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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854.

NO. 43.

THE AGGREGATE MEETING.

The aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, convened to petition and protest against the insulting measures introduced into the legislature with respect to Catholic convents, took place on Monday the 15th ult., in the Rotundo, Dublin. As an energetic and manly declaration of Catholic feeling and Catholic determination, it was in numbers, spirit, and the tone which pervaded it, all that could be desired. The requisition on which it was convened was not second to any that ever preceded it in this country for the number, influence, and position of those whose signatures it bore. It was signed by thirty-one Prelates, ten peers, and sons of peers, thirty-four members of parliament, by the Catholic Clergy throughout the country, and by hundreds of thousands of laymen of every class.

The meeting was called for twelve o'clock, but long before that hour large numbers of persons had collected about the Rotundo and the neighborhood. Immediately after the doors were thrown open, the spacious Round Room became densely thronged in every part, and after it was filled to its utmost extent, the approaches to it and the space about the doors of the building continued to be occupied till the close of the proceedings by immense crowds, for whom there was no room inside. The spacious platform and reserved seats were crowded by influential Clergymen and laymen from every part of the country; the professional, mercantile, trading, and every other class in the community were well and numerously represented.

A large number of ladies occupied places in the reserved seats, and evinced the natural interest they felt in a meeting assembled to protest against the attempt to subject to indignity and insult perhaps many of their friends and relatives, who have devoted themselves to a life of charity and good works. If the fanatics, whose bigoted proceedings have elicited this expression of Catholic feeling, witnessed the spirit which animated the thousands who attended the meeting, they must have been taught that the people of this country are firmly resolved, as one man, not to submit to any infringement of the rights of conscience, more especially when the persecution is directed against the sanctified ladies whose services in the cause of religion and charity should have shielded them from such base and unmanly attacks.

In consequence of a resolution which was adopted by the "Protestant Association," stating that members of that body would attend that meeting, or present themselves for admission, in order to "protest" against it, or, in other words, to create a disturbance, parties of police were stationed in the neighborhood of the Rotundo to preserve the peace, if necessary. But the valiant members of the Protestant Association thought better of it, and did not venture to carry out their boasted resolution to present themselves at the meeting or disturb its proceedings. It must be admitted that they acted the wiser part, for the people were not in a temper to tolerate any such attempt.

At half-past twelve o'clock, on the motion of the Hon. Thomas Preston, seconded by John Lentaigne, Esq., the chair was taken, amid loud cheering, by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Richard Deasy, Q.C., Mr. James Burke, and Mr. Myles O'Reilly, were appointed honorary secretaries to the meeting.

Mr. James Burke read the requisition, which he said was signed by thirty-one Archbishops and Bishops, ten peers and sons of peers, thirty-four members of parliament, and a very large number of the Second Order of Clergy, and more than 100,000 of the laity.

Several Prelates sent letters of apology for their non-attendance, being engaged at the Synod of Drogheda. Their letters were read.

Letters of apology were also read from Mr. D. O'Connell, M.P.; Mr. W. H. F. Cogan, M.P.; Mr. J. Ball, M.P.; Mr. V. Scully, M.P., &c.

Mr. Burke then announced the receipt of a petition from Belfast against Mr. Chambers's bill, signed by 4,700 persons. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Thomas Preston proposed the first resolution. He said—My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, this appears to me to be a most extraordinary time for people to choose to bring forward this persecuting measure against the Catholics of these countries—a time when good feeling ought peculiarly to exist between Catholic and Protestant—(cheers)—a time when we have already entered into war with one of the greatest powers of the earth. (Hear, hear.) One would imagine such a time would be the worst to choose for exciting ill will between them. Well, indeed, might the Emperor of the French ask, when he read the declaration, "Are the Catholics allowed to serve in the British army and navy?" (Cheers.) I will not do further than read the resolution, as follows:—

"That we desire to testify our deep and grateful veneration for the members of our Religious Orders, and our unanimous resolve to defend them with all our power against the unprovoked aggression of the enemies of our faith."

Mr. M. O'Reilly seconded the resolution. He said he felt confident that it was the answer—complete and entire—to the attempted legislation against them. (Hear, hear.) That attempted legislation had been introduced by those who were strangers and aliens to them—(hear, hear)—aliens in blood, in feelings, in religion, and he believed in the common feelings of gentlemen and honest men. (Hear.) The pretext for this legislation was justice, and called for interference; but even Mr. Chambers himself—(hisses)—in his opening speech, began by avowing his uncompromising and unreasoning hostility to their whole faith and to every one of their institutions. His summing up was, that in Protestant England they would seek to exterminate Catholicism; that was Chambers's true object, and he for one was glad it had been avowed. (Cheers.) But in England, and wherever the free institutions of those countries existed, even a prisoner who was put on his trial was, by the ancient laws of England, tried by those who knew him best, and when the accused was asked by whom he would be tried, his answer was—"By God and my country," and then the officer of the court, turning round to the jury, said—"And that country, gentlemen, you are." (Cheers.) And, in like manner, so he would then say—the appeal of the Religious was to the country who knew them—(loud cheers)—and that great meeting was there that day as that country to give that answer and that verdict. (Cheers.) He needed not to urge on that meeting the evidence; it rested with themselves. (Loud cheers.) They who had seen those ladies ministering to the poor, the sick, and the afflicted—teaching the young, reforming the fallen, watching by the bedside of sickness, smoothing the passage of the soul from this world to another and a brighter sphere, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest"—(cheers)—they would urge the best evidence, and to them the Religious appealed to testify their deep and grateful veneration for those services. (Cheers.) It had been said, indeed, that if there were not something wrong, why not fling open the monasteries and convents to this inquiry? His answer was, that such inquiry was an insult and a wrong. (Loud cheers.) He believed that the great mass of the people of England, if they were excited against the Religious, were so from ignorance—the leaders, indeed, were not in ignorance—they were malicious. He well knew that in the few towns in England where the Religious were settled, and their good works and benevolent acts known, a strong feeling was beginning to prevail in their favor—in fact they only required to be known in order to be beloved and respected. It only required that the principles of true piety and charity which marked the lives of the Religious should be known to secure for them respect and protection. But now from the other side of the Channel these devoted beings looked to the people of Ireland for that protection and defence which they had accorded to them for centuries, and they should not look in vain. (Cheers.) He could speak of the many virtues which distinguished our Religious, but all he could say would not feebly do justice to their lives and actions. (Cheers.) It was once said of a celebrated hero that "to know him was to praise him." Now he (Mr. O'Reilly) could say of those pious ladies, that to know them was to love and respect them. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was put from the chair, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Pentony O'Kelly proposed the next resolution. He considered that every man, no matter how humble his position or abilities, or how retiring his habits, was bound to come forward on such an occasion as this, and to declare that neither he nor his fellow-countrymen would put up with the insulting and base measure now attempted to be inflicted on a pious and amiable section of the community, and through them upon the entire Catholic people—(loud cheers)—yes, and to assert at the same time that whilst they (the Catholic people) contended that their religious feelings should be respected, they only sought that which they were willing and prepared to concede to others, and to all their fellow-subjects; and that whilst they were ready to fight in defence of England's honor, to shed their blood before Odessa or Cronstadt, as they had done before at Waterloo, they still proclaimed that they possessed the right to expect that their dearest and most sacred religious feelings should not be trampled upon. (Loud cheering.) He would read the resolution, which was—

"That claiming, as rights which we can never compromise or abandon, complete religious freedom and full equality with our fellow-subjects, we protest against the exceptional legislation by which an intolerant party, under the false pretence of a regard for

liberty, aims at destroying the most sacred institutions of our Church and people."

Mr. Michael Dunne, M.P., seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put from the chair and carried amidst repeated cheering.

Mr. Christopher Fitzsimon came forward amidst cheering to propose the next resolution, which was—

"That there is no justification in proof or fact for legislative inquiry into the condition of our convents, and that we indignantly repudiate the proposal for that purpose made in parliament, under the pretence of vindicating the personal liberty of the inmates, which has never been restrained, and of which we are the natural protectors."

Mr. W. Gernon, barrister, supported the resolution in a speech of some length.

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried.

The Rev. Dr. Marshall, on coming forward to move the next resolution was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, the whole meeting rising *en masse*, and cheering for several minutes. The Rev. gentleman said—My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I have most humbly and heartily to thank you for those cheers. They may not lead to my attainment of the virtue of humility; they shall, however, encourage me in the continuance of the efforts that I have made to deserve the popularity with which you have greeted me (cheers.) With your kind permission I will speak a few short words in proposing for your consideration and adoption the resolution which I hold in my hands. I will be brief, for I am afflicted with a sore throat, and people have not added to my patience by telling me that the name of that peculiar affection is called a Parson's sore throat—(laughter and cheers.) In endeavoring to be brief I will also attempt to be calm and temperate—(hear, hear)—and in doing that I assure you I have to make an effort—(loud cheers.) My hot English blood boils a little too fast for the temperature of this country. It is necessary in these times, I am continually told, to be more moderate, and more mild, and more gentle, if I am to act in unison with the leaders of the present times—(laughter and cheers.) There is another reason, for though it is a step towards perfection to bear an injury with meekness, and not to resent a blow, there are some circumstances in the matter that have assembled us here to-day which will enable us to consider it under another point of view. If I were struck I would endeavor to bear it—I would endeavor to forget and forgive the injury—I would esteem it a duty to do so, and if I happily succeeded I should know that I should receive the esteem of all good and honorable men—(cheers.) Yes; strike me, and I will do that—but, strike a woman!—(loud cheers.) Strike a woman—insult her purity—bring the blush to her cheek—and by the God who made me I would resent that injury. (Tremendous applause.) And that is the state of the case at the present time. These strong, and mighty, and valorous champions of their so-called faith makes war always on the weak. A few years ago they assailed, as the object of their wrath, meek, mild, and venerable old men; and, beaten and defeated there by your spirit, your union, and your noble combination, they now return to their attack, and take the purest, gentlest of our daughters to hold them up to ridicule and scorn. (Great groaning.)—It is hard to account for it, and but that we are told by the Divine Founder of our holy religion that we must expect persecution—and had not the history of the entire Church proved that these words were not intended to apply only to the Apostles, but to the end of time—it would be indeed difficult to understand it. It is from the enemy of Almighty God—from the enemy of the souls of men—that doughty enemy of our faith and religion, who has never ceased to persecute our holy religion, and to frighten its professors from their attachment to its creed. (Loud cheers.) But are we going to let them? (Tremendous cheering.) If they have singled out our Nuns—and who is there that knows those Nuns that does not revere them—who is there who has seen the very meanness of their works of mercy and charity, who would not esteem it an honor to come forward in their defence when they are attacked? (Cheers.) They have been the lustre of the Catholic religion, and more especially in this country, where St. Patrick taught the Faith. (Cheers.) This day is a festival (St. Dymphna) in Christ's Church of one who was martyred by her royal father because she clung to her virgin vows. This very day the whole Church is reminded of the double crown she has received by the blood she shed in keeping those vows; and at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass this morning, as I thought of that, I asked of God the favor to give me the strength to shed my blood in defence of those Nuns. (Immense cheering.) I have seen religion in other lands, and I know it by experience in this—for I have been through every portion of your green island, and I have seen

how, in spite of every effort to ruin and destroy you, God has still poured down His choicest blessings on this country—I have seen the deep attachment of the people to their faith; I have seen the zealous labors of your Clergy, and I have rejoiced in the honor of being admitted to their sacred ranks. (Hear, hear.) There is scarcely a convent where I have not offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; and I do not hesitate to say that if your people are good, and your Clergy excellent, your Nuns are perfect. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) It is because of their perfection—it is because of the services they render to religion—the care they take of little children in keeping the lamb from the wolf that is thirsting for their blood—[cheers]—it is because they care the sick and tender, and enable them to resist those infamous apostles of the Devil—[cheers]—who go about—now that the cannon and bayonet have failed—with the soup-tub and the meal-bag in their phase [laughter and cheers]—yes; it is because of their virtues, because of their purity, that obscene men now calumniate them. [Cheers.] It is because of their strong attachment to religion, that our enemies are combining together to make an effort to frighten those holy children of the Cross from us. [Loud cheers.] We may imagine that the danger is past, seeing that a large number of members of parliament sat a little too long after dinner on a certain occasion, and the house was counted out when the measure of Mr. Chambers—[hisses]—was to be brought forward, that our Nuns will remain safe—we may imagine that because one who is known to be the sworn enemy of our holy religion, who made an effort to persecute us in times past, who is now in the councils of her Majesty—I mean Lord John Russell—[hisses]—we may imagine that because Lord John Russell may have given a hint to a certain briefless barrister, that it was a little out of time and season that this measure should be brought forward, now that the country is at war—we may imagine that because a hint was dropped from the imperial lips of Louis Napoleon—[loud cheers]—that the allies of that sceptre and that nation had sufficient influence to keep off for a time the threatened danger—[loud cheers]—but let me remind you that this time last year we made the self-same work. We had a meeting; and we went forth with a magnanimous resolution that we would defend the Nuns from injury. The danger disappeared, and we began to say—"Why are we so angry and so excited?—our Nuns are safe, after all." But the danger has come round again. The enemy has returned. There is danger now, not that I believe Mr. Chambers might get his committee, or Mr. Whiteside pass his bill. [Hisses.] That danger may pass by—that shell may burst before it reaches its intended mark—that partial and temporary hazard may pass away—but the bitterness, the rancor which has been stirred up against the Catholic people by designing men for the purpose of gaining a base popularity amongst the bigoted and ignorant of their countrymen, through the medium of ministering to that ignorance and bigotry, that rancorous spirit will still remain, and it must be met manfully, and with spirit and determination, on the part of the Catholic people. [Loud cheers.] I have said that danger now exists, and I will prove how. [Hear, hear.]—I am not given to blushing. I cannot call up the delicate tinge coming under that name to my cheek—[hear, hear]—but I feel that I ought to blush for my countrymen, the English, when I see them imbued with such deadly enmity towards the Catholic people and Clergy. But it is not altogether amongst the people of England that the danger lies. It was to be looked for in higher quarters. [Hear, hear.] The danger is to be apprehended from the crown itself. [Loud cries of "Hear!"] I hold in my hand a report which has been published in the newspapers of proceedings at a dinner given in London, on an occasion which was dignified by the title of "The festival of the sons of the Clergy." [Laughter and hisses.] The sons of the Clergy! Well, I suppose I need not tell you that it is not the Catholic Clergy which is here meant. [Cheers and laughter.] There were at that dinner or festival present a number of Archbishops, and their wives. [Loud laughter.]—There was the Most Reverend Doctor This, and the Venerable Mrs. So-and-so—[roars of laughter]—and the principal guest of the evening, and who seems to have made the speech of the night, was his Royal Highness Prince Albert. [Groans and hisses.]

The Lord Mayor here rose and interposed. His lordship said—Really I cannot see the use of these allusions to Prince Albert; neither do I see the propriety of thus begetting feelings of angry excitement. [Cries of "Read," and cheers for Dr. Marshall.]

The Rev. Mr. Marshall—If I am declared out of order, I shall submit.

The Lord Mayor, who still continued standing, essayed to speak; but the cheering and excitement that prevailed prevented a word being heard.

