona, and, if I am rightly informed, one answer only was received, which was from Vienna n cipher, and it gave rise to a long conference between M. Collaredo and Cardinal Antonelli, after which the Cardinal manifested a cortain hesitation. The demand for the evacuation of the Roman States was to have been followed by a memorandum addressed to all the Powers in Europe, in which the demand should be clearly stated. His Holiness appears to persevere in addressing such a memorandum, but the terms are not yet agreed to, and it has been submitted to a Council of State, which is assembled at the moment I write. Everybody here is aware of the danger of the present position of affairs."

In the present state of Italy it is important to ask where are the Italian exiles of the Red Revolution A well informed French paper, the Memorial Diplomatique, says :- "An English Catholic Bishop who left Rome some days ago, and who has just arrived in Paris, having traversed a great part of Italy in order to embark at Genoa, states that all the refugees from various parts of that country, in consequence of the events of 1848, are now re-united in Italy, where they are endeavouring to get up a 'coup de main.'-The English papers also state as a fact that all the Italian refugees who were in England have left for Italy."- Weekly Register.

There is great truth in the remark of the first speaker in this debate, Count Solaro de Margherita, that if Piedmont since 1849 had developed her own institutions, promoted arts, science, manufactures, and commerce within herself, had not increased the taxes nor held out allurements to faction, and created hopes which for eight centuries have been nourished in vain,-if she had thought more of improving herself, and less of consuring and intriguing against other nations, her character would have stood higher and her positian would have been more secure. It

#### RUSSIA.

The Gazette de St. Petersburgh doclares that the rumored armsments attributed to Russia are pure inventions.

Le Nord publishes an article headed "Respect for Treaties," in which it endeavors to prove that Austrin has violated the treaties of 1815, and destroyed the balance of power established by the international law of Europe. Le Nord trusts that neither Sardinis nor France will violate the peace so happily established in Europe, but adds that the audacity with which Austria has moved troops to the Sardinian frontier would justfiy both Sardinia and France in repelling them by force.

The Gazelle of St. Petersburgh, quoted in L'Univers, contains an article on the Italian question which shows that the sympathies of Russia are in favor of Sardinia and against Austria.

#### NORWAY.

A new outbreak of Protestant persecution in Norway. The law requires all ministers of religion to give in to the Government a yearly list of their flocks. As conversion to the Catholic Church is visited with confiscation and exile, a priest inserting the name of a new convert who has as yet made no public avowal of the Catholic faith, would act the part of an informer. For refusing to do this a priest has already been punished, and all are threatened with the most monstrous penalties, and that, although it should seem that such a person is still in law a memher of the "venerable establishment." What would be said if such a rule were imposed on Protestant chaplains -- say at Rome or Naples ?- Weekly Register .

#### INDIA.

The following is an extract from a private letter: "LUCKNOW, JAN. 12 .- Since I last wrote to you

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 18, 1859.

in arms hostilely opposed to us. The rebels usied s good deal to their forts and forgot the usion a government of their loris and lorgot the power of our vertical fire. After one or two examples bed been made, they found their forts were only bed been made, they remained in them they could traps, and that if they remained in them they could tesps, and Their jungles did not stop our troops, not scope appeared than they (the rebels) fled, and sceing opposition was useless, and that our ind sceing opposition was useless, and that our indesty was really meant to be one, which at first they would not believe, they came in and submitted ; they would not solver, any came in and submitted; ssinguine as I ever have been, the result is beyond spit, surgoing as total neve ocen, the result is beyond soything I had hoped for. The whole country is prostrate at our feet; the forts are being demolished; prostrate at our levely down; the arms are being tree-lournes are minery down; the arms are being gree up, or forcibly taken; nearly 400,000 bave gree and I shall require one and a half mitlions before I am satisfied.

NOT COMPANY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER

A very liberal settlement is being made; great torsideration has been shown to all parties ; and, feeltorstue adeply they have sinned against us, they me and a sum of the sum of a start of the st The revenue is pouring in, and God has indeed

greatly blessed and prospered all our doings. the drug is blocking up. The commander-in-chief is on his way back to Lucknow, having left a

<sup>(Out is on his with the Nepaul border.</sup> <sup>good</sup> brigado on the Nepaul border. <sup>w</sup> The Begum, the Nana, and some others (but the rest of no note) are in Nepaul, and will trouble 35 110 more.

will the Begum, have taken advantage of the amnesty. Never was proclamation better timed. It came just as we had the power to strike and the reason permitted the movement of our troops.

"A body of 15,000 military police will be distributed through the country, and the Scinde police restem is being introduced. European troops will be stationed at Lucknow, Fyzabad, Sultaupore, Roy areilly, Sectapore, and Gonda. The country will he held with an iron grasp."