Dr. Marshall again went forward from the table to the front of the platform, but the Lord Mayor still remaining standing, the meeting rose up *en masse* and a scene of deafening cheering, mingled with loud cries for Dr. Marshall, ensued. The most intense excitement prevailed for a considerable period. At length order was restored, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall resumed. Well, said the Rev. speaker, I shall proceed, but I shall not mention names. (Laughter.) A certain person, whose name need not be mentioned, since it appears to be objectionable to some in this meeting—(cries of "No")—well, then, this royal gentleman, when making his speech at this festival in returning thanks for a complimentary toast, spoke as I shall read for you. The Rev. Dr. Marshall then read the following extract:—

"When our ancestors purified the Christian faith, and shook off the yoke of a domineering Priesthood, they felt that the keystone of that wonderful fabric which had grown up in the dark times of the middle ages was the celibacy of the Clergy—(groans and hisses)—and shrewdly foresaw that their reformed faith and newly-won religious liberty would, on the contrary, only be secure in the hands of a Clergy united with the people by every sympathy—national, personal, and domestic. (Renewed hisses from the meeting.) Gentlemen, this nation has enjoyed for three hundred years the blessings of a 'Church' establishment which rests upon this basis, and cannot be too grateful for the advantages afforded by the fact that the Christian Ministers not only preach the doctrine of Christianity, but have among their congregations—an example for the discharge of every Christian duty as husbands, fathers, and masters of families—themselves capable of fathoming the whole depth of human feelings, desires, and difficulties." (Cheers.)

Now (resumed the Reverend speaker), I wish to speak with all respect of a Prince and of one who stands so near to the throne as the Prince whose name I must not mention. (Laughter.) I join not only in paying homage to his rank, but also in speaking with approbation of many virtues in his character, vouching him to the estimation which he is now about to forfeit, perhaps. (Cheers.) Prince Albert—I beg your pardon, my Lord Mayor, I should have said 'this certain gentleman,' or rather 'this right royal personage'—(laughter and cheers)—may claim from us the performance of certain duties; well, let us perform them; but if we have duties to perform towards him, he also has duties towards us, which he is bound to fulfil—"hear, hear," and loud cheers)—and let it be known, and manfully and honorably spoken out, despite of let or hindrance—let the warning be given to this royal Prince—a warning which may be useful to him—a warning taken from past history, which records how when certain dangerous meddlers behind the throne were punished by exile from the land—(great cheering, which was continued for several minutes)

The Lord Mayor again rose and said—I must really interpose again. I cannot—(Here his lordship's voice was lost in the tremendous peals of cheering, mingled with calls for Dr. Marshall.)

The Rev. Mr. Marshall—No matter; I have said all I wished to say on that peculiar subject. (Renewed cheering.)

The Lord Mayor—I must entreat that order be preserved. (Renewed cheers and excitement, during which the Rev. Mr. Marshall seated himself on the front of the platform, and awaited his time to resume his address to the meeting, meanwhile the cheering and interruption still continuing.)

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., stood upon the table, and, on being recognised by the assemblage, was greeted with loud cheers, which were repeated, accompanied by waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. Mr. O'Connell essayed for some time to obtain a hearing, but in vain.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall again stood up, and seemed determined to assert his right to continue his speech.

The Lord Mayor—I shall break up this meeting if the Reverend gentleman does not sit down. (Renewed interruption.)

Rev. Mr. Marshall—I insist on my right to continue my speech. [Loud cheers.] If Mr. O'Connell sits down, I will sit down until the Lord Mayor be heard. ["Hear," and cheers.]

The Lord Mayor—I must adjourn this meeting. [Great confusion, and cries for Dr. Marshall.]

The Rev. Dr. Marshall to Mr. John O'Connell—If you resume your seat I shall sit down.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien suggested to Mr. John O'Connell to sit down.

Mr. John O'Connell courteously consented, and the Rev. Dr. Marshall, seeing Mr. O'Connell seated, resumed his seat, after stating that he reserved his right to conclude his speech.

The Lord Mayor then rose, and was about to address some observations to the meeting, but was interrupted by tremendous peals of cheering, accompanied by cries for Dr. Marshall. The Lord Mayor was a considerable time before he obtained a hearing. The noise having subsided, his lordship said—Gentlemen, it has been my painful duty, in consequence of Dr. Marshall making some observations which I thought unbecoming and unnecessary—(cries of "No, no")—to call him to order. I called him to order, and Dr. Marshall did not obey that call, and I now refuse to hear any further observations from him. [Loud cries of "Hear Dr. Marshall," from all parts of the meeting.]

The Rev. Dr. Marshall then presented himself again before the meeting, and was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

The Lord Mayor—I will break up the meeting. [Cries of "No, no," and "Hear Dr. Marshall."] Dr. Marshall—I insist on finishing my speech; I insist on my right to be heard. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien—I think the Lord Mayor has a right to allow you to finish. [Cheers.]

The Rev. Mr. Marshall then proceeded amidst great cheering to continue his speech. He said—I

am a little put out of my argument—I have lost my brief. [Laughter.] But I will endeavor to go on, and ask you to see what mean: you will adopt to defend yourselves from the injuries with which you are threatened, and to protect those whom it is our dear interest to defend. [Cheers.] This bigotry has been fanned up in England, and do not suppose that I am taking the part of my countrymen, or am here to defend them when I say that that bigotry has been fanned by Irish Parsons. Exeter Hall would be a very lame affair, and the performances there hardly worth encoring were it not for a reverend firebrand of Ireland, who goes from this country, where he receives his money, to get a congregation at the other side of the water. [Laughter and cheers.] In the pulpit and on the platform you will always find that it is some member of the Irish establishment who flatters old maids and beguiles his silly listeners into the hatred of our religion; and at the present moment we have proof that it is from the establishment that mischief comes—from that very person who is the chief dignitary of that establishment in this city [hisses]—he who my good friend the Lord Mayor called the Archbishop of Dublin—[renewed hissing]—but whom I declare to be no more Archbishop than Zozimus, the ballad-singer. [Loud laughter and cheers.] He is our enemy—he has slandered our Nuns, and invented stories against them—and when, in the most respectful language I could possibly use—when I even gave him that title for which I was obliged afterward to make an act of contrition—[laughter]—that title which is given to him by law—when I addressed him, I say, upon his calumnies against our holy Nuns—what did I get from him but a shuffling and evasive answer, but which proved positively that he told that which in his heart he knew to be false. [Cheers.] I have occupied you too long. [Loud cries of "No, no."] I wished to finish what I intended to say, and will condense my argument by expressing my belief that the source of all our troubles is the Protestant Establishment. You will have your Nuns continually assailed, and your faithful people ever exposed to injurious temptations until by a strong effort you rid yourself of that establishment—until, throwing aside points of difference, you earnestly determine to free yourself of this source of injury and affliction to this country—until you rid yourselves of those chains which brand you in Christendom as a nation of slaves—[cheers]—until you are in earnest on that point, I tell you I for one am convinced that you will suffer and will be persecuted. [Loud cheers.] If you are willing to tolerate this iniquitous establishment—if you are willing to be the victims of this nefarious system—if you are willing to do this, then in God's name I give you welcome to your chains. [The Reverend gentleman resumed his seat loudly and enthusiastically cheered.]

Mr. Thomas Ball seconded the resolution in eloquent and appropriate terms.

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., came forward to propose the next resolution, and was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering. He said—Before I thank you and express my gratitude for this warm and generous reception, allow me to tell you why I rose and appeared on the table before. I beg to assure the Rev. gentleman that it was not out of any disrespect to him—

Rev. Dr. Marshall—You need not name me.

Mr. O'Connell—I never in my life was guilty of disrespect to a Clergyman, and I never will. [Cheers.] A Clergyman has me at his mercy; he may say what he likes of or to me; he may be certain that I will venerate his holy office, and venerate the virtues which he doubtless possesses to fill it; he may be sure that as a woman would be protected, if he struck me, I would not return it. The reason I rose was to explain the point of order; because I saw other lay gentlemen come forward to the front of the platform and attempt to address the meeting, I did not know on what topics—

Rev. Mr. Marshall—Name, name.

Mr. O'Connell—Because I saw other gentlemen come forward I thought I had as much right to speak on a point of order. I hope that our enemies will not have the gratification of seeing any differences among us; at any rate I will do all in my power to prevent such. I hope that we shall not have the affliction of having our movement rendered null and void; that we shall not earn the ridicule of our opponents. [Hear.] I regret that we have been compelled once more to assemble as a separate portion of the community in defence of our rights, and that we are not laboring with Irishmen of every creed for the common good of our country. [Hear, hear.] But we can say to our Protestant fellow-countrymen—to those Liberals who stood by our side in many a well-fought field, that it is not our fault—that it is not we who have provoked this or thrown away the chances of Ireland at this juncture. [Hear.] If we were a united people now, what is there that we could not wring from England at this moment. If Protestant, and Catholic, and Presbyterian were pulling heart and hand together, England, even now—at this first hour of strife, when she is in all her undiminished pride of place—in all the glory of the mighty strength she has put forth in so wonderful a manner to combat the enemy of civilisation—even now she would listen to us. [Cheers.] How much more, then, would she do so when the thousand chances that are always inseparable from the most successful war shall occur? [Hear, hear.] In 1788 the demands of the Catholics of Ireland for religious freedom were refused with contumely—in the following year, 1789, the French and Spanish fleets riding triumphantly in the Channel, a different feeling was induced, and a concession was made by English statesmen, who found that the claims put forward by a united and single-purposed body of men were too strong to be resisted. [Loud cheers.] We can now, if we like, present ourselves as a united people. [Cheers.] It

is in our own hands so to do. Why, then, should we not do so? [Cheers.] Can we not appeal to England? Can we not say to her, "Look at the manner in which the pride and boast of our youth are pouring into your fleets and armies as enthusiastically as yourselves to fight for the cause of freedom?" [Cheers.]

A voice—Tell them not to go.

Mr. O'Connell continued—Will you tell these men that whilst they are away you will insult their wives, their sisters, and their daughters. [Hear, hear.] I cannot enter fully into the subject of these convents, I feel my want of power to do so—my want of eloquence fit for the task. I can only say that every throbb of my heart, every sensation of my being is lost in one profound and absorbing sentiment of deepest reverence and reverent affection for the admirable Religious Orders that are so cruelly and so infamously assailed. [Loud cheers.] What pretext is there for the present persecution? Do I not almost mock you by asking that question? [Cheers.] I appeal to any dispassionate Englishman, and among Englishmen there are many with sound, sensible heads and good hearts—I say to them, is it fair play to do as you are doing—using the power of a tyrant majority which, by an unhappy arrangement, dating many years back, you have in the legislature to insult us? The mover of this assault declared in his place in the House of Commons, not only that he had no grounds to proceed upon, but that he had not what would be deemed in law even a valid reason to give for granting the inquiry which he proposed. [Groans.] But he went further. He went on to say that, as I understood him at least, the motion was based on surmises, and that he was quite sure when those surmises came to be inquired into they would be—verified by facts, I suppose you think—no, but that they would prove to be unfounded. But Mr. Chambers, I am sorry to say, is aided by some amongst our own countrymen. [Groans.] Thank Heaven, they are but few in number. Whilst on our side we have Messrs. Gould, Heard, Burke, Roche, Kirk, and others, Protestant members, who have nobly stood by the Catholics on this occasion. We have asked many of the English members why they did not vote against the bill, and the reply we always got has been, "Oh, we would gladly do so, but we are afraid of our constituents." But whilst many have acted in that way there are many English and Scotch members who have nobly stood out and have resisted the pressure of their constituents, to the danger, and almost certainty in many cases of losing their seats. [Cheers.] I have alluded before to our soldiers and sailors in the service of the Queen. What will be their feelings when they hear of these assaults on their religion and its institutions? When fighting side by side with the French soldier, whilst sailing in the same division with the French seaman, what, I ask, must be their feeling in thinking, under such circumstances, of their families and their children, whom they have been forced to leave behind to seek a precarious subsistence? He is not insulted at home. He has his Priest with him, on the field and on the deck to administer spiritual consolation to him when struck down. Now let me here—and I do it with hearty alacrity—do justice to a gentleman from whom I differ on some political grounds—and perhaps unhappily differ somewhat too widely—I mean the honorable member for Meath. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] I am happy to pay him the tribute, which is no more than his due. There are other members who have also endeavored to follow in his track, and to assist him in his endeavors. I will not particularise them; but I can bear personal testimony to the efforts that have been made for the soldiers—perhaps they are not so necessary here—for the British government have conceded the magnificent privilege that 5,000 or 6,000 Irish Catholics should have four or five poor Priests to attend them; but the Catholic sailors have not a Priest at all. [Mr. O'Connell then described a visit he had paid recently to a French ship of the line, and the respectful and deferential manner in which he saw the Catholic Chaplain was treated on board those vessels.] He continued—Was not that a contrast to the case of their own unfortunate sailors on board the English fleet—and does not England think the men will remark these things? It is idle to talk—there must be a change in this, and our poor sailors must have the benefit, and the blessing, and consolation of the spiritual assistance of their own Clergy. They shall have them if we can, and we will show we are not split up by disunions—that we can be united, and can meet, as we do here to-day, to make one grand and determined protest against this continued injustice. [Cheers.] I have a resolution to propose, and it is one my heart goes with. It is as follows:—

"That we appeal to all the friends of civil and religious freedom to aid us in resisting measures conceived and carried forward in contempt of the entire Catholic people, whom alone it affects, calculated to create deep discontent in Ireland, and to perpetuate sectarian animosities, and thus to imperil the best interests of the empire."

After some further observations, Mr. O'Connell concluded amidst applause.

Mr. Wilberforce seconded the resolution, and said that the resolution spoke of all the friends of civil and religious liberty. There were two ways in which they might have religious peace—first, the one of times past—of men being all of the same way of thinking in matters of religion—and therefore having no differences to make; the other—the only way he feared they could have it now—was by men, while being earnest in their own religion, being content to let the religion of other men alone, except so far as charitable persuasion. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell spoke a deal about France. Let them remember that there was in France a handful of Protestants—but no Protestant was forced to pay a single farthing to the support of the Catholic Church. (Cheers.) They had no tithes to pay, and yet French Protestants were

fewer in proportion than in Ireland. They had as full civil and religious liberty as any of the Catholics who constituted the great mass of the French nation. They would have no liberty in this country until the Catholics were left in the same position that the Protestants were in France—that was, until they were left alone, and not interfered with in the exercise of their religion. He was not going to praise his countrymen—(laughter)—but he could not expect that a great assembly of Irishmen should in any way be able to feel the deep love—the compassionate love—he felt for his country; compassionate, because, as he saw it, in a state of the greatest prosperity in worldly affairs, it was, nevertheless, suffering under three hundred years of falsehood and error (cheers.) It had been said—and he perfectly agreed to it—that there was no way to stop those attacks on convents but by first of all obtaining real equality in this land. (Cheers.) He entirely and heartily agreed with the Rev. Dr. Marshall in what he had said about the monstrous injustice of the Protestant Establishment—(groans)—that until that incubus was swept away they could not attain their rights. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then put the resolution which was carried amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Deasy, Q.C., who was received with applause, proposed the following resolution:—

"That we call upon our representatives in Parliament to use their utmost power, and influence for the prevention of intrusion on the sacred privacy and interference with the free action of our conventual institutions." (Cheers.)

Mr. Mackey, barrister, seconded the resolution in an excellent speech.

The Lord Mayor was about putting the question, when G. H. Moore, M.P., presented himself, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

The Chairman said the resolution was passed, and that the gentleman in possession of the chair was Mr. O'Hagan, who was to move the next resolution. (Shouts of Mr. Moore, and some confusion about the chair.)

Mr. Moore—I wish to say a word to the question of order, and when I have done so, if your lordship decide against me, I will sit down. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor—Gentlemen, hear Mr. Moore.—(Great cheering.)

Mr. Moore then proceeded—I think the Lord Mayor, if he had been aware of the circumstances of the case, would not have prevented my speaking at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) If, after hearing the reason I have to give why I should be now heard, the Lord Mayor should notwithstanding decide against me, I will, of course, implicitly bow to his decision. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") I communicated to the Lord Mayor, through my friend Mr. Burke, some time ago, that, as a member of parliament—(loud cheering)—especially alluded to in this particular resolution—

The Lord Mayor—Mr. Moore is quite right. I was a little wrong. I thought Mr. Moore was to speak to the petition, but it appears it is to this resolution.—(Cheering.)

Mr. Moore resumed amidst loud cheering. I have been travelling all night for the purpose of attending this meeting—(cheers)—I have come here at great personal sacrifices, for which I care little; but I have come here also postponing some public duties, for which I care much—(hear, hear)—for the purpose of attending this meeting, and being somewhat exhausted by a night's travelling, I hope you will accord that indulgence and that silence to my infirmity which perhaps neither my abilities nor my services would have a right to claim. (Loud cheering.) And I confess that I should not have, perhaps felt myself called upon to make the sacrifices I have mentioned, to postpone the duties to which I have alluded, for the mere purpose of making what is called a speech in vindication of our conventual establishments—(hear, hear)—or merely to indulge in idle declamation against Mr. Chambers or his miserable inquiry. (Hisses.) I should have thought that my countrymen did not require me to come across the Channel to impress upon their minds the indignity and the insult of establishing a Protestant inquisition into the lives and acts of our Catholic sisters and daughters. (Loud cheers.)—Nor should I have thought it necessary that I should have come here merely to declaim against that English intolerance which you have felt for ages in tones of servile expostulation or mendacious menace.—(Cheers.) You know British intolerance—you know Mr. Chambers's motive as well as I do, and you are prepared, like me, to resist both the one and the other by every mode, by every means, and by every weapon with which men defend their honor, and their country. (Loud cheering.) This is all I have to say with regard to this unscrupulous old Bayley lawyer—(hisses and laughter)—and his wretched inquiry.—There is another subject upon which I did wish to address you, but a subject which I find by advice, to which I bow with implicit submission, I am precluded from entering upon as I should wish to do. I did think that we were here to-day assembled in a council of moral warfare, not to indulge in abstract declamation against this measure or that, but to take counsel together as to the best mode—(vehement and continued cheering)—of resisting aggression—(renewed cheers)—to take counsel as to the best means of repairing our past errors—of defending our present rights—and of establishing and consolidating upon a solid basis our future liberties, civil and religious.—(Great cheering.) But I am told that that which I thought the most relevant subject—(cries of "Hear, hear")—that could possibly come before this meeting, is the only subject which I am precluded from discussing—that when met here in self defence we are to be precluded from considering any defensive operations! Now, while I bow implicitly to this decision, I hope I may be permitted to say in vindication of my own opinions, that it is a decision and an advice that my understanding does not enable me to comprehend. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheering.) Suppose that, instead of this being a moral warfare against convents, it was a real war in which we were engaged. Imagine a body of soldiers surrounded, besieged, hemmed in, by organised, disciplined, and ruthless enemies—imagine that body of soldiers assembled in a council of war together, and the president of the council thus addressing them—"Gentlemen, the enemy is about to attack us; they are ruthless, unparrying, determined—they are strong in numbers—they are united in purpose—we are in circumstances of extreme peril. I hope that any gentleman addressing himself to these circumstances will confine himself to protesting with his whole might against the atrocious attacks of the enemy—(great laughter and cheering)—to declaring that he is prepared to take every measure, consistent with his own interests—(renewed

laughter)—for repelling the aggression; but as to the means and means of defence which ought to be adopted, that being a subject upon which great differences of opinion may exist, it is a subject that ought to be studiously avoided. (Renewed cheering and laughter.) But there is one subject to which I would call your special notice:—There are some very able officers in our corps who have thought it right and proper to accept commissions from the enemy—(laughter and cheering)—and who at the present moment are warmly exerting themselves in their favor. I hope nothing will be said against the feelings of any of these gentlemen—(laughter)—but that, on the contrary, every advice they give us will be received with the most respectful attention. (Great laughter.) Would you not believe that any man capable of listening to such admissions as these were doomed to destruction? (Cheers.)—Would you not say they deserved this fate? (Cheering.)—Now, this is exactly our case—we met together to repel an aggression upon our religious liberties—from ruthless, organized, determined foes, whose plans are preconcerted and arranged; who are all united, while we are divided; and we are told to confine ourselves to the declaration of general principles, to the enunciation of undoubted rights, but carefully to avoid the discussion of the means by which those principles are to be advanced, or those rights achieved. (Hear, hear.) But, although I bow to that opinion, I presume I shall not be in any way infringing upon it if I call your attention to a great and glorious precedent in resisting a religious aggression—too recent and too grand to be forgotten. (Great cheering.) It is but three years ago that we were called upon to resist another aggression upon our religious liberties—(hear)—an aggression arising, not from the bigoted old womanism of England—(laughter)—but from the jealous, watchful, and proud intolerance of the whole English people; brought forward, not by a self-seeking Old Bailey lawyer, but by the Prime Minister of the crown—(cheers)—supported, by reluctant and disguised votes that can scarcely be compelled to muster a house for its discussion, but by majorities, earnest, resolute, and overbearing, that were counted by hundreds in every division. (Cheering.) Now, out of what circumstances did that religious aggression arise?—under what circumstances was it that the Prime Minister of the day thought himself justified, thought himself safe in insulting the Irish people?—it was through our own submission and subservency—through our own purchase and sale—and through our own deep and bitter degradation. (Hear, hear.) We have it on the naturally reluctant and unwilling testimony of Mr. Ford before the Corruption Committee—(cheers)—that Lord John Russell—(hisses and some cries of "Question?")—that the minister of the day told Mr. Sheil that he thought himself safe in introducing the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, because he believed the Irish Catholic members and the Irish Catholic Clergy were friends to the administration. (Groans.)—These are words which ought to be branded upon every chapel door in Ireland; these are words that should be written on the hearts of all sorrowing Irish Catholics. (Hear, hear.) and loud cheers.) The appropriation clause was abandoned, the Established Church allowed to continue. (Hear.) The Irish people were coerced and insulted because the minister of the day thought the people and their Clergy were friends to the administration. (Hisses.) The Irish people were starved because the minister of the day thought the Irish members and the Irish Priests were friends to the administration. (Groans.) The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was introduced, and our Church attempted to be uprooted, because the Minister of the day thought the Irish members and the Irish Priests were friends to the administration. (Groans.) And how was the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill resisted and defeated? That vast and fearful outbreak of intolerance—let no one now attempt to underrate its importance—shrunk into insignificance—humbled itself into the dust when the people and the clergy of Ireland, within these walls assembled, declared that they were no longer friends of the administration.—(Great and continued cheering.) Twelve Prelates of our Church, the flower of our Clergy, and thousands of our people, within and without these walls, passed resolutions, from which, I am sure, the Irish people will not shrink—(cheers)—and which, I am sure, no one within these walls will attempt to oppose. (Loud cheers.) At that meeting, presided over by an illustrious Prelate, whom some call "Archbishop Cullen"—(laughter and hisses)—but whom the Irish people with me properly style the Archbishop of Dublin, and who signs himself to this resolution as "Paul, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland"—(tremendous cheering)—that meeting, under that presidency—under that illustrious sanction—passed a resolution which I will take the liberty of reading to the meeting—(cheers):—

"That all our hopes of redress under Divine Providence, are centred in the creation and sustenance of an Irish parliamentary party, ready to defend, at all hazards, with an independent spirit, our civil and religious liberties."

(Tremendous cheering, which was again and again renewed, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs.)—Is there a man in this vast assembly who will gainsay this resolution? (shouts of "no.") Let all who approve of that resolution hold up their hands. (Here the entire meeting, and the great bulk of those on the platform, held up their hands amid loud cheering.) If there be a man here—whose hands are so soiled with ministerial corruption that he can hold it up against this resolution, I should like to see that filthy palm. (Laughter.) Well, then, this resolution I have put and carried. (Loud cheering.) This resolution I solemnly propose to the chairman to put it or not as he considers best, but it is already carried by the unanimous voice of this meeting. (Here Mr. Moore handed the resolution to the Lord Mayor.) That is the resolution which an Archbishop of Ireland, falsely styled "Archbishop Cullen," put his name to, and that resolution I cannot believe will now be rejected by even one man in this whole meeting. (Loud cheering.) I have but one word more to say, and that is with reference to a sentence uttered by Mr. John O'Connell, with which in one sense I entirely concur. (Hear, hear.) He has said that he hopes to see the day when Irishmen of all denominations, and of all creeds will unite together for their common country. (Loud cheers.) But when we unite, we will do so as equal men. (Cheers.) As long as the Protestant is the master, and I am the slave—as long as we stand before the law on anything but a position of equal rights and equal honor with our own countrymen, I will unite with any man. As long as we stand separated by the law from the position which we have a right to hold in our native land, so long will I unite. (Loud cheering.) That which we have a right to is,

that which we are determined to achieve with our own swords, beneath our own banners, and beneath the shelter of our own shields. (Great cheering and applause.)

Mr. Cashel Hoey—My Lord Mayor, I beg to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Moore.

The Lord Mayor—The original resolution can have no amendment, for it is already put and carried.—(Cheers and counter cheers.)

Mr. Stritch, I understand the honorable member for Mayo—

The Lord Mayor—I can't hear you; Mr. O'Hagan is in possession of the chair.

Mr. Stritch—I am perfectly willing to give place to Mr. O'Hagan, but that which ought to be done has yet to be done, and I stand on my rights; the resolution has been proposed.

The Lord Mayor—I can't hear you, and I advise you to sit down.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stritch—My Lord Mayor—Cheers, cries of "Chair, chair," "Sit down," and "Hear."

The Lord Mayor—I won't listen to you. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stritch—I will bow with the utmost respect.—("Chair, chair," "sit down," and cheers.)

Rev. Dr. Marshall—I move the adjournment of the meeting. (Great cheering, counter cheers, and cries of "Chair, chair.")

The Lord Mayor—Mr. O'Hagan is in possession of the chair. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stritch—I do protest against—(Loud cries of "Chair, chair.") I want to have a decision of the Lord Mayor on this point—if he decides against me I will bow to him. The resolution has been proposed, and if it be contrary to order to second that resolution, then I am out of order.

Alderman John Reynolds—Allow me to say—("Sit down," "Chair, chair," "Hear.") I don't intend to speak on a point of order. This resolution is moved and seconded. And I intend to speak against it. (Cries of "Sit down," "Chair.")

Mr. Hoey—May I ask—This resolution, seconded by me—

Mr. John O'Connell—It is not seconded; it is objected to on a point of order. You can't second the amendment until the point of order is settled—

Rev. Dr. Marshall—The Lord Mayor won't allow any one to speak in favor of it, but he will allow Mr. Reynolds to speak against it. (Cheers and confusion.)

Mr. Hoey—I wish, as the seconder—

Alderman Reynolds attempted to address the meeting, but could not obtain a hearing.

Dr. Marshall—I move the meeting do adjourn, and that the Lord Mayor do leave the chair. (Cheers and counter cheers.) The truce is broken. He allows Alderman Reynolds to speak against the resolution—

Mr. John O'Connell—It is on a point of order Mr. Reynolds is speaking. ("Chair, chair," "No, no.")

Mr. Hoey—Mr. Reynolds denies that. (Cheers.)

Dr. Marshall—Mr. Reynolds said he was going to oppose the amendment, and the Lord Mayor lets him go on. (Loud cheers and great confusion.)

Alderman Reynolds again attempted to address the meeting, and after some minutes succeeded. He said that during the five years—(laughter)—that he had the honor of a seat in the House of Commons as representative of Dublin—(great laughter, and "Hear, hear.")—he had learned some facts which were worthy of being recollected; the first was that there were certain hours in the House of Commons at which it would be extremely dangerous to address the Speaker, at the dinner hour—and it was not far from that hour then—and just as the clock approached the hour of twelve at night. He held in his hand the letter of Archbishop Cullen—(Cries of "oh, oh.")

Mr. Hoey—Oh, oh. Why not the Archbishop of Dublin?

Alderman Reynolds (pointing to Mr. Hoey)—Here is a gentleman groaning me when I mentioned that name—

Mr. Hoey—Why not say the Archbishop of Dublin? (cheers.)

Rev. Mr. Marshall (to Mr. Reynolds)—He was quite right; why not say the Archbishop of Dublin?—(cheers.)

Alderman Reynolds—He was speaking to order; and as regarded the original resolution, he held in his hand the letter of that venerated Prelate, who was the real Archbishop of Dublin in his estimation (cheers.) He would read that letter. (Alderman Reynolds then read the Archbishop's letter, and proceeded.) He would first ask them to give three cheers to the memory of the great Emancipator who was then in his grave (cheers)—and then he would ask them, as Catholics come there to vindicate their holy Nuns, whether they would obey the mandate of their Ecclesiastical superior, or whether they would lend themselves to the introduction of matter which did not belong to the proceedings of the day [hear, hear.] He would ask them to give three cheers for the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin [loud cheers.] Let them stand by the Catholic Archbishops of Ireland, no matter how eloquent the man might be who would urge a different course (cries of "order," and "question.") Had Mr. Moore come to propose a resolution which was prepared for the adoption of a special meeting called for the purpose, he would have supported him. The resolution Mr. Moore now called upon them to adopt was carried at a meeting called in 1851, and he [Alderman Reynolds] was then in the place where he would be again [cheers and cries of "order."] He held in his hand the *Freeman's Journal*, which contained a resolution, signed by James Burke, secretary, and passed unanimously at the meeting of the committee held to arrange the preliminaries for that meeting [Alderman Reynolds read the resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting should be devoted to the single object of protecting the convents, to the exclusion of all political topics.] The resolution proposed by Mr. Moore was very good; but he would ask, supposing a man brought in a resolution and offered it to the Lord Mayor for the repeal of the Union, although he [Alderman Reynolds] was a Repealer—

Mr. John O'Connell—And so am I. ["Order, order," and some confusion.]

Alderman Reynolds—He would ask, would it be in order to put such a resolution? [continued uproar.] He insisted his lordship would not put such a resolution, having in view the object for which that meeting was called. He would not charge Mr. Moore with having come from London to propose a resolution which might catch the feelings of the meeting; but he called upon them, laborers, tradesmen, and merchants then assembled, not to tolerate a proceeding so irregular, and which could not be permitted.

Dr. Marshall—The resolution has been passed.

Alderman Reynolds—It has been moved and seconded.