The Times Correspondent writes :- One by one the chiefs of the revolt are falling into our hands, and sooner or later those who have found rofuge in Repail or are hiding in the jungle must be taken. The soizure of the Nana is now a matter for diplomary. He is unquestionably in Nepaul, if there be with in concurrent testimony, and as certainly Jung Sabadoor can capture and deliver up this great offender. There is a sentiment of national revenge beyond and above all reasoning which demands that Nana Sahib shall not escape punishment. It is not in our power to inflict any punishment at all commensurate with his crimes, but his life is forfeit, and the English people will insist that he be brought to the halter, and that he, his councillors, would be a national disappointment if these men, or any of them, were vouchanfed a death on the field of battle. God knows, I am no advocate for unrelenting persocution, but I do protest against any diplomatic difficulty being allowed to stand between the Reglish people and the Butcher of Cawnpore.

The more clearly the transactions of the massacre at Cawapore are brought to light the more havial seem to be the deliberate cruelty, covardice, and atrocity of its perpetrators. There were massacres perpetrated at many stations in India; there was the massacre at Delhi within the King's palace, but it is relieved by the conduct of natives who protected European and permitted them to escape; there is the massacre at Furtheghur, but it is said to have been the work of the vile population of budmashes and of some few Sepoys in a state of frenzied excitement and wild with licence, lust of blood, and plunder .---Some Europeans escaped, and two women were received into the Nawab's palace at Furruckabad; others were sheltered by Hurdeo Bux. There was a massacre at Shabjehanpore, but there again Europeans got away, and some others were equally fortunate even at Bareilly. There was a massacre at Lucknow, but it was not the work of the authorities or of the Sepoys, but of an assassin who had been favoured by the family of one of the victims. For Camppore alone there is no redemption ; it was deliberate; it was divided into two parts; it lentless cruelty, by every circumstance which can As the number of the murdered intensify guilt. exceeded that of the victims in any other place, so does the greatness of the crime excel in all its incidents the magnitude of the offences which marked the mutiny of the Bengal army and the subsequent revolt. There are, indeed, survivors of the first Cawnpore messacre, but the second and the worst-that of

over India to the Russians when we had quite proved to the people we could conquer them; "for now," he said, "we have no confidence in you, and you will see what regard the Russlans will pay to your religion." "Oh Sahib," replied the Lord of Kalli-kunker, do not say so." With all our complaints you are better than Russians, who respect no religion but their own. In that case, if what you say takes place, we must all die in arms.- Corr. of Times.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S PROGRESS THROUGH THE Stephens. STATES.

#### (Abridged from the Irish American.)

NEW YORK .- Mr. O'Brien left in the 6 o'clock, p.m. train for Philadelphia, on the evening of the 27th ult. As the train was about to start, an immense throng of adopted citizens surrounded the cars, and gave three deafening cheers. As the cars proceeded, both sides of the railroad track were lined by enthusiastic crowds, who continued to manifest their joy at the arrival amongst them of the illustrious patriot until the train in which he travelled had passed from their sight.

TRENTON-On the arrival of the train a large crowd collected to give Mr. O'Brien a hearty welcome. He raised the small window in front of him and shook hands with a few of his countrymen. A "The Sepoys, with few exceptions, and they are general rush was then made for the window, and in a short time it was full of all kinds of hands and arms, thrust in to shake his hand. Mr. O'Brien very good naturedly shook each hand as it was presented, but mildly protested against being squeezed as if by a vice. As the cars started, three cheers, accompaninied by the waving of hats, were given, and the

iron horse sped on his way. New BRUNSWICK, N. J.-On the arrival of the train here, the crowd was immense. They cheered vociferonsly; and the greatest excitement was caused by Mr. O'Brien's presence. The car in which he sat was immediately filled, and a regular stream of persons continued to pour in at one door and go out at the other, during the delay of the train in the town :--and even when the whistle was blown and the cars began to move, the one which contained the distinguished patriot was filled with excited New Brunswickers, who can the risk of breaking their necks to have the pleasure of shaking his hand. Had it been known that he was coming along those different cities, the feeling of the people was so intense that more than double the number would have come to show him how much they admired him for the heroic stand he had made for fatherland. PHILADELFUIA -On arrival at Kensington Depot,

and confederates, chief among whom were Tantia he was enthusiastically received by an immense Topre and Azimoolla Khan, shall suffer death. It crowd. At last the multitude made way, and Mr. he was enthusiastically received by an immense O'Brien was invited by Messrs. James Cantwell and John Comber, into a carriage which had been provided for the occasion, and was driven to the Girard House ; where Mr. O'Brien was waited upon by some of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, including the llon. Toos. Corwin, Governor of Ohio, the Hon. Joseph Corigmacher, (who was the first to get up a petition in Pennsylvania, to the President of the United States, to intercede with the British Government for the release of the Irish Exiles) Counsellor Dougherty, the Hon. L. W. Glynn, Major O'Brien, Dr. Shelton M'Kenzie, Captain Powers, and officers of the "Meagher Guards," Captain D. O'Kane and officers of the "Irish Volunteers," &c. During the day Mr. O'Brin visited the most prominent public places in Philadeiphia. He visited Indopendence Hall, and was deeply interested in examining the many relies of the Revolutionary era, which are contained in that place. BADTIMORE—On his arrival thousands had assem-