Dr. Marshall—And passed [cheers.]

Alderman Reynolds continued—He had served his apprenticeship to Daniel O'Connell [cheers and laughter.] They were now in the twenty-fifth year of this Emancipation, and he asked them was it by division of discord—by scolding each other that that great measure was carried? He took a leading part in politics in 1851; and while he sat at the committee over which the son of Lord Gormanston presided—[cries of "question, question," and continued uproar.]—There were men in that room who would listen to them until morning. He [Alderman Reynolds] was there to cry breakers, ahead—the wolf was amongst them.

A Voice—Aye, there you are in your sheep's clothing!

Alderman Reynolds continued amidst great interruption—Mr. Moore had said nothing about the anti-Catholic tirades of Gavazzi, nor about Dr. Kelly, nor about the persecution of Mr. O'Callaghan, nor about the wide-spread conspiracy that was in Great Britain against them—but, instead of dealing with the real question at issue, he disintegrated that resolution, and said he would do nothing unless he could throw that apple of discord among them [loud cries of "order, order."] They had the Lord Mayor presiding, and they had the presence of the son of Daniel O'Connell [cheers]—but although he was a humble man, he was the oldest of that body-guard which received its instructions from that great man [cheers, and cries of "oh, oh."] He had never given a vote they censured; he never did any act they censured ["oh, oh," and "yes, yes."] He would now ask where was the gentleman who was once a Quaker and now a Catholic? [Mr. Lucas here stepped forward, and proceeded to the front of the platform beside Mr. Reynolds, and was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering.] He found fault with no man on account of his religion, and not only found no fault, but rejoiced. [Mr. John O'Connell here jumped on the table, and called upon Alderman Reynolds to conclude, amidst cheers and counter cheers.]

Alderman Reynolds continued to say that above all things they should avoid division and resist every attempt to create disorder, no matter by whom made [loud cries for Mr. Lucas.] If this resolution were passed it would create disorder, and therefore, he was arguing against it. There was a declaration on the table signed by all the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church save one; it was signed by both Orders of the Clergy and by all the Catholic Prelates except one.

A Voice—John Archbishop of Tuam [loud and enthusiastic cheering.]

Alderman Reynolds—There were 200,000 names to that declaration. It was drawn up at the desire of the committee by one of the ablest Catholic lawyers, Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., and it was revised and corrected by his Grace the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin [cheers.] But what did Mr. Lucas say in his paper? He said that no sensible man, and he doubted if any honest man, could sign it; if they believed Mr. Lucas it could only be signed by knaves or fools. Though he did not use the words, he used words bearing the same meaning [cries of "oh, oh."] He said that the document drawn up by Mr. O'Hagan, and revised and corrected by the Archbishop of Dublin, was a document that no honest or sensible Catholic could sign. Whether they would believe Mr. Lucas or Dr. Cullen, the Archbishop of Dublin, he would leave to their consideration.

Mr. Lucas—Dr. Cullen told the Rev. Mr. Marshall that he had nothing to do with the document [cheers.]

Alderman Reynolds—It was sent to Dr. Cullen by direction of the committee.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall said the Archbishop denied that he revised or corrected the document.

Mr. Lucas, who had placed himself beside Alderman Reynolds when he introduced his name, then came forward to address the meeting, and was received with loud cheers.

The Lord Mayor rose and said he was going to give a choice as regarded the meeting. If the next resolution was not allowed to be proposed by Mr. O'Hagan, he would dissolve the meeting [cries of "oh, oh."]

Mr. Lucas—Can I not be heard, after I have been assailed? [cries of "yes, yes," "no, no," and cheers.]

Lord Mayor—Hear me. I will give you the option? There is only one other resolution to be proposed. Mr. O'Hagan is in possession of the chair to move it, and if you do not allow him to do so I will dissolve the meeting [hear, hear, and calls for Mr. Lucas and Mr. O'Hagan.]

Mr. Lucas again attempted to address the meeting, but was interrupted by a small but noisy portion of the meeting, who would not allow his voice to be heard.

Mr. O'Hagan then came forward, and said it was his opinion that Mr. Lucas had a right to be heard, and, that being so, he begged of them to hear that gentleman, and he would afterwards himself offer a few observations [hear, hear.]

Mr. Lucas again attempted to address the meeting, but was interrupted by the same parties.

The Lord Mayor then came forward, apparently with the intention of speaking to the meeting, but retired without having done so.

Several gentlemen in the neighborhood of the chair stated that his lordship was about to take down a hearing for Mr. Lucas, but that Alderman Reynolds told him not to interfere [loud cries of "unfair."]

Mr. Lucas—I have been assailed, and I only ask for a fair hearing. Will you give me the fair play which your worst enemies give me in the House of Commons? Will you give me the fair play which even the worst Tories give me in the House of Commons? [hear, hear, and cheers.] I come forward here because I have been attacked, and in common fairness you should hear me. I don't want to keep you long, but I ask you to hear a few observations from me in my own defence [hear, hear, and interruption.] You heard the attack on me, and you should hear the reply [no, no, hear, and cheers.]

Rev. Mr. Marshall—Will you hear Mr. Lucas? I only ask you one question. Is it a custom in your country to allow a man to be attacked, and not permit him to reply? [hear, hear.] If you are freemen and really lovers of fair play, hear Mr. Lucas [cheers.]

The Lord Mayor called upon the Rev. Mr. Marshall not to interfere, else he would dissolve the meeting. ("No, no," and "Hear, Dr. Marshall.") His lordship also called upon the reporters not to take down observations he could not hear, as he would not be responsible for them.

Mr. Lucas again endeavored to obtain a hearing, but was met with renewed interruption, and was loudly cheered by the great body of the meeting, who desired to hear him.

The Lord Mayor—I pronounce you out of order, and cannot hear you.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C.—Gentlemen, one moment; in my opinion as the matter stands Mr. Lucas should be heard on the point of order. (Hear, hear.) When he has been heard I shall move a resolution.—If you don't hear Mr. Lucas, the meeting must be dissolved in confusion. (Cheers.)

A voice—A groan for Reynolds. (Groaning.)

Mr. O'Hagan—If the meeting be not proceeded with in consequence of this confusion the Catholic cause will be destroyed for the next 25 years. (Hear.)

Mr. Lucas—Gentlemen, I have been called to the front of this platform by an attack made on me by Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds—You made the attack yourself first. ("No, no," and great confusion.)

Mr. Lucas—I did not make the first attack. (Cheers.) I have been attacked by Mr. Reynolds in a manner which I pronounce to be wholly untrue and unjustifiable. He has stated that I said that a document signed by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin was a document which none but knaves and fools could sign. I am here in the presence of Mr. Reynolds to pronounce that assertion to be a gross and shameless untruth.—(Loud cheering.) I said nothing of the sort. (Hear, hear.) It is utterly false, and if it came from other lips than such as are not particularly careful about the truth, I should feel such an accusation very much indeed. (Loud cheering, intermingled with a few hisses from a small number of persons distributed throughout the meeting, and who seemed at this as at other periods of the proceedings, to be acting in concert on signals from an individual on the platform.)

Alderman Reynolds (in a state of great excitement)—I rise to call the speaker to order. He is after saying that what I said was false. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and some confusion.)

A Voice—So it is. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lucas—I appeal to you, my Lord Mayor, against this interruption. In common justice, I should be heard in my own defence. (Cheers.)

Mr. Reynolds—I will not allow him, nor any man like him, to state that what I say is false.

Mr. Lucas—It is a falsehood. (Loud cries of "It is, it is," and great confusion.)

Alderman Reynolds—I hold his Tablet in my hand; and say again what I said before, that this document met the entire approval of Dr. Cullen.

A Voice—The Archbishop of Dublin. (Cheers.)

Alderman Reynolds—Well, then, the Archbishop of Dublin. (Hisses and great confusion.)

Mr. Lucas—the charge Mr. Reynolds has brought against me is utterly without foundation. (Loud cheers.) I charge him with base, deliberate, and malicious falsehood, and I will prove it, if an opportunity be afforded me. (Renewed cheers.)

At this period, the knot of persons who had been interrupting Mr. Lucas pressed in upon the reserved seats and created such clamor and terror that a number of ladies took refuge upon the platform, when the utmost confusion ensued and prevailed for some minutes.

Mr. Lucas, seeing this, said he would rather withdraw than that such a scene should be prolonged.—The hon. gentleman then retired.

A Voice—You are quite right. (Cheers.)

Mr. Reynolds, in a most excited manner, jumped on the barrier of the platform, and said—He withdraws now; what do you think of that—hurra!—(Great confusion, hisses, and loud cries of "order.")

The Lord Mayor—Now, if you please, hear Mr. O'Hagan.

Mr. Hoey—will you now put the resolution proposed by Mr. Moore? (Hear.)

Lord Mayor—No, I will not; the original resolution has been carried.

Mr. Hoey—No, it was merely put; but it was not adopted by the meeting.

The Lord Mayor having declined to put the resolution from the chair,

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C., in an able speech, proposed the adoption of a petition to parliament, which was agreed to.

The meeting then broke up.

IRISH NATIONAL SYNOD.—The Prelates of the kingdom having been duly convened according to the mandate of his Holiness Pius IX, by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate, met on Thursday 18th ult., at the Presbytery, Marlborough-street, and, at the hour of 12 o'clock, proceeded to hold the National Synod without the solemnities of the ceremonials usually observed. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen presided. The deliberations of the Synod, we understand, were to be directed principally to the important object of immediately opening the Catholic University of Ireland.

After a lapse of nearly four centuries, a Synod of the Catholic Church has been held in the ancient town of Drogheda. The first public session took place on Wednesday week, and the second on Monday last, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Primate, presiding.

The *Drogheda Argus* says that the Very Rev. Doctor Leahy, O.S.D. of Cork, has been appointed on the recommendation of Dr. Cullen, Coadjutor Bishop to the Right Rev. Doctor Blake, the venerated prelate of Drogheda.

CONVERSION.—Mrs. George M'Gee, of Culmore, was received into the Catholic Church, on the 3rd ult., by the Rev. James M'Laughlin, C.C., of Iskaheen, diocese of Derry.

STATE OF THE IRISH LABOR-MARKET.—It is stated as a "sign of the times" that there is not at present a single able-bodied pauper in the poorhouse of Ballina, county of Mayo—the entire inmates consisting of aged and infirm persons, with young children, the latter chiefly orphans. Application was made last board-day by several farmers for lads able to work, but none were to be had, the few in the house of that class having been sent out a short time previously. The demand for agricultural laborers is great, and wages have consequently risen more than double what they were a few years ago. Thirty-one girls have been sent out this season to Canada from the Ballina work-house.

"We have the best authority," says the *Limerick Chronicle*, "for stating, that the Irish militia will be called out next year. The bill which has already passed the House of Commons includes this force."

We regret to learn from a correspondent (says the *Kilkenny Moderator*) that Asiatic cholera has manifested itself in Castlecomer, the first victim being Mr. Thomas Hanbridge, victualler.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.
 SHORT SIGHT BILLS from One Pound upwards, negotiable in any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the—
 Union Bank of London, London.
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 By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,
 St. Sacrament Street.
 Montreal, February 9, 1854.

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THE TRUE WITNESS
 AND
 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854.

CLOSING OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

The third and last Session was held on Sunday last. High Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, and the Session closed with the usual ceremonies. On Wednesday morning the Bishop of Montreal, with his Coadjutor, the Bishops of Bytown and St. Hyacinthe, and the Administrator of Kingston, arrived in Montreal: we regret to say, that the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe is seriously indisposed.

The Rev. Mons. Taschereau has been entrusted by the Prelates of Canada with the charge of proceeding to Rome, and laying before the Sovereign Pontiff the result of their deliberations, to be by him, revised and recognised; until which time the Decrees will not be promulgated, nor binding as law, upon the faithful in the Province of Quebec.

His Lordship of Kingston will remain some days in town, and intends preaching on Sunday next at St. Patrick's Church.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Parliamentary news is interesting. The canting knaves of Exeter Hall have been signally discomfited, and Mr. Chambers's anti-Nunnery motion has been thrown overboard, to the delight of every honest man; for this session, at least, the Convents and their inmates are secure from Protestant impertinence. This is a matter for congratulation to Catholics throughout the world, and should serve to stimulate the Irish Catholic members of the House of Commons, to union amongst themselves, and a faithful adherence to the policy of "independent opposition." The Aberdeen Ministry has sustained one or two defeats—on the Scotland, "Education Bill," which has been rejected, and on the "Oxford University Bill." Rumors, as usual, are a rise of an approaching change in the Cabinet; but they are little to be relied upon.

The Allied Forces, in the North and South, are spending their time very pleasantly, helping one another to do nothing. The reports of the bombardment of Revel and Sebastopol have been contradicted; but the capture of the steam frigate Tiger is confirmed. The Russians having refused to give her up, it is rumored that Odessa has been again bombarded by a detachment from the Black Sea fleet, the remainder of which is still cruising off Sebastopol. The following are the most important items of intelligence brought by the *Arctic*, which left Liverpool on the 28th ult.:

"A Protocol has been signed by the representatives of the Four Powers, asserting their determination to preserve the integrity of the Turkish territory; and it is said that Austria and Prussia will now demand the evacuation of the Danubian Provinces by Russia without delay.

"It is said the French army in Turkey will be augmented to 150,000 men.

"An English division was to embark from Constantinople for Varna, while the French forces were to march on the Balkan.

"It is rumored that the Russians—not being able to defend the seaboard of Circassia—have evacuated all their positions from Batoum to Mopola, burning all their own forts and falling back on Centis. On their retreat, the Circassians came down on them, and captured a detachment of 1,500 men.

"The rebellion is Thessaly in gaining ground.

"News has arrived that the Castle of Gustafsharen, South of Angers, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, has been destroyed, and that 1800 Russians have been taken prisoners.

"The 21st Fusiliers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service in the Baltic, and will embark on the 29th May. Twenty sergeants and corporals are to be immediately appointed."

The past week has been signalised in the United States by horrid crimes, and disturbances. A man named Nicholas Bain, having murdered a whole family, fled to the woods, but has been captured, and is now awaiting his trial. The Brooklyn riots, arising out of the Street-preaching nuisance, will, we trust, have the effect of convincing the authorities that such unseemly exhibitions must, for the future, be suppressed. We copy the following account of this melancholy transaction from the *New York Herald*:

"STREET PREACHING AND RIOTING.—Again has the Sabbath day been desecrated by street preaching and rioting. Yesterday (Sunday, June 4) a crowd assembled in the Park, where a would-be martyr held forth, having unfurled above him the national ensign. Fortunately, his audience was more disposed to frolic than fight, and no disturbance occurred. But in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, a fearful riot took place, dur-

ing which several persons were shot and between thirty and forty others severely injured by being beat with clubs, stones, and other missiles. It is a miracle no one was killed. The riot proceeded some hours, in spite of the efforts of the police, who, however, succeeded in arresting about fifty of the most active participants. Towards night the Mayor, with commendable promptitude, ordered out the military, and in a short time after, six uniformed companies obeyed the summons. Upon their appearance at the scene of disorder the mob quickly dispersed. These disgraceful outrages have at last reached a climax, and there cannot now be any difference of opinion as to the propriety and absolute necessity of an effective interference on the part of the authorities to remove the cause of them. If, as in the ordinary routine of life, the law tell a man that he must not use language to his neighbor calculated to provoke to a breach of the public peace, we cannot see why the principle should not be applied to the suppression of the growing evils arising from the religious warfare carried on through the medium of street preaching. The power to do so is vested in the hands of those who have the granting of licenses, and should be exercised with more strictness and discrimination. Privileges of this sort ought not to be granted to persons who have distinguished themselves by the violence and inflammatory character of their polemical harangues, and whose track is always marked by rioting and public disquietude. If this rule had governed the authorities, we should not now have to place on record the lamentable events of yesterday."

A few cases of cholera have made their appearance at New York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORMAL, MODEL, AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, for the year 1852, with an Appendix; by the Chief Superintendent of Schools. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

"Charity demands that we should await the result of the discussion and representations which might yet take place on the subject"—the Act Supplementary—"before condemning the Ministry for mere ambiguity of language."

Thus remonstrated the *Canadian* of Quebec, in the month of May of last year, with the TRUE WITNESS—when the latter journal objected to the "Act Supplementary," as insufficient to remedy the grievances of which the Catholics of Upper Canada so loudly and justly complained, and as a measure for which little thanks were due from Catholics to the Ministry who introduced it. Since then, a fair trial has been given to this professedly remedial measure, and acting upon the recommendation of the *Canadien*, we have been willing to give the framers, or rather, the reputed framers, of the Law, credit for good intentions and honesty of purpose. We have been content to wait until the value of the "Act Supplementary" had been fairly and experimentally tested. What then is the unanimous verdict of the Catholics of Upper Canada, Clergy and laity, upon this Law, from which so much was expected, and for which we were called upon by Ministerial organs to be humbly thankful?

Our worst anticipations have been realised. Instead of affording relief, this "Act Supplementary" has but imposed additional burdens on the Catholics of the Upper Province; whilst in its practical results on their Separate Schools it has been justly pronounced by competent authority "a snare and a mockery." It held out promises which were never meant to be fulfilled: and now, within a year from its coming into operation, the Catholics of Upper Canada find themselves again compelled to call upon the Legislature, for another Act, to Supplement the "Act Supplementary" of last session. That thus it would be, we anticipated from the "Act" itself: and the doubts, which a year ago, we ventured to cast upon the sincerity of its framers—and for which we were so severely taken to task by the *Canadien*—have become certainties. The "Act Supplementary" has realised the expectation of its framers: and, in that it has left the Catholics of Upper Canada exposed to heavy "burdens and disadvantages," it has done that which it was intended to do. Of this we have ample proof, in Dr. Ryerson's "Annual Report," now presented to the public—We would direct the attention of our readers to this document, as containing a full justification, of the political agitation of which the Catholic Institute of Toronto has set the example, and of the harsh estimate formed last year by the TRUE WITNESS, of the value of Ministerial professions of liberality towards Catholics. All factious opposition to that Ministry we disclaim; but at the same time it is impossible to arise from the perusal of this "Report" without being convinced that, in introducing their "Act Supplementary" of last session, the Upper Canadian section of the Ministry were playing a double part: and whilst, professedly, seeking to remedy the grievances of which the Catholics complained, were, in reality, mere tools in the hands of the "Chief Superintendent of Education," wherewith that functionary was enabled to rivet more firmly, upon the necks of his Popish serfs, the galling chains of "State-Schoolism." As it was never seriously intended to do justice to Catholics, we do not wonder that the "Act Supplementary" in so far as their interests are concerned, has turned out a dead failure.

What then was its object? We find it stated by Dr. Ryerson, at page 20 of his "Report":—"It furnishes a safety valve for the explosion and evaporation of those feelings which would otherwise be arrayed against any National School System." And whilst, in theory, conceding the principle of the right of Catholics to Separate Schools, it hampers the concession with so many restrictions, as to make it in practice utterly worthless. Viewed in this light it must be admitted that the "Act Supplementary" was a master piece of trickery in legislation; and reflects great credit on the astuteness of its author, although not quite so flattering to the fair dealing of the Ministry, its reputed framer.

We say "reputed framer" because the measure

was introduced by the Government as their measure; and the most solemn assurances were given by some of its members, that its provisions had been drawn up by the Upper Canadian Ministers themselves, expressly with the view of relieving the Catholics, from the iniquitous burdens imposed on them under the old law. What then will our readers think of the honesty, and amount of reliance to be placed on these gentlemen, when we inform them that they had nothing whatever to do with drawing up the measure in question—having given to Dr. Ryerson, the avowed enemy of Catholics and their separate schools, unfettered power of legislation? And yet, if the "Report" may be believed, such was the case. At page 23 we read:—

"One other allegation has been made; calculated to excite prejudices and opposition against the 4th section of the Supplementary School Act in regard to separate schools. It has been represented, as a party concession to ecclesiastical demands, and Lower Canada-influence. I am able to assert, from personal knowledge, that no part of that section was dictated, or suggested, or modified, by any public man in Lower Canada. I can also affirm that it was prepared by myself, and submitted to the consideration of the Government without previous consultation with any member of it on the subject; and P²—the great "Absolute Me" of Upper Canada—"constructed it according to what I had previously stated in an official correspondence, which was approved by those who have most objected to this provision of the act. The responsibility of others, whether Ministers of the Crown, or private members of the Legislature, was in sanctioning substantially that which was submitted to them."—*Annual Report.*

Here then we have the whole history of the legislation of last year, and of the cause of the failure of that legislation to give satisfaction to the Catholics of Upper Canada. Their complaints were so reasonable, and well founded, their demands so equitable, and their threatened opposition to the Ministry so formidable, that it was felt that something must be done to satisfy them; that it was absolutely necessary to provide some "safety valve" through which might find vent those hostile feelings which menaced the whole fabric of State-Schoolism, and the existence of the Ministry itself. At the same time, this was to be done so as not to thwart the designs of the great Educational Autocrat of Upper Canada, or to provoke the sectarian animosity of Mister George Brown and his brother fanatics; the superfluous steam was to be let off, but without detracting from the power of the great national engine—State-Schoolism; the result was the "Act Supplementary" of 1853. It is not wonderful, considering by whom, and with what object, it was drawn up, that, in practice, it has turned out, what, when it was first laid before the public, the TRUE WITNESS predicted that it would turn out—a "snare and a mockery."

But the Catholics of Upper Canada are not going to be so fobbed off, as the result of the approaching elections will show. By their vote, has the present Ministry been hoisted into power; and the vote that made, can as easily unmake. The question of Education at the next elections, will be made by all honest Catholics a test question. From every candidate who presents himself to them, they must exact the pledge to use every means within his power to secure full Freedom of Education to Catholics. Freedom—not as Dr. Ryerson understands it—but as the Prelates of the Church demand; immunity from those "burdens and disadvantages" under which Catholics now labor, but of which, according to Dr. Ryerson, they have no right to complain. "Down wantons, down" is still his cry.

"The most, and in my opinion, only effectual method of causing the ultimate discontinuance, and abandonment of Separate Schools"—says the Chief Superintendent in his Report—"is to retain the existing provision of the law on the subject. I am persuaded, nothing but actual experiment will satisfy them (Catholics); and I am equally persuaded that that experiment, the longer and more extensively it is tried, will produce only the deeper and wider conviction as to the disadvantage and inexpediency of Separate Schools."—p. p., 21, 22.

And he adds that as, they are "self-incurred":—"The burdens and disadvantages" of Separate Schools, "cannot be complained of as a grievance."—*Id.*

And of course, as the "burdens and disadvantages" under which dissenters in England labor in the matter of Church-rates are "self-incurred"—for no one compels them to be Methodists or Presbyterians—so by parity of reasoning those "burdens and disadvantages" cannot be complained of by dissenters from the national church. They do complain, however, and loudly too; we are not concerned to say, how justly.

And the Catholics of Canada too, complain. That they are subject to "burdens and disadvantages" because they cannot, without violence to their religious convictions, avail themselves of the Schools provided by the State, is fully admitted by the Report; and as, with all due deference to Dr. Ryerson, we think that the State has no right to impose "burdens and disadvantages" upon any class of its subjects, because of their honest, conscientious scruples, we do, in spite of the high authority against us, think that we have the right to complain of these "burdens and disadvantages as a grievance" aye—and as a grievance to which we will not submit.—Our demands resolve themselves simply into this—that these "burdens and disadvantages" imposed by unjust laws, be by just and equitable laws removed. They have been imposed intentionally, and with the design, as the "Report" pretty clearly admits—"OR CAUSING THE ULTIMATE DISCONTINUANCE AND ABANDONMENT OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS;"—whether they will be successful in effecting their object depends, however, upon the temper of the Catholics of Upper Canada. Perhaps the Chief Superintendent has as much under calculated their power of en-

during "burdens and disadvantages" as the Ministry certainly over calculated the extent of their gullibility, when it tried to pawn off on them the "Act Supplementary" of last session, as a remedial measure. We shall return to the subject shortly.

There can be no doubt that it is the design of the Secret Societies in the United States to provoke a collision betwixt Catholics and Protestants; and unfortunately, many of the former, unmindful of the exhortations of their clergy, and of the precepts of their religion, are, by their foolish acceptance of the challenge thrown out to them, doing their very best to further the designs of their enemies. It is strange that they will not perceive that in allowing themselves to be provoked to a breach of the peace, Catholics are but weakening their own position, and strengthening that of their Protestant antagonists. Have, Irishmen in the States, then, clean forgotten the counsels of their true friend, and Ireland's illustrious patriot, Daniel O'Connell?

The tactics of the Protestant "Know-Nothings" are very simple. Some scoundrel, with lungs of cast-iron, and face of brass, is engaged to take his stand upon a tub, at the corner of some frequented thoroughfare, or in those quarters where the Irish do mostly congregate. From his bad eminence, this fellow pours forth a flood of obscene calumnies against the faith and morals of Catholics; and every beastly epithet which the vocabulary of Billingsgate, or the brothels of New York can supply, is lavished upon their clergy and religious. Then a crowd collects: the thoroughfares are blocked up; some hot headed, wrong headed, son of Erin, gives the lie to the white chokered mountebank on his tub: a riot ensues; the Protestant mob, which, in anticipation of this event, has come well supplied with fire-arms and ammunition, fires upon the luckless Irish; whilst the police and military—likewise sound Protestants—come up at the end of the fray, and hale away to prison, any unlucky wight whom they can lay their hands upon, and whom they suspect of the crimes of Celtism and Popery. These melancholy scenes are repeated regularly every Sunday in the large cities in the United States; they may be looked forward to as part of the regular Sabbath-day exercises in that land of "Civil and Religious Liberty."

In the meantime, the Protestant journals both in the States and Canada, teem with complaints of the brutal excesses of Popish Irishmen—with denunciations of the blood-thirsty Papists, who would, if they but had the power, deny to their Protestant fellow citizens the right to worship God after their fashion;—carefully suppressing, however, the insults and provocations which have called forth the excesses which they so feelingly condemn. How different would be the language of our Protestant contemporaries if, for a few weeks, they could be made to change places with Catholics, and were subjected to one tithe of the insults so cruelly and unmeritedly heaped upon the latter. Let us suppose, for instance, that here in Montreal, where numerically Catholics are the more powerful, it were the regular custom every Sunday forenoon, for some Catholic, surrounded by several thousands of armed Irishmen from Griffintown, to plant himself in some conspicuous position in Notre Dame, or Great St. James Street; and thence commence an attack upon Protestants, in the style of the Rev. Mr. Orr—Gavazzi, or Joseph Folger.—Let us suppose that Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Methodists, going quietly to their places of worship, were to find the streets blocked up; and were thus condemned to listen, week after week, to the most brutal tirades against their religion, against their ministers, against the chastity of their sisters and daughters. Would their patience, think you, long withstand such trials? would there be no remonstrances, no "shoutings and hootings," no attempts on the part of the Protestant community to obtain by force that redress, and protection which the civic authorities refused to afford them? Would Protestants but ponder these things, would they but ask themselves—"How would we behave if openly insulted, and reviled, and threatened in the public streets, as are the Irish Papists of New York?" they would—we cannot but think—feel inclined to pass a more lenient judgment on the misguided, but grossly outraged Catholics, whom they now denounce.

Street preaching—especially when of controversial nature—is a public nuisance which would not be tolerated for one moment in any well organised community. From this nuisance—thanks to the manner in which our laws are administered—thanks to the well regulated freedom which all classes enjoy—thanks to our numbers, and thanks, also, it must be admitted, to the good sense and good taste of all the respectable portion of our Protestant population—the Catholics of Canada have hitherto been exempt. Neither the "Angel Gabriel," nor his colleagues—Parsons, Folger, &c.—would be tolerated for one instant in our thoroughfares; and it is to be trusted, for the peace of the community, that this state of things may long continue amongst us. But there are, we know, mischievous men in our midst; men who would, if they could, renew the unhappy scenes of last year—who would, if they could, stick up a Gavazzi, or an Orr, at the corner of every street in our city.—It is not impossible, that, in some parts of Canada, these men may endeavor to introduce the objectionable practice of "Tub," or "Street-preaching;" and it is as well that Catholics should be on their guard against these attempts to disturb the public peace. Should anything of the kind occur, the duty of Catholics is very clear. They should not go near such preachers; they should endeavor to avoid listening to them, and if interrupted, or annoyed, in the public thoroughfares, they should be careful to abstain from any exercise, or threats even, of physical force. The laws of the country suffice to protect them; they are not here, as in the United States,

treated as Pariahs, or looked upon as fair game for the fury of the Protestant rabble; and, deplorable as is the rashness of the Irish Catholics of New York; far more inexcusable would be a similar conduct on the part of the Catholics of Canada. The sole object of the "Street-preachers" is, by their insults, to provoke Catholics to deeds of violence; the best way to silence them, is to take no notice of them whatever.

WHY THE WOLF DOES NOT EAT THE LAMB.

We read in the *Canadien*, as the reason why the Legislative Union of the two Provinces—Upper and Lower Canada—has hitherto not proved detrimental to the political, national, and religious interests of the latter, that:—

"We, Catholics of Lower Canada have never given offence to the Protestants of Canada, and have never furnished them with any reason, or pretext, for injuring, or desiring to hurt us."

Did our gentle cotemporary of the *Canadien*, who relies so much upon his lamb-like inoffensiveness, as a protection against the encroachments of Protestantism, never read the pleasant little fable of the "Lamb and the Wolf" drinking?—and how the innocent little bleater's excuses—how his gentle and inoffensive demeanor—were all in vain against Monsieur Loup's appetite? There is a moral to that fable which our cotemporary would do well to meditate and apply.