bled at the depot, and committees from all the Irish Societies turned out in strong numbers to welcome their patriot countryman. In reply to an address from the President of the Hibernian Society, Mr. O'Brien replied that he appreciated the kindly feeling manifested for him, and was glad of an opportunity to return his thanks to the people of Baltimore. He had come to this country for the purpose of looking at the people of his own country, and especially the laboring classes, that he might make a compariwas characterized by superhuman treachery, by re- son of their condition with that of the laboring people of Ireland. His course in his own country was well known. The people of Ireland had been oppressed ; and, though a Protestant, he took the side of the Catholics, because they were more deeply oppressed. But he would oppose the Catholics if they had been the oppressors. He reverted to the deep interest taken by Balmore in the fate of himself and associates while in exile, and to the early history o

The rebellion has been quite guelled. There is not a officers said to him that we should probably hand tered into conversation with him for several minutes. "Mr. O'Brien did not leave the chamber until 12 o'clock, and while there he became the observed of all observers from the galleries."

On Thursday he visited the President, and was received by Mr. Buchannan with much courtesy and marked attention. The following porticulars of the 

H. Stephens, Messrs. Mengher, John Mitchel, Wm. L. Cole, and others, proceeded yesterday to the White House, and was introduced to Mr. Buchanan by Mr.

"The President expressed himself highly gratified with the meeting, and congratulated Mr. O'Brien on his arrival in this city.

"As Mr. Buchanan was minister to England at the time that a voice was sent from this country to intercede for the liberation of the Irish exiles then in Van Dieman's Land, Mr. O'Brien took occasion to thank him for the energy he displayed in bringing the matter before the British Parliament. He stated that he was about to take a tour through the South, and intended availing himself of some kind invitations extended to him by gentlemen now in this city to visit their plantations.

"Mr. Buchanan said he was glad of it. Slavery was altogether a domestic institution, and he believed that there was no peasantry in Europe better clothed or better fed than the slaves at the South.

" Mr. O'Brien remarked that it would be easy for them to be better clothed and better cared for than some of his countrymen; for instance, those from Donegal-some of whom were now about being sent to Australia to enable them to live. " Mr. Buchanan, during the conversation, remark-

ed that he was of Donegal descent."

Introducing a stranger to the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives is the highest compliment that can be conferred; and there has never been a visitor to the Capitol who has been shown more courteous and kind attentions by Senators and members of the House of Representatives than Mr O'Brien.

During his short stay in Washington he received many invitations from Southern Senators and Members of Congress to visit their plantations. Mr. O'-Brien stated that he could not possibly visit all of them, but he would certainly visit some of those which may be nearest to his route.

"LADIES' TRIMMING."-We often notice an inscription like the foregoing written up in hosiers' shop windows. We did not know that the art was purchasable, and perhaps the facility with which the science may be procured may account for the high degree of excellence that ladies, generally, have arrived at in it. It must be acknowledged that women are much eleverer than men in the knowledge of trimming, from a lamp to a husband downwards .-Here are a few of the secrets which have been confided to us :- How to Trim a Dress-With Valenciennes, if you cannot get Brussels, though the lat-ter is the *ue plus ultra* "point", of perfection, supposing your husband can only afford it. How to Trim one's Income - By beaming in your necessaries, so as to give greater breadth and fulness to your luxuries. To effect this you must " take in" as much as you can at home, the better to enable you to "let out" abroad. How to Trim a Servant-Cutting off her fine flowers and caps, if they are smarter than your own; and giving her a good dressing, until she has learned to dress more in accordance with her station. How to Trim a Husband-By keeping him down, as a gardener does a hedge, by sheer watching and constant clipping, as often as there is a tendency to shoot out and go beyond the line. How to Trim a poor Relation-By displaying all your fine airs, and trying on all your fine dresses, in her presence. How to Trim a Younger Sister-The only effectual way is to ".cut her out" as frequently as you can .--Trim a Young man-By being exceedingly sharp and cutting with him, and driving pointed things into him, as though he were a pincushion, until you make him what was called "pins and needles" all over him. The best trimming, perhaps, is to waltz more than once with an officer, and you may be sure that your young man will be ready to hang on to the skirts of your dress with penitence and submission, so that you may lead him a preity dance all the evening, if you like, by seeming to take no notice of him. How to Trim a Cap-With coquetry and matchless ribbons, and charms to match, so that you can set it irresistibly at any wealthy or handsome husband you may prefer.

AFFECTING .- A person following close behind a couple returning from a juvenile party at a fashion-able residence in Pittsfield, a few weeks since, happened to overhear the young gentleman thus address his companion in a voice of the tenderest solicitude : -" Charlotte Angelina, you must not set your youtbful affections on me, for I am doomed to an early grave-Mother says I'm troubled with worms. An involuntary " cough" from the listener interrupted the self-devoting reply which of course, was leaping to Charlotte Angeliaa's lips.

#### NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES appointed to transact the EREC-TION of a NEW CHURCH and SACRISTY, required to be Built in the Parish of ST. JEAN CHRYSUS-TOME, shall receive TENDERS for the Work to be done, until the FIRST of APRIL NEXT; on which day the Contract shall be given to the successful competitor. The Trustees do not hind themselves to accept the

Tenders of the lowest bidder. The Signatures of two good and sufficient Securi-

ties shall be made known in each Tender.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Priest's house, in said Parish.

St. Jean Chrysostome, Feb. 28, 1859.

### IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE

of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned.

Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents,

Montreal.

January 1859.

#### TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUN-TRIES.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentry, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds,

Thomae S. Ratiney, writing from Rangoon, Bur-mah, December 19, 1856, says :--"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappoint-ed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of \$150 worth by the first opportunity."

CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856. Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Dear Sirs:

The Pain Killer, we are happy to say is getting in good repute, here, and its good qualities are being ap-preciated. Lately, we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer. BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL, & CO.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

#### WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY RE-COMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

AUBURN, Sept. 6, 1858. S. W. FOWLE & Co .- Sirs :- I most cheerfully add my testimony in favour of the Balsam. We have used it in our family, Pulmonary affections, Coughs and Colds, and esteem it a most valuable remedy, and have recommended it in various complaints that nature with invariably happy results. W. B. LYNCH, M. D.

MANSFIELD, ICOGA Co., PA., Aug. 1858. Gentlemen :- Having used in my practice the last four years, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry with great success, I most Cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with obstinate Coughs Colds Asthma £с.

H. D. MARTIN, M. D.

The genuine is signed "I BUTTS" on the wrapper. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street ; also by Carter, Kerry

#### P. P. P.

### PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They sooth pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster hears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Inon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

#### KINGSTON, C.W.;

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

#### TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Conghs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMPIALD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855. Dn. J. C. ATRE: I do not hesitate to say the best ramedy I have over found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant gymptoms of a Cold, is your Chenar Perconal. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years base shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these S complaints. EDEN KNIGHT, M. D.

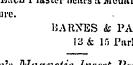
A. B. MORTLEY, Esq. of Urica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put cut. With a bad cold I should scoure pay twenty-five dollars for a bothe than do without it, or take any other remedy."

#### Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGPECIAL STREAM OF THE STR

AMOS LEE, ESQ. MONTEREV, IA., writes, 2d Jan., 1856; "I had a todious influenza, which confined nue in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Purroaa, by the solvice of our chergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle mada me completely well. Your medicines are the cheupest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteen you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1866. Six : Your CHERET PECTONAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.



burns, &c.

-was dreadful in its full accomplishment.

Some time ago a statement respecting the massacres in India appeared in the columns of a morning paper purporting to be the work of a lady. As there was a very great appearance of carnestness in the paper I asked a friend, whose position on the spot gave him the best opportunity of ascertaining the truth of the stories related by the writer, and his enquiries have in some instances led to resuits which corroborated, and in others refuted the writer. The survivor of the Cawapore (first) massacre alluded to is the daughter of a clerk, and is, I believe Eurasian, or has some Eurasian blood in her reios. It would be cruel to give her name, though the shame is not hers. She was obliged to travel about with a Sowar, and to escape persecution bccame a Mahommedan. It is this unhappy girl whose carrative appeared in the Times; she is at Calcutta, and the reports of her insanity are false. The next person referred to is a girl of 13. Her name is Georgiana Anderson ; she lived at Humerpore. All ter relations were murdered, and she received a sword cut on the shoulder, but a native doctor took care of her, and she was sent safely in to Cawnpore. At present she lives with her grandmother at Mong-byr. She has no scar except from the sword cut, and that is a small one. No other injury was offered to her, and she received great kindness from some of the natives for several weeks. It is quite true that about twelve natives were mutilated by the Kama's order for having brought supplies to our camp. Some had noses cut off, some one hand, others noses and one hand. They presented themselves at Cawapore, and they have received pensions for life from our Government. Major Wil-liams is now sifting the evidence of a band boy maned Joseph Fitchrelt, who actually saw, he says, the massacre of July 15, 1857.

The number of Sepoys who come in increases dui-; they all admit that they felt the contest to be appless long ago, but they could not bring themthem, the case of officers and old soldiers of disarmed and disbanded regiments in some instances is pliable enough. Their pay has been of course stopred, their pensions will not be granted, and they say they have nothing before them but starvation. However, there is a strong feeling of clanship in Oude, and there is no likelihood of any worse fate than dependence on others falling on those men. The crops of this year seem very fine. With peace and good government Oude may become the strength and the glory of our Indian empire, for it is incontestally in soil and population the finest kingdom of the many ruled by England in the East. The ryots, hurrassed for more than a year by their fears of one force, the exactions of another, and the depredations of both, cagerly look to the restoration of any setfled government.