Fortunately, the working of the Union Act has disappointed the designs of its framers. Lower Canada still holds her head erect; her laws, her language, her religion still survive, and long may they continue to do so; but we differ a little from the *Canadien* as to the causes of the peace which Lower Canada has enjoyed. In our opinion there are two, to which our cotemporary has not alluded. First, the constant squabbles and dissensions amongst Protestants themselves, which have hitherto, thank God, rendered impossible any combined Protestant attack upon the Catholicity and nationality of Lower Canada. Second, but not inferior in importance, is the great accession of strength which the French Canadian party has received from the Irish Catholic vote, which has always been given in support of French Canadian interests. In this union lies the secret of the strength of the Catholic party in Canada; and in this religious union is to be found the antidote to the political Union of the Provinces. In it, rather than in the meekness and inoffensiveness of the French Canadians, do we find the true explanation of the forbearance of the Protestants of Upper Canada. If the latter have not devoured *Le Canadien*, and his friends, it is not from any want of appetite, not from any regard to "the justice of their cause," or "the inoffensiveness of their demeanor;" but is owing to the fact, that hitherto the Protestant Wolf has been kept at bay by the stout Irish Mastiff. That betwixt the two races, French Canadian and Irish, this good understanding may long prevail, together with a mutual interchange of good offices, should be the prayer of every honest Catholic, the object of every honest statesman. In that union, lies our strength as a political party, and the best guarantee for the integrity of the institutions of Lower Canada.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would wish to correct a false impression amongst some of our friends, as to the real position of the TRUE WITNESS towards the Ministry.—That position we would define as—"independent of"—rather than as—"opposition to"—that Ministry. On several questions, we certainly differ from them, and are, we trust, no wise backwards in recording that opposition. On the "Clergy Reserves" question, on the Upper Canada "School Question," the TRUE WITNESS advocates a policy, irrespective of its bearings upon the existing Ministerial arrangements; and so with any other question that may arise in the solution of which Catholics are interested; always the TRUE WITNESS will recognise as his party, the "Church," and the "Church" only. But this does not mean steady, persevering opposition to the Ministry on other questions. On the contrary, we have said before, as we say again, that it would be very difficult to replace them advantageously, and that, in many respects, they are perhaps the best, that, under existing circumstances, could be selected from amongst our public men. Such then being our position—though we shall never refrain from the candid expression of our dissent from a policy which threatens the interests of the Church—we have as little design to make the TRUE WITNESS an "opposition" paper, in the ordinary sense of the word, as we have of making it a "Ministerial hack," or one of its "through thick and thin" supporters. Least of all shall its columns ever be open to personal reflections, or insinuations, against the moral integrity of men from whom we may differ in politics.

His Excellency the Governor General is expected to arrive in town to-morrow afternoon. It seems that the Reciprocity Treaty has been advanced a stage, having been signed at Washington by Lord Elgin on the one part, and the American Secretary of State on the other. Before coming into operation, the Treaty must be submitted to the Senate.

The Provincial Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday next. The Session it is said will be a short one; and yet there is plenty of work cut out to occupy our legislators for many long weeks. There is the "School Question" for instance; and though we have no reasons to hope that it will be satisfactorily settled this Session, it will no doubt provoke an infinity of talk, from the supporters of State-Schoolism.

In the Upper Province, the tone latterly assumed by the *Montreal Freeman* has excited considerable disgust amongst independent Catholics: the following from the *Toronto Catholic Citizen* will show what opinion is entertained of our Montreal cotemporary in that quarter:—

"We have always expected that increased prosperity would enable Catholics to establish and support journals devoted to their interests; and it was with no small degree of satisfaction that we received the prospectus of the *Bytown Tribune*. The feeling of satisfaction has, however, been not unmingled with pain, inasmuch as the reception which the prospectus of the *Tribune* met in some instances, has, we blush to write it, but confirmed our fears that Ministerial pence are of more avail than political honesty. The Journal to which we allude is the *Montreal Freeman*, who in a late issue attacked the *True Witness* for its favorable notice of the *Tribune*. Catholics, without organs to express fearlessly their views and wants, would be a nonentity in this age, and powerless against a ministry however obnoxious to their interests, and, consequently, we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that the attempt to discourage our new colleague has its origin in the wish to weaken the honest influence which an independent journal might be expected to exercise."

It will be seen, that at Toronto, the same opinion is entertained respecting the conduct of the *Freeman*, as that which the TRUE WITNESS has expressed in Montreal. In fact—if it be borne in mind that but a short time ago the *Freeman* appeared as the opponent of that "secularisation" which to-day he advocates—and if we couple this fact, with the truly extraordinary increase in the number of Government advertisements which, since his change of policy, have appeared in his columns—we shall be at no loss to account for his hostility to the TRUE WITNESS, and his antipathy to the *Ottawa Tribune* that is to be.

We have been requested to reply to a communication which appeared in the *Freeman* of the 27th ult., over the signature "Gadellus." We do not feel ourselves called upon to do so. Indeed, what answer could we descend to give to a man whose ignorance of history and political parties is so profound, that he describes Dutch William, the detestable author of the massacre of Glencoe, as a Tory?—and, of course, the victims of his treachery—as Whigs? This will, indeed, be news to Scotchmen, amongst whom, hitherto, the Prince of Orange has been considered as the Whig-King, *par excellence*. It is not worth while to reply seriously to the bald-dash of an *ignoramus* like "Gadellus."

The *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* has recovered from the effects of the disastrous fire of the 17th ult., and makes his regular appearance in first-rate style. Though at issue with our cotemporary on many points, we would beg to congratulate him sincerely on this sign of renovated health and prosperity.

PRACTICAL VIEWS ON CHOLERA. By Dr. Nelson, Mayor of Montreal.

Whilst the Mayor is infusing some of his energy into the City authorities, the Medical practitioner addresses his fellow-citizens upon a subject which closely concerns them—"The Sanitary, Preventive, and Curative Measures" to be adopted in the event of a visitation of the Epidemic." His Honor has indeed done no little service to the community by the publication of this reasonable work, copies of which should, if possible, be placed within the hands of every head of a household in Montreal.

The Doctor is eminently a practical man, and does not deal in "nostrums." Quack medicines he abhors, and places no faith in quarantine and sanitary lines:—

"Internal sanitary arrangements, and not quarantine and sanitary lines, are the safeguards of nations against epidemic diseases."

The writer, we are glad to see, doubts the contagiousness of the disease, and even admitting this property, contends that it exists only in a very small degree. The following remarks, as to the predisposing causes, and the proper precautions to be observed, will be found highly useful to all classes of the community. We think that we are doing a service in assisting to circulate them as widely as possible:—

"The essential and specific cause of Asiatic Cholera is manifestly a peculiar epidemic influence, which has hitherto set at defiance the most elaborate investigations. It does not visit all places alike, however strong the apparent similarity. It will skip from place to place without leaving a single trace of its course between them. It especially selects and tarries on the borders of rivers, small and muddy streams, and low and marshy localities, more particularly where there is much organic matter in a state of decomposition. It revels most on cold and damp spots, and fixes its fangs in a lower story, whilst the upper ones are almost exempt from the visitation. Warm, dry, and elevated sites are seldom affected. It will be found as the rule, that the disease affects most fatally the low-lying seaports and deltas of rivers, sparing the high grounds, even round river sources." It sets quarantine enactments at utter defiance—it over-leaps walls and laughs at cordons sanitaires; and when the poison is abroad it may declare itself when and where least expected; but, as a general rule, it may be said that it first invades the miserable, filthy, and cheerless haunts of the poor, vicious and depraved. "There is a close affinity between moral depravity and physical degradation." The intemperate are its especial victims, whether they reside in a palace or a hovel. (It is well it should be understood that in the visitation of 1849, and during the present year in England, cholera has been more frequent among the comfortable and wealthy classes than formerly. Hence, let those of every station take heed in time.) Those whose vital energies are reduced by excesses, want, privation, and anxiety of mind, or whose constitutions are originally weak, are among the first to fall before the scourge.

"Old age, pernicious indulgences, deficient alimentation—particularly a vegetable diet—foul and confined air, crowding in low, cold, and miry places;

grief, anxiety, and fear, and whatever else tends to debilitate the body and depress the mind, are sure to predispose most powerfully to an attack of this ruthless visitor; which, as a general rule, respects cleanliness, sobriety, and decent habits. It seldom intrudes where industry and good morals prevail.—Hence, in regard even to this dreadful pestilence, man is, in no small degree, the arbiter of his own fate.

"The sanitary precautions are not many, nor always difficult of observance, but they are imperative, and commonly very effectual, and to be relied upon with confidence.

"On the irruption of the epidemic, or, far better, when it is apprehended, low, wet, and badly ventilated places should at once be abandoned; old, filthy, and decaying buildings, as well as underground, cellar, and dark tenements should immediately be evacuated. Legal enactments should enforce this observance.

"The walls and floors of the dwellings of the poor should be well scraped, and washed with lime or lime-water, at least once in the season; then well dry-scrubbed every day, as moisture tends to attract and absorb, and subsequently give out, bad odors. The walls should be completely brushed down and then white-washed, particularly in the cellars. The cellar windows should be kept constantly open. Nor should the dwellings of the rich be exempt from a thorough cleansing when epidemic cholera, especially prevails. The cellars, even in their dwellings, should be well cleaned and then sprinkled with a little lime; but if damp and wet, a few inches of the surface should be removed, some lime applied, and two or three inches of coarse, clean sand spread over this. Or, what is quite as good, blacksmith's cinders and ashes, or the rubbish and mortar of old walls, should be thrown over the whole bottom to a thickness of four or five inches, especially if the ground is wet and oozy.

"The utmost care should be observed to obtain perfect ventilation. Whilst impure and confined air in crowded apartments is always deleterious, it is eminently so in times of cholera and during the prevalence of all epidemics. The breathing of foul air predisposes to every disease, enervates the body, and destroys all moral and physical energy.

"The fire-places should be kept open, and ventilators placed in a couple of windows. All the stove-pipe stoppers should be removed, and every room have, if possible, an opening into the chimney, near the ceiling, for the escape of the heated and deteriorated air.

"When the weather is rainy, damp, and raw, a fire should be kindled, for the double purpose of imparting warmth and causing a draught in the house.

"The following observations, as regarding individuals, should be respected as precepts that have received the entire sanction of time, and the authority of every experienced and well-informed medical man; indeed, they should be looked upon as axioms not to be deviated from with impunity, during the existence of cholera in particular.

"Old habits, even vicious ones, of a dietary nature are not to be suddenly and totally corrected. The inebriate and guzzler should diminish the number and amount of his libations, and substitute in a great measure, tea and coffee, which should constitute the morning and evening meal, with toast and butter, to which might be added a small quantity of meat as a relish. Even during the day tea and coffee should be taken as the common beverage. Either will remove that constant 'gnawing' at the vitals with which the old tippler is more or less tormented, as one of the effects of his pernicious indulgences. His 'craving for drink' will be cured if he take a bowl of good spiced beef tea. These different articles stimulate kindly, and do not exhaust, but are, indeed, restorative, tonic, and exhilarating. Moderation in eating is as necessary as in the use of drinks.

"Little alteration should be made in the dress, even in warm weather; and on no account should flannels be discontinued. Woollen or silk hose should be worn by all.

"The food should be plain, well cooked, and agreeably seasoned. Roast meats, rather undone, to be preferred, with little gravy.

"Pork, very fat meat, and old mutton, should be abstained from.

"Boiled meat and soup, with few vegetables, and well-baked stale bread, make wholesome food.

"Salted meat, bacon, and other cured meats, as also sausages, especially if long made, are all to be shunned; though salt, as a condiment, is an indispensable addition to fresh meats, vegetables, &c.

"All kinds of fish should be partaken of with extreme caution; even the most fresh and best looking are to be used with much circumspection.

"Leguminous and succulent vegetables should be sparingly indulged in—such as green peas and beans, in the pod or otherwise. The same may be said of green corn, boiled or roasted. Good mealy potatoes roasted, are not objectionable, but boiled waxy ones should be 'mashed,' well seasoned, and moderately partaken of.

"Butter, whilst eminently nutritious, is, with many persons, very indigestible. Butter sauce should not be taken in quantity.

"Milk, raw, or better when boiled, with dry toast, makes a safe and good meal.

"Hot bread should be avoided, as well as bran bread used only by those who are habitually constive, and that wisely in other times than those of a cholera epidemic.

"Rice is very nourishing, slightly binding, and agrees with every constitution. Boiled in milk it would be excellent when cholera threatened or prevailed.

"Oat-meal and barley, as well as corn-meal, are better dispensed with in such times, and should not constitute the food of persons; mixed with molasses they are much more prejudicial, as causing a tendency to diarrhoea, and readily becoming acid in the stomach.

"Buck-wheat and rye-cakes should not be indulged in. Sugar and butter do not add to their being digested. 'Pastry is an abomination,' (Dr. Paris) especially if under-done and saturated with butter.

"Desserts should be avoided, particularly such as are composed of mixed articles.

"Ripe juicy fruits need not be dispensed with, the skins and seeds however should be rejected, but green and unripe fruit must not be partaken of.

"No food should be taken on going to bed.

"If any liquid as ordinary beverage, between meals, is to be indulged in—which, however, is not advisable, unless it be tea or coffee, which experience has proved to be very useful—the best are port wine

and water, brandy, or spirits, in water. Poor, sour wines, cider, stale beer, and all drinks readily acidified should be eschewed. Let the miserable inebriate be cautious not to invoke these recommendations as a justification for his constant potations.

"Let it be well understood, that there are no specifics for this disease, and that like all others, it should be managed according to those rational principles which long and discriminating experience has sanctioned.

"Should not the sanitary measures just inculcated prevent the epidemic, they will at least greatly diminish its virulence, and the remedies suggested will, in the great majority of instances, at once arrest it in its course. The pernicious habit which certain persons have, of taking Seidlitz and other laxative powders, Epsom Salts, Morrison's Pills, and similar Patent Medicines, is to be denounced in the strongest terms. Such practices have sent thousands to a premature grave. Every moderate costiveness should be borne with or relieved by injections rather than run the risk of setting the whole body in a commotion, which may prove of a most dangerous nature, and exceedingly difficult to compose. Large draughts of cold, iced, soda or mineral water, should not be indulged in when thirst prevails, and cold drinks should rather be sipped and taken gradually, for, swallowed with avidity, colic, and derangement of the digestive organs, often ensue; ginger beer, or nectar is preferable during times of sickness, to any of the ordinary cooling drinks. Melons and cucumbers are also much used in hot weather as refrigerants, than which nothing is more pernicious. Many lives are lost annually by the use of unripe melons. Even the most mellow should be taken with great caution, but cucumbers should be tolerated by none. In one word, every thing that is taken, whether for food or luxury should be used with much circumspection and moderation."

LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, Mother of God; with the History of the devotion to her.—From the French of the Abbé Orsini, by Mrs. J. Sadleir, Montreal.

We have received from the publishers the seventh part of this handsomely executed work, which we have much pleasure in recommending to the notice of our Catholic friends.

THE METROPOLITAN, for June.

An excellent number, fully sustaining the reputation of its predecessors. "THE METROPOLITAN" is a Magazine, for which, every one who can afford the trifling expense, should subscribe. Catholics have too often, and for too many years, thrown away their money upon vile anti-Catholic trash: it is time that they should encourage a good, healthy, and truly Catholic literature, such as is presented to them in the pages of this American monthly.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN, for June.

We are sorry to see that this hitherto well-conducted Magazine seems inclined to chime in with the popular taste for highly seasoned, "No-popey" literature; and that its selections are certainly not such as a Catholic father can, with a safe conscience, allow to meet the eyes of the young members of his family. Stories about profligate priests—hearing the confessions of profligate Popish soldiers over the wine flagon, hiccuping out absolution in their cups, exciting their penitents to murder, as the condition upon which their sins would be forgiven them, and imposing midnight penances on young damsels, in order to have an opportunity of debauching them—are not stories which Catholic mothers would desire their daughters to peruse; and the books in which they are found, should certainly never be allowed to cross the threshold of a Catholic family.