The chiefs feel that there is nothing left but submission. Nowever, there is probably a secret expectation in many breasts that there may be a diging up of buried guns and a renovation of forts. It has been suggested that engineer officers should proceed to every fort and see that the demolition is complete and effectual. In some minds there is a hile uneasiness as to our future intentions and proceedings, "They will never forgive us" is the be-

the women and children in the house and compound the colony-the first to establish entire religious freedom. He would be pleased to meet his country-men now residents in Baltimore, and others, and would take them by the hand,

In the evening a large crowd ran to the street in front of the hotel, and called for a speech, which was complied with.

Having spont most of the day driving around the city, he was taken to the Washington Railroad Depot. WASHINGTON-The coming of Smith O'Brien was anxiously looked for by his countrymen and admirers in the Fateral capital; and although no previous intimation had been given of the hour when he might be expected, a large and enthusiastic crowd had collected at the appot on the arrival of the train. When at he gib the cars entered the depot, Mr. John Mitchel, who was waiting to receive him, gassped the hand of his illustrious compatriot and companion in exile, and a short of triumph was given which proved that Irish-Americans of Washington were not a whit less enthusiastic on his arrival amongst them than those elsewhere. The meeting between O'Brien and Mitchel was a most affecting one ; the last time they had seen each other was in Van Dieman's Land, when both were in the merciless clutches of the government which had sought to brand them as transported felous; they now met on the shores of America-both as free as the birds of the air. The Washington Star gives the following description of the movements subsequent to Mr. O'Brien's arrival :

"Mr. O'Brien proceeded to Mr. Mitchei's house. In the meantime news reached the Capitol of his arrival, and about 8 o'clock Senators and members of the House of Representatives began to crowd into Mr. Mitchel's porlors to greet Mr. O'Brien. It was really a delightful scene to witness. The Senators and members, and other gentlemen, were introduced, each by his name, and there was a cordial shaking of hands, and worde of kindly welcome and honest greetings. There was no studied formality, but a spontaneous outburst of generous feeling and most warm welcome; and it was really gratifying to see how speedily Mr. O'Brien and his new friends becamo on terms of kind familiarity. We noticed in the room, among a crowd of others, Senators Douglas, Toombs, Seward, Crittenden, Wilson, Clay, Shields, and Messrs. Alexander II. Stophens, Vallandigham, Grow, Reilly, Scott, M'Queen, Maynard, Dowdell, Cavanagh, Barr, and many others of the House.-There were also present several officers of military companies, and many of our citizens, including Mr. Pryor, Dr. Antisell, and Mayor Berrett. General Denver, ex Governor of Kansas, was also present, as was likewise General Henningson.

" For two hours and more members continued to come down from the Capitol to see Mr. O'Brien, and between 10 and 11 o'clock, accompanied by General Shields and Mr. Cole of the N. Y. Irish-American who accompanied him from New York, he proceeded to the Capitol, and was introduced to the Senate chamber by General Shields.

" Mr. O'Brien took a seat on one of the sofus opposite the President's chair, and many Senators gathered around him, and were introduced by Gen Shields. Mr. O'Brien seemed, as soon as he got a little leisure from the round of introduction, to pay much attention to the debate then going on.

"The President of the Senate, a short time after Mr. O'Brien appeared on the floor, left his seat and let of the forgiven. Old Hunwant Singh seemed came over to him, and on being introduced by Gen. aribly alarmed the other day when one of our Shields, he took his seat beside Mr. O'Brien, and en-

Some people are for ever talking about duty, and kindness, and generosity, and doing good. To hear them one would suppose that there was the place to run if you found yourself in any trouble. But just try it, that's all; and if you don't have to run away far quicker than you approached, you'll be fortunate.

## GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS. LOAF.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted, LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.)

WINES--Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Martel,

in hhds. and cases.

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c., -- Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-rauts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Eed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do. ; Sweet Oil, in quarts aud pints.

STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satired, fair.

BRUSHES-Scratters and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c. Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Course do.; Salt Petre; Sar-dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;-Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

March 3, 1859.

& Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co. Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Ly man, Place de Armes.

> COLDS, COUGUS, ASTHMA. CATARRH, INFLUENZÁ. BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

#### COPYRIGHT SECORED.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by John I. BROWN & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass.

KS Cougns .- The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonry and Bronchial affections. Experience baving proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly should at once be had to "Brown's Bronciat Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat he ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, **CF** Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchilis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of SINGERS. Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]-"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put ' Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. do not besitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.] I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.]-" I have been found no relief until I found your Trockes."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

13 For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James Street.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALMON, MONROE Co. Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving case and re-lief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects npor trial.

#### Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cared so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but evon to those the CHERSY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

lief and comfort. ASTON HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856. DOCTOR AYES, LOWZLL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to in-form you what your CHEREN PECTORAL has done for my wifa-She had been dve months laboring under the dangerous symp-toms of Consumption, from which no ald we could procure gave hor much rollof. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong ay the used to be, but is free from ther cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard. ORLANDO SHILLENY, OF SELENYLLE.

**Onsumptives**, do not despair till you have (ried Arsa's Cucara **PECTOLL**. It is made by one of the bost medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — *Philaddphia Ledger*.

# Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

**Ayers Califarcie Fails.** The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect pringative which is known to man. Innumerable perceive are shown that these Prize have either argues in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedented by upon the esteen of all men. They are sets and pleasant to take, but powerful to our of the body, remove the obstructions of its argues, purify the body and expeditions, and that they win unprecedented by upon the esteen of all men. They are sets and pleasant to take, but powerful to our of the body, remove the obstructions of its argues, purify the blod, and expeditions, at they purge out the feel humora which broad and grow distompter, stimulate singleh or disordered or grave into their natural action, and inpart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they can be every one diseases that have badfed the best of humora skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in dy in this way receasing they are take the and being purely vogetable, are free from any risk of harm of being superior of such exactly one the position and character as to physicians have been there are been made while strengs belief were the public the restantiated by men of such exactly oposition and character as to physicians have been they are discussed to the relief of the restify to the public the restance of their conviction that any Preparations cantilated in the set in the same to be many discussions for their asses and errify to the relief of my atticted, autornal gravity the approximation. The Agent below mands is pleased to the most in the start and the many containing directions for their asses, Hentre there are the containing directions for their two and errifies from a four Stormach. Names, Hentre

cates of their cures of the following completing : --Costiveness, Ellious Completing, Khennartism, Bropsy, Henri-burn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausen, Iteligae-tion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flathlancy, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerents and furtaneous Dis-esses which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofnia or King's Eril. They also, by parifying the blood and stimulating the sys-tem, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neurolcia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kinneya, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a law state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do note by no particular or its unreached dealers with some other pitt they make more profit on. Ask for Arrs's Pitts and tske noth-ing dise. No other U-sy can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best dd there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chor'st, Lowell, Mess.

PRICE, 25 CTS. FER ROZ. FIVE SOMES TOR ST.

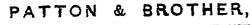
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Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

# 8 🗄

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 18, 1859.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Ohisholm. Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer-J. Doyle. Amherisburgh-J. Roberts. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brockville-P. Furlong. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Cobourg-M. M'Kenny. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Chambly-J. Hackett. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Dunphy. Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Hucket. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rev. R. Keleher. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara. London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lindcou-Ray. J. Farrelly. Loborough-T. Duley. Lindsay-Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle-W. Harty. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Millbrooke-P. Maguire. Ningura-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-T. M'Cube. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrookc-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Remi-H. M'Gill. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sas. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Mvoy. Windsor-C. A. M'latyre. York Grand River-A. Lamond.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Weating Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the showest notice at

reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.

Boz, Combs, Brushes, &c.

will be received at any time of the year.



BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cus-tomers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-tronage he has received for the last three years; and

 tronage ne naw receives for the interact given y and hopes, by struct attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.
 PUBLISHED IN AMERICA,

 hopes, by struct attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.
 PUBLISHED IN AMERICA,

 Image and next assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, to multiple a multiple prize.
 PUBLISHED IN AMERICA,

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES, No. 59 Little St. James Street. BENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL. PIERCE BYAN. B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, No. 7, Little St. James Street. MONTREAL ------M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE. No. 59. Little St. James Street. Montreal. REMOVAL. JOHN PHELAN, GROCER, HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op-posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN. JONAS WHITCOMB'S BRMEDY FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c. PREPARED from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all

other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Ashmatic character, has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past two years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, an infant may take it with perfec safety.

[Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.]

WARDSBORO', Vt., May 12, 1857. MB. BURNETT-I take great pleasure in briefly stat-ing the wonderful effects of "WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR THE ASTHMA," on my wife. She had suffered for years more than my pen can describe with the Spasmodic form of that terrible disease. I consulted numerous physicians of the highest celebrity to very little or no purpose As often as ten or twelve times in a year, she was brought to the very gates of death -requiring two or three watchers sometimes, for several days and nights in succession. At times, for hours, it would seem as if every breath must be the We were obliged to open doors and windows last. in mid-winter, and resort to every expedient that affection could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone, that her physician could not count the pulse. At length I heard of your "Reme-dy"—it acted like a charm; it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes, and nearly broke up the disease. I keep it constantly on hand-and though it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way of relief. I have never known it fail in more than one or two instances of affording immediate relief .--I am a Methodist clergyman, stationed here. I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting her case, and you are at liberty to make any use of the foregoing facts that will benefit the afflicted .-- Yours KIMBALL HADLEY. truly,

JORRS Whitcomb's Remedy is Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., 27 Central Street, Boston, and Sold by all Druggists. One Dollar per Bottle.