We trust that the *Anglo-American* will take our remarks in good part. Complaints we have heard—and we must say they are well founded—against some of the articles which he publishes; articles whose bad taste, and anti-Catholic sentiments, are not even redeemed by the cleverness, or sprightliness of the writer. Stupid and insufferably dull are they, as well as irreligious. Why this should be the case with his selections we cannot conceive: for nothing can be more correct, both as to matter and manner, than are all the original articles of our Toronto cotemporary.

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

This Protestant periodical is neatly got up, and its articles are characterised by the absence of those obscenities, and disgusting libels upon Catholics, which for the most part supply the place of facts and argument in Protestant controversial literature. As a religious periodical, the "LIBERAL CHRISTIAN" justly, and without a rival, holds the first rank in the Protestant literature of Canada.

SUPPOSED CASE OF MURDER.—On the night of the 31st May, or morning of the 1st June, a watchman in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, to guard the premises at Point St. Charles, named Samuel Madill, is supposed to have been made away with by foul means. His hat was found on the side of the Canal Basin, which was so out as to indicate marks that Madill had received a severe blow on the forehead, and after being murdered, was thrown into the Canal. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion, viz.—Patrick Murray, Cornelius Murphy, James Sheay, and Patrick Dunphy. Madill being very diligent in the performance of his duties was supposed to have been a marked man. The body of Madill has not as yet been found.—*Pilot of Saturday.*

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Patrick O'Brien, a servant, in the employment of Mr. J. W. Masson, was on Saturday evening last, while approaching his master's residence, violently assaulted by some four or five persons who had been awaiting his arrival. A man of the name of Edward Burke, recently in the service of Mr. Masson, and whose place, as coachman, O'Brien supplied, has been arrested on the affidavit of the injured man as one of the guilty parties. We were informed that O'Brien was conveyed to the English hospital where he is suffering much from the effects of the beating.—*Transcript of Tuesday.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French journals announce the formation of a camp of 100,000 in the vicinity of Boulogne. It is expected that, should the Russians advance towards Constantinople, or should the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin continue to persist in their pretended neutrality, Napoleon will, before autumn, push forward these troops to the frontier of the Rhine. The German Powers are quite aware of the danger they run; but still look for safety, not in an attack upon the common enemy, but in negotiation. It is said that they have made propositions to Russia which will probably be accepted; but which, in the present state of affairs, will hardly be accepted by England and France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes—Well-informed persons here profess to be perfectly satisfied with the course pursued by Austria at this moment. I mentioned some days since that a note, or rather ultimatum, was to be addressed to Russia, and the fact is confirmed in various quarters. The ultimatum is—and, perhaps, ought justly to be considered—as a step preliminary to a more active attitude—as preparatory, in fact, to an Austrian army co-operating with the allied forces of France and England in another direction. The Austrian note specifies the cases in which that power will, with the briefest possible delay, take an active part against Russia. These cases are, I am informed, the refusal to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, or any attempt on the part of the Russians to advance towards the Balkans. By thus pointing out the causes which will determine Austria to declare war, an opportunity is given to Russia to avoid a course of conduct which will assuredly rally a third great power to the vigorous policy of France and England. A private letter from Brussels, proceeding from a person generally well-informed on such matters, also confirms these facts; but adds that, owing to circumstances which are not very clearly explained, a month or six weeks may elapse before Austria will take the field—of course in the supposition that Russia rejects the demands contained in the ultimatum.

The Emperor Napoleon is stated to have expressed his decided disapprobation of the American design upon Cuba, and to have declared that his policy would be the same in the West as the East, viz., a faithful observance of treaties, and that he is opposed to attempts on the part of any power to take advantage of the weakness of a neighbor, and rob it of its territory.

Louis Napoleon's cousin, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, second son of the Prince de Canino, has taken holy orders.

SPAIN.

WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.—Madrid, May 10.—The 6,000 men ordered to the West Indies will sail in three divisions of 2,000 each under their regimental officers, and without any general in command, as they are merely to reinforce the garrisons of colonies already amply provided with officers of high rank. Their destination is Porto Rico, the garrisons of that island proceeding to Cuba, probably because the men inured to the climate, will be less liable to disease, and consequently more immediately efficient than the new comers. Spaniards declare themselves determined to make a good fight in defence of Cuba, if fighting there must be, which it is to be hoped may be avoided. They are in hopes, if not of coming victorious out of the struggle, at least of inflicting severe punishment on the aggressor, and rendering the conquest, when achieved, less profitable to him than he anticipates. The reinforcement about to be despatched will raise the strength of the army in Cuba to nearly 30,000 men.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

Austria is on the eve of declaring against the Czar. In addition to the forces already concentrated on the frontiers of Hungary, Transylvania, and Croatia, to resist the threatened rising in Montenegro, the Emperor Franz Joseph has ordered an additional levy of 95,000 soldiers, ostensibly for the protection of Moravia and Galicia, but really, it is believed, for the purpose of effectual co-operation with the Western Powers. "No stronger proof," says the *Times*, "could be given of the growing conviction of the Cabinet of Vienna that the time for negotiation is rapidly passing away, and that the best chance of terminating the war is by a vigorous and prompt course of action." The vacillating policy which has hitherto characterised the government of Prussia is now attributed to the Queen, who keeps up a constant correspondence on political subjects with her brother, the Czar. It was on discovering the nature of this correspondence, it seems, that the Prince of Prussia resigned his government of the Provinces of Westphalia and the Rhine, and retired from the kingdom—only consenting to return at the earnest intreaty of the King, on the 7th of next month, the anniversary of his father's death, which the Royal Family have hitherto commemorated together. The adoption of a policy identical with that of Austria may result from this reconciliation.—*Nation*.

It is certain that the Prussian Minister in Paris feels himself to be in pretty nearly the same position as Mr. Kisseleff during the long uncertain, and vexatious period of the notes, *ultimata*, and protocols which preceded the declaration of hostilities. If Mr. Kisseleff spoke truly in his confidential conversations, he was as averse as any one to matters coming to the extreme point they have done; and the Prussian Minister is, if what is reported be true, quite as opposed to his Government breaking with France and England as any one else can be.

ITALY.

His Holiness the Pope is stated to have entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

THE ASSASSINS OF COUNT ROSSI.—Letters from Rome, of the 4th ult., contain details of the prosecution of the men accused of being concerned in the assassination of Count Rossi. It appears from them that the criminal proceedings are not yet terminated. The charge against the accused is—"treason, accompanied with the murder of Count Pellegrino Rossini, Minister of State." The indictment concludes by stating that the murder must be the result of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the government; that this conspiracy was got up by three clubs headed by Brunetti (known as *Cicerovaccchio*), Sterbini, Bezzi, and others; and that the clubs acted in conjunction with Tuscan and Piedmontese democrats. It then gives the names of the parties accused, who are divided into two categories—one comprising the men in custody, and the other those who are in flight. In the first category sixteen accused figure. They are all either workmen or laborers. One of them, named Santo Constantini, aged 24, a sculptor, of Foligno, is accused of having given the fatal blow.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 7th ult., publishes a ministerial notification, declaring it high treason to circulate money or bills originating from the revolutionary propaganda, such as Mazzini's bills, Kossuth's dollars, &c. In another notification, the powers of the police authorities in matters concerning the preservation of public order are confirmed.

The Chamber of Deputies of Piedmont met on the 7th instant to discuss the estimates of the Foreign Department.

M. Solar della Margarita opened the discussion—I wish (he said) to call the attention of the Chamber to the situation of our relations with Rome. A portion of the nation deploras our unfortunate differences with the Holy See. In order to re-establish perfect calmness in society, and not to incur the well merited reproach of leading us to a schism, the Government should come to a frank and loyal understanding with Rome. I hear everybody speaking of liberty, independence, and constitution, as the natural patrimony of all, except the members of the clergy, and everything belonging to the Church. We proclaim the inviolability of property, saving that of the Church. We desire equality in the eyes of the law, and exclude the clergy from its enjoyment.

ASPECT OF THE WAR.

We have to congratulate the Czar upon two or three "superb victories"—similar to that which he insists upon having accomplished at Odessa! In two pitched battles on the Danube his troops have been routed by the Ottoman army with considerable loss; and his siege of Silistria has apparently been converted into a retreat. The first affair on the Danube took place near Nicopoli, on the 28th of April, Ali Pasha being the Commander of the Turks; fifteen hundred Russians were left dead upon the field. The second encounter occurred at Ralova, near Krajova, on the 2d ult., under Suilemann Bey; the extent of the Russian loss has not been ascertained, but it is believed to be considerable. The despatches announcing these victories come directly from the hands of Omer Pasha himself; and they have been endorsed as "accurate and authentic," even by the sceptical *Times*. In the Black Sea the Allies are doing nothing, with their habitual assiduity—the meditated *razzia* upon Sebastopol having been indefinitely postponed. "Old Charley" has probably, by this time, commenced operations in the Gulf of Finland, as the ice was sufficiently broken up for his purposes on the 5th May. A vanguard, consisting of one thousand French soldiers, has been already despatched for the occupation of Greece; and they are to be immediately followed by a force of twelve thousand.—*Nation*.

A private letter by the *Asia* from Constantinople, and from the highest authority, says, the finances of Turkey are in the most deplorable condition.

The Government find it impossible to raise money in any direction, and the aspect of affairs is exceedingly gloomy.

We have from Paris intelligence which announces that Sebastopol has been cannonaded by the French and English fleets with guns of long range, with a view to destroy the advanced works of the port.

The Ottoman fleet has joined the English and French forces.

A rumor has prevailed in London that her Majesty's steamer Tiger had got on shore, near Odessa, and that all attempts to release her from her position proving unavailing, her crew abandoned her, the Russians subsequently taking possession of the vessel, and it was stated that they had burnt her. We trust it is, like one of the stories of the reported loss of her Majesty's screw-frigate Amphion, 34, Captain Key, in the Baltic, "a strong invention of the enemy." The foundation for the capture of the officers and crew of the Amphion turns out to be a dashing affair on her part, in cutting out a Russian vessel in sight, and in spite of the batteries of Riga.

RUSSIA.

Under date of the 17th ult., we learn that the Emperor is far from enjoying good health at the present moment. The Grand Duke Alexander is living very much retired, while the Grand Duke Constantine is indefatigable in inspecting sailors, magazines, and hospitals, visiting harbors, &c. A less amount of attention seems to be paid to military matters just now in St. Petersburg, the Guards have been sent away, and their places filled up by reserve troops. Perhaps the hereditary Prince is not perfectly pleased to see his own inheritance jeopardised for the furtherance of the ambitious projects which are more particularly connected with the future of his younger brother. It is shrewdly suspected that General Adjutant Von Grunwald, has not brought back with him any very satisfactory intelligence from Vienna, for there is no mention of any rewards or distinction being conferred on him or any one else connected with the affair.—On the contrary, immediately after the receipt of the last despatches from Vienna, very important further orders are understood to have been despatched to Princes Paskiewitch and Menschikoff.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A letter from the fleet says:—"There was a smothered rumor in the fleet, but it is kept as a great secret, that there was a *mutiny*, or something very much resembling it, on board the *Cæsar*, 90, screw. Captain Robb; that the Captain of the fleet went on board, and beat to general quarters, and not a gun on station was manned by men and

petty officers; that the Captain of the fleet sent for the petty officers, and they respectfully came before him—told him that they were of the same opinion with the ship's company, ready to serve their Queen and country, but would not act under their present Captain. The fleet appear healthy; as we see the number of sick indicated by signal once a week. The people in England, I expect, think that we have a much larger fleet than we have, and they can form no idea of the difficulty of navigating waters so full of rocks. All the steamers—I mean the paddle-steamers—are constantly under reduced steam, which perhaps is requisite."

GREECE.

The *Moniteur* contains a statement with reference to the Greek insurrection. It says that the avowed complicity of the Greek Government in the insurrectionary movement on the Turkish frontier, has given fresh impulsion to acts of brigandage.

Macedonia is invaded by 2,000 adventurers and robbers commanded by Chanis Karratasso; a former aid-de-camp of the King of Greece. This band is committing every unheard of atrocity. In one place they burned alive 150 Turks—men, women, and children—in their mosque.

Piracy is every day on the increase in the Archipelago.

It is certain that the Czar has furnished to the Greek Government military subsidies amounting to 1,000,000 of drachmas.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne letters of March 1st, received at Liverpool, report that extensive new gold diggings, surpassing in richness any yet heard of, had been discovered near Melbourne. Commercial accounts represented as very prosperous.

REVEL AND CRONSTADT.

We find the following particulars of these important Russian fortresses in the *London Press*:

The harbor of Revel is extensive, with a great depth of water. Around it are building-docks, a naval arsenal, a cannon foundry, and all other works requisite for a military port. The town stands on an elevation, and is strongly fortified, especially on the side towards the sea. The guns of the citadel command the harbor, although from some distance. The channel leading into the port winds amongst islands and sandbanks, which renders the navigation extremely difficult, especially when, as at present, the buoys and landmarks are removed. But, in spite of these difficulties, the Russians themselves have never considered Revel impregnable, as they do Cronstadt or Sveaborg. The Government has, however, taken vigorous measures to strengthen its defences. New batteries have been constructed; its suburbs razed within the radius of a cannon shot; the women, children, and infirm sent out of the town; and the civic and judicial authorities transferred to Veissenstein, a little town ten leagues inland. Finally, a corps of 30,000 men has been despatched to protect the city and its environs. Penetrating deeper into the Gulf of Finland, we arrive at Cronstadt, which may be considered at once the outwork, the arsenal, and the commercial entrepot of St. Petersburg.