EF For Sale in Montreal, at Wholesale, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at Medical Hall, Great St. James Street.

EUY THE EEST: THE ONLY COMPLETE CATHOLIC

ALMANAC

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. KFA compound of Cocca-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is with out a rival.

It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagreeable order. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre. It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. TESTIMONIAL.

#### BOSTON, July 19, 1857. Messra. J. BURNETT & Co.-I cannot refuse to state

the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil-(Cocoaine.) For many months my hair had been falling off,

until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more in-flamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised bair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared-the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new heir. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE. Yours very truly,

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all druggists.

For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James Street.

#### D. O'GORMON,

### BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid.

No person is authorized to take orders on my account,

# WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

#### [Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulare as to many recent improve-ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address

UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Tales, and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET, Four Description of Constant Status States Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—From 9 to 11, A.M.; and from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8, P.M.

have expired, are requested to return the books in their possession to the Library, without further notice Montreal, September 16, 1858.



Their immense Stock of Heavy Winter Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Water-proof Coats, Scotch Plaids, White, Regatta, and Scotch Wool Shirts, and Drawers, Collars, Umbrel-las, Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., having been

## Carefully Selected in the English Markets,

And their Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Sack and Surtout Over-Coats, Dress, Frock, Morning, Sack, Shooting and Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Caps, &c.-Also, a Large Assort-ment of BOYS CLOTHING, of every style and quality suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons, having been carefully manufactured under their own inspection, buyers, before making their purchases elsewhere, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call.

The order Department being under the manage-ment of experienced Cutters, Customers can rely on having their orders promptly and carefully executed. The Liberal Patronage which they have received since their commencement in Business, encourages them in the belief that their Goods have given un-

Montreal, Oct. 9, 1858

### DR. MORSE'S

# INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America-has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country-it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD-that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different func-tions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humore, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. Une of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific,

to the Company. All applications made to him will to the Company. be duly attended to. AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent. COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUEN ZA, ASTHMA, CATARRE, any unit stantly Relieved by Brown's Bron. chial Troches, or Cough Lozenges.

OF

To PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

"If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, arc suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."

CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. "Indispensable to public speakers."-ZION'S HBRALD. "An excellent article."-NATIONAL ERA, WASHING-

"Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."—CHRISTIAN HERALD, CINCIP-NATI.

"A most admirable remedy."—BOSTON JOURNAL. "Sure remedy for throat affections."—TRANSCRIPT "Efficucious and pleasant."—TRAVELLER.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.



MR. KENNEDY, of RONBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sere mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of bails, Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the vorst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure sunning of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin, Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. | Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

BELLS. BELLS. BELLS. BELLS. BELLS. BELLS.

BELLS. BELLS.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y

N.B.-Subscribers, whose terms of subscription

CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

42 M.G.II Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

which he will sell at a moderate price.	FOR 1859.	MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS	which opens the pores of the skin, and ussists Nature	scrofula.
	CONTAINING the CLERGY LIST for the BRITISH		in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption with- in. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant,	DIRECTIONS FOR USE Adult, one table spoonful
MOUNT HOPE	PROVINCES, and British West Indies, unusually	JOHN MCLOSKY.	that opens and uncloss the passage to the lungs and	per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,	Complete and Correct.	Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer.	thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty has	ful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful.
	TP PRICE 25 CENTS. 42		1 throwing off Dillorm and the house of the	As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the howels twice a day.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF	Containing double the matter of any other at the	Mars, and a little off Craig Street,	lungs by copions spitting. The third is a Diuretic,	Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases
LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART,	same price.		which gives case and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impa-	of Scrofula.
LONDON, C. W.	<ol> <li>A full Calendar, important events, &amp;c</li> <li>Sketches of the Religious Orders.</li> </ol>	treal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal	rity from the blood, which is then thrown out boun-	KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
	3. Sketches of Bishop Loras, Archbishop Walsh,	manner in which he has been patronized for the last	tifully by the urinary or water passage, and which	TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreea-	and Mother Catharine Spalding.	12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same.	could not have been discharged in any other way	MEDICAL DESCOVERY.
ble location, and favored by the patronage of His	4. List of the Sees and Provincee, with the date	He wishes to inform his customers that he has made	The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other	For Inflamation and Human the Eyes, this gives
Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1857.	of erection.	extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his		immediate relief; you will it on a linen rag
In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it	5. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in the United States, from official sources, in a	place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American	not pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and	when going to bed.
will combine every advantage that can be derived	much fuller form than heretofore given.	Plan, he hopes to he able to attend to his engage-	conveyed off in great quantities by the boweld	For Scald Head, you will out the hair off the affected
from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in	6. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in	ments with punctuality.	From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morso's Indian	part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the
the various branches of learning becoming their sex.	the British Provinces in North America, in	He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets,	Root Fills not only enter the stomach, but become	For Salt Rheam, ruh it well in as often as conveni-
Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are con-	the British West Indies, and the Sandwich	Crapes, Woollens, &c. as also, Scouring all kinds	united with the blood, for they find way to every	ent.
sidered requisite in a finished education; while pro-	Islands.	of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Our-	part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is	For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in
priety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the	7. Alphabetical Lists of the Clergy in the United States and the British Possessions.	Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the	the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently	to your heart's content; it will give you such real
principles of Morality will form subjects of particular	8. List of Priests Ordained in 1858.	best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar' Paint,	all sickness and pain is driven from the system for	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an	9. Au Obituary.	Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully	they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid
object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness,	10. Prospectures of Catholic Colleges and Acade-	extracted.	and clear.	oozing through the skin, soon bardening on the sat-
they will be treated with maternal solicitude. The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will	mies at home and abroad, &c., &c.	LI-N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.	The reason why people are su distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a	face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some
receive that attention which its importance demands,	BUY DUNIGAN'S COMPLETE ALMANAC.	Montreal, June 21, 1853.	medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and	are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply
as the primary end of all true Education, and hence	Orders should be sent early to		which will open the natural passages for the disease	the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
will form the basis of every class and department.	E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER,		to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of fund and	For Sore Lege: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
Differences of religions tenets will not be an obstacle	371 Broadway, New York.	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S	other matter is lodged, and the stomach and integ.	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Insti-	To be had at all the Catholic Bookstores through-	MARBLE FACTORY,	tines are literally overflowing with the corrupted	forming running sores; by applying the Ointment,
to conform to the general negatitions of the insu-	out the country.	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-	mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the	the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,
TERMS PER ANNUM.		RACE.)	corrupted matter through every yein and artery	but you must keep on with the Oiniment until the
Board and Tuttion, including the French	JUST PUBLISHED.	-	until life is taken from the body by disease in	skin getaits natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flowh, and gives
per quarter, in advance, \$25 00			Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory un-	immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
Day Scholars,	EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 371 Broadway,		on victory, by restoring millions of the sick to bloom-	Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the	New York, have now ready		ing health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and	Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
lustitute,)	MARIAN ELWOOD;		anguish, and whose fueble frames, have been scorch-	ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
Washing, (for Boarders, when done in the (Institute,)	OR,		ed by the burning clements of raging fever, and who	For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
Use of Library, (if desired,)	HOW GIRLS LIVE.		have been brought, as it were, within a step of the	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at	ВУ		silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not	readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
Apothecaries' rates,) 0 75	ONE OF THEMSELVES.		been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's	the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumu, Bos-
Italian, Spanish, and German Languagos,	A most interesting, lively and agreeable Tale of		Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been	ton :
ench,	American Social Life.		taken, they were astopished, and absolutely surprised	- Sr. VINCENT'S ASYLUN,
Use of Justrament,	1		in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do	Boston, May 26, 1886. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Perinit ms to return 508
Drawing and Painting, 10 00			they give immediate case and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once	my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
Needle Work Taught Free of Charge.	(JAMES D. KIRGER)		go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is	lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
GENERAL REGULATIONS.	371 Broadway, New York.		the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by	use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors
The Annual Vacation will commence the second			those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse	so prevalent among children, of that class so ns- glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the
week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the	AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.		and purify, that disease-that deadly enemy-will	pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
first Monday of September.			take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy	the most happy offects. I certainly deam your dis-
There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils	WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER,		life will cherish and brighten your days.	covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
remaining during the Vacation.	at No. 16, CRAIG STREET, Montreal; in which a	WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS,	CAUTIONBeware of a counterfeit signed A. B.	scrofula and other humors.
Besides the "Children press," which will be black,	Complete Course of Education in the ENGLISH and FRENCH Languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs.	and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE	Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. Wuith	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
changes of Linen, six Table Nankins, two pairs of	H. CLARKE, and M'lle. LACOMBRE. from London		& Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane,	and Paris.	TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens	g to. All others are spurious.	ANOTHER.
&c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon	MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accom-	of Montreal and the vicinity, that any of the above-		Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphane is
and Cablet Knife and Fork, Work Boy Dressing	I BUSBINGTIS, DY COMDETENT MOSTARS.	mentioned articles they may want will be furnished	ov Domaid Diffor Iors.	I YOR OF THE DETERIES TECEIAER DA LUE THERE OT DITURE THE

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans is our charge, from your valuable discovery. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all deal-One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will ad-

that he is now perfectly well. SISTARS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.

mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B.-W.C. manufactores the Montreal stone, if any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleary Street, near Hanover Terrace

ers in Medicines.

dress as above for terms.

receipt of \$1, postage paid.

Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on

MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accom- of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing plishments, by competent Masters.

A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on rea-Parents residing at a distance will deposit suffisonsble terms.

An EVENING CLASS for Adults.

cient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils References are permitted to the Roy. Canon V. For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Su-perior, Mount Hope, London, O. W. Pilon and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Palace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, F. Douget, and L. Boyer, Regrs., Montreal.