Cronstadt lies upon the island of Kottline, three leagues in length by half a league in breadth. Its western point is, however, much narrower. Sandbanks surround it on every side, except at the south-east extremity, where the town and harbor are situated. Opposite to the island on the south lies Oranienbaum; on the coast of Ingria. Along this shore another sandbank stretches, and extends so far into the sea as to leave but a narrow and winding channel by way of entrance to Cronstadt harbor. Within the port, moreover, the water is from six to seven fathoms deep, but the channel in places is barely four—a depth by no means sufficient for huge 131-gun ships like the Duke of Wellington, for whose passage even the Sound was not considered safe. Beyond this channel and the harbor, on the side towards St. Petersburg, there is a roadstead, but too shallow for ships-of-war, and only imperfectly sheltered by the island of Cronstadt and the heights Oranienbaum. Farther on, as we have mentioned, the water shoals to eight feet.—Cronstadt boasts of a fluctuating population amounting sometimes to 50,000 souls, if we include some 20,000 garrison and the commercial and maritime residents. The town is built of wood. Except the Admiralty, the great hospital, and the military works of all sorts, there are no edifices either of strength or importance in the place. The batteries, the forts, and the vast moles which surround its three harbors, are indeed of the most imposing magnificence. The most formidable defences which Cronstadt possesses are those that guard the entrance to its triple harbor.—There are five forts in the sea and seven on the shore or the moles. These forts are furnished with casemated batteries, each of two or three stages, and the greater part of them built of huge squared blocks of granite, whereon, it is said, shot can make no impression. The position of these batteries has been carefully adjusted so as to enfilade the different sinuosities of the channel, so that every ship approaching Cronstadt must be exposed to a series of raking fires in front, without having a chance of bringing her broadside to bear until she has arrived actually between the forts. A single vessel, also, sunk in mid-channel, would effectually choke up the passage.—The land batteries mount about 250 large guns. In addition, there are a series of forts built in the sea, and containing about 400 more. The first of these, reckoning from seawards, consists of a pair of forts called Alexander and Risbank, between which all vessels must pass at a distance from each of about 800 yards, for the channel, which narrows afterwards, is nearly a mile wide at its entrance. Fort Alexander is, in its ground plan, of an elliptical shape—an enormous granite pile, it has been called—with a front with four tiers of cannon, two flanks with three tiers, and a rear wall mounted with guns *en barbette*. It is built of granite, on piles driven through 18 feet of water. Ships rounding this fort are commanded by 116 eight and ten-inch guns. Risbank, which lies to the right, is also built of granite, on a foundation of piles in 16 feet water. It contains 62 heavy guns, in two tiers; the lowest of which is on the water level. Then comes Fort Constantine, nearly facing the Petersburg, already mentioned, and containing 25 guns in a single tier; and afterwards we approach the Fort St. Peter, facing the battery on the landing-place, and armed with 50 cannon, 28 of which are in casemates.—Last is the grand fort of Cronstoft, at once the most ancient and the nearest to the harbor. The armament consists of 56 guns in casemated embrasures, and 32 in open batteries. Passing ships must approach with-

in one hundred yards of one or other of these formidable batteries. The total number of guns, mortars, &c., mounted upon all the forts, we have enumerated is nearly 600, and their fire crosses at almost every point. Their combined strength doubtless prompted the Emperor Nicholas when recently saying, with a smile of irony, "I am curious to learn by which end they will lay hold of Cronstadt." Many of the forts above described are assailable from the rear; but their rear never could be assailed until Cronstadt itself had fallen. None of the sea forts, except perhaps Forts Constantine and St. Peter, are near enough to do any damage to the invaders on that side. And though the higher guns of the great forts on the channel command the surface of the ground, the enemy may speedily place themselves in the shelter of entrenchments, where nothing but bombs could reach them: If once masters of the batteries along shore, they would not only diminish by one-half the danger to be encountered by the attacking fleet, but might silence the greater part, if not all, of the sea forts.

THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

England is growing secretly uneasy on the score of the sincerity of the French alliance. As yet the London journals hardly indicate it; but Mr. Henry Drummond, who has a habit of blurring out awkward facts, and unpleasant reflections in a queer, galvanic style of his own, has just given us a glimpse of the real state of the English mind with regard to Her Britannic Majesty's august ally Napoleon the Third. We can fancy with what a sardonic chuckle these sentences will be read at the Tuilleries:—

"He had heard of a partnership where one man found the money and another the brains. Now, he did not know, in this partnership between the Emperor of the French and the ministers of England, who found the money, but he was sure it was the Emperor who found the brains (hear, and a laugh.) The ministers must certainly have gone in his wake; he was the head and they were the tail. He had led them from first to last. He (Mr. Drummond) did not wish to make comparisons, for comparisons, as *Dogberry* said, were odious; but all we wished was that this country had a foreign minister who could write a despatch as well as Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys. He suspected that their new ally saw into them quite as keenly as they saw into themselves. He strongly suspected that their new ally saw, what he (Mr. Drummond) took the liberty of stating at the beginning of this question—that that house and the country would support the war: for he heard accounts of a camp of 100,000 about to be formed at Boulogne. They were told that this was for the purpose of watching Prussia. Let them tell that to the marines (hear and laughter.) It was, however, satisfactory to know that there was a select set, a pleasant club meeting in Downing-street, and dining together every Wednesday, that was firmly persuaded that the camp at Boulogne was for the purpose of watching Prussia. He did not believe it; and his advice was that they should embody the militia and have three good permanent camps—in the north of England, in the midland counties, and in the south—of 30,000 men; and, as to their getting rid of the malt tax, they might think themselves lucky if they escaped a double malt tax and a double income tax; with the addition of the house-tax (laughter.) After all, he said that they might be well contented, by such means, they could save England from being the battle-field of Europe (hear, hear.)"

Sir John Packington, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli follow the Member for West Surrey, and notice his speech—but not a syllable of the camp at Boulogne, and no mention of Louis Napoleon. 'Tis a very tender topic, manifestly.

Suppose France to get and hold occupation of Constantinople. It is at present virtually within her grasp. The very fact would make "the Mediterranean a French lake." No better opportunity can possibly come of realising that famous *Idée Napoléonienne*.

Suppose a French army directed against Prussia, to seize upon the line of the Rhine and hold hard by that great "natural frontier of France." It is the very time and opportunity, as if Providence had sent them.

Suppose France to make her own terms with Russia! After all, there is more harmony and community of ideas between Russia and France, at least between the Court and higher classes of Russia and France, than between Russia and England or Austria. The civilisation of Russia, such as it is, is decidedly and essentially French. They are the grand nations and the great ambitions of Europe.

What could England do? And what prevents all this? Ask the English and they will assure you "the good faith of our august ally, the Emperor." For copious commentaries upon which, we merely refer the English to the *Times*, *passim*, for the years 1851 and 1852, and the solemn statements of several of the present Cabinet Ministers on the same subject.—*Nation*.

CRONSTADT.—We understand that a Clergyman of the church of England, who left this town (Norwich) some years or two since and settled in St. Petersburg, has just returned, and imparted some rather important information to the Admiralty respecting the position and resources of Cronstadt. We believe his opinion is most decidedly that that place is pregnable, more especially from one point with which he is well acquainted, and, having formerly been in the British service, his opinion and judgment must be entitled to some respect. The rev. gentleman considers also that, however formidable the fortifications may be, they would, in the event of an attack, prove more destructive to the defenders than to the attacking party—being so ill constructed that the first discharge of the long guns would utterly destroy the unfortunate wretches who man them, the smoke being alone sufficient to suffocate them. The rev. gentleman was also able to put the Admiralty in possession of full particulars of the so-called infernal machines, which, it is said, consist of cylinders charged with powder and combustibles, sunk beneath the surface of the water and floated by a buoy, and upon a collision with the ship's bottom will explode, with what effect may be imagined.—*Norfolk Chronicle*.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.—A practical move is about to be made towards the encouragement of the long-neglected fisheries of Ireland. The *Freeman's Journal* states that a number of English gentlemen have associated themselves together for the purpose mentioned; have, in the first instance, subscribed a sum of £20,000, and have secured the services of men of great practical ability for carrying out their operations.

THE COALITION AND THE LAND BILLS.—The Tuam Herald denounces the perfidious betrayal of the Land Question by Lord Aberteeh and his colleagues:—"The Council of the Tenant League have now their work once more clear before them. There is an end to all the 'fair-trial' sophisms and cognate quibbles of the 'pledge-breakers and their open and covert partizans throughout the country.' It is now quite plain that from the very commencement of the reign of the Cabinet of all the talents there existed no sincere wish to concede their just demands to the tenant classes of Ireland. We look upon the labors in Parliament of the leaders of the cause to be, under present circumstances, as almost so much valuable time thrown away. Their plain course is to come home and once more reanimate and reinvigorate the souls of the Irish tenantry by their burning eloquence. In despite of all the efforts of the partizans, of the renegades, they possess the unbounded confidence of the great mass of the people. It is in vain that under several specious pretences efforts are being made to instil into the public mind feelings of distrust and aversion. Those who, under the cover of sordid and selfish purposes, seek to damage the reputation of Moore, Lucas, and Gavan Duffy and their supporters and friends, know and feel in their inmost souls that those gifted men are trusted and beloved by the Irish nation. The corruptionists dare not meet them in open day-light before any meeting of honest Irishmen. They have been dared to the conflict; but they have shrunk from the issue. The gold of the treasury and the patronage of Government are arrayed on one side; but with proper and energetic exertions those influences will be vanquished, by the integrity and usual patriotism of the mass of the tenant electors and non-electors of Ireland."

LANDLORD AND TENANT AND POWER OF LEASING (IRELAND) BILL.—In the House of Lords on Thursday, 18th ult., the Duke of Argyll, in moving that the house do resolve itself into committee to consider the law of Landlord and Tenant and the Power of Leasing (Ireland) Bill, remarked that the select committee had considered the eight Bills submitted to them, and had from their provisions constructed the bill now before the house—the main provisions of which were, that tenants who, at their own expense, erected any buildings, should have a power to remove those, subject of course to the right of purchase on the part of the landlord. The house having resolved itself into a committee, a considerable discussion took place upon the details of the bill, but ultimately the bill passed this stage, and the house adjourned. The second reading of the Tenant compensation (Ireland) Bill had been fixed for Wednesday, 24th ult., in the House of Commons.

THE IRISH CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.—Although the labors of this committee have not yet concluded, the subjoined outline of the report, published in the Mail is believed to be, as far as it goes pretty near the mark:—"The report of the corruption committee is now draughted and under consideration. The report, as far as I can learn, will state that though the opinion has been for a long time prevalent in Ireland that places were habitually sold by some of the representatives of the Emerald Isle, yet that the members towards whom these reports pointed were very few in number. It will state that a variety of these idle stories have been investigated, but that none of them appeared to have any foundation whatever. It will allude, at some length, to the charges brought against Mr. Keogh for selling places to Colonel Smith, at Athlone, which, it will state, was a willfully false and malicious accusation; and it will completely exonerate Mr. Keogh (in terms more flattering than necessary) of any traffic in places in this or any other matter. It will express regret that party spirit is permitted in Ireland to descend to such low and vulgar personal attack. It will congratulate the House upon the fact that if any such acts have been committed, they were so evidently opposed to the public opinion of Irish gentlemen, that no clue could be discovered to trace them home with the limited powers possessed by the committee; but it will not propose any further proceedings. The report will point to the contract for the sale of a place in England and by an Englishman as the only case that has come under their notice; the Irish Corruption Committee will most probably recommend a prosecution of this unfortunate Englishman; and the report will conclude with stating its conviction that their labors will have the effect of removing many prejudices, of putting an end to infamous personal charges made without the slightest foundation, and will conduce to mere public confidence in public men!"

THE HERO OF ODESSA.—We learn from an old soldier, now in charge of the family mansion of the McCleventys, which is situated in the village of Glynn, between Larne and Carrickfergus, that on Monday evening when the intelligence arrived in that neighborhood of the heroic part taken by the gallant commander of the Terrible, in the bombardment of Odessa, a scene of rejoicing took place which it was delightful to witness. The windows of the old romantic mansion were illuminated, tar barrels blazed in front, and around their ruddy flame the young village lads and lasses collected, the former discharging their fire-arms in honor of the event and of the family, all whose male members are now abroad, serving their Queen and country by land and sea.—Belfast News-Letter.

A correspondent of the Dublin Weekly Telegraph complains of the exclusion of Catholics from all situations, public and private:—"On the authority of an official of the gaoil, I state that a clerkship in it would not be given to a Catholic—the board of Superintendence being all Protestants, with about six exceptions. All mercantile houses employ Protestants, though the greater number of them are patronised and supported by Catholics. I am sure your readers will feel no little surprise to hear that a Protestant minister, who never considers his periods sufficiently rounded while denouncing Catholics without ending with 'Popery' and infidelity, should be prejudiced as to advise the dismissal of Catholic females. This, on the authority of his own hearers, is attributed to him. With many of his hearers he has been too successful—though others, to their credit, refused compliance."

GREAT BRITAIN. The following extraordinary paragraph has appeared in the foreign intelligence of the London journals:—"Mr. Wheble, the Catholic Chaplain to the troops, has been ordered by Colonel Spencer of the 44th to remove his tent from the encampment." Attention has been already directed to this extraordinary circumstance in the British Parliament: but government declare their inability to explain.

The London Times has a very appropriate hit at Protestant converts. We strongly recommend it to the attention of our friends of the French Canadian Missionary Society:—"A visitor at Exeter-hall may have witnessed the reception of a sleek missionary, who has brought with him a tattooed convert. The youth presents himself dressed in clerical costume, and the fair sex are in raptures at the intelligent remarks of the ex-cannibal, the particularly sweet smile with which he shows his filed teeth, and his intimate acquaintance with some of the prettiest little tracts.—He receives at once a round of invitations from the fashionables of the religious world. He is introduced to pious blacks who have escaped from Texas, and to learned theologians who make a large income by their knowledge of apocalyptic futurity. Every one feels an interest in him, and listens to his narratives of how he used to dine on his captives or his wives until Mr. Jones showed him the error of his ways. Everything goes well, until at last the neophyte disappears with a sum collected for the conversion of Eamschatka, and is apprehended in a state of inebriety in Wapping."

Within the last month, 1,600 shipwrecked emigrants who embarked at Liverpool for America, have returned to Liverpool, the vessels in which they sailed having been either wrecked or disabled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY

THE END OF MR. CHAMBERS'S ATTACK UPON THE NUNS. On the order for resuming the debate on the Conventual and Monastic Institutions,

Mr. Newdegate, after alluding to the extraordinary opposition to this inquiry, earnestly advised Mr. Chambers to bring in a bill on the subject, thereby avoiding the "Irish rows" which they would otherwise have to encounter.

Mr. Bright indignantly repelled the charges brought against the Irish members. He believed Mr. Chambers to be actuated by good motives. He strongly recommended him not to prosecute the subject, and to withdraw his inquiry, and never let the subject be heard of again.

Mr. Collier protested against the majority being compelled to submit to the decision of a factious minority.

Mr. Ball concurred in the recommendation of Mr. Bright.

Mr. Chambers said, that after full consideration, he had come to the determination to withdraw the inquiry. He had been met by a factious opposition, which would, he believed, have been unsuccessful but for the help afforded by Government. He concluded by withdrawing his proposition for the nomination of a committee.

Lord J. Russell at some length vindicated the conduct of the Government. He expressed his satisfaction at the withdrawal of the inquiry. He agreed with Mr. Bright in the character of these discussions. The subject was one on which no legislation was required.

Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Malins, Lord F. Howard, and others, addressed a few remarks to the House.

Lord J. Russell again defended his right to declare his own opinion, denying that he had lent himself to any unfair opposition to the measure.

On the question that the motion for appointing the committee be discharged,

Mr. Craufurd opposed the motion.

The House then divided—For the motion, 100; against it, 1; majority, 99.

UNITED STATES.

The Shepherd of the Valley says that, the Holy See has refused to accept the resignation which the Right Rev. Anthony O'Regan offered of his appointment to the Bishopric of Chicago.

Street preaching, with its inevitable accompaniments, still continues to be a popular amusement in New York, and the large cities of the Union. A Rev. Mr. Parsons addressed a crowd, from his tub, on Sunday week, and his coarse remarks naturally provoked some indignant rejoinders; for if the preacher be allowed, on the public thoroughfares, to insult the passers by, it is scarcely to be expected, that the latter will always refrain from retaliation. In this instance, however, it seems that the Irish Catholics present confined themselves to hooting, and hissing; whereupon they were attacked and severely maltreated by the Protestant rabble. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

A terrible riot occurred in Brooklyn on Sunday last, between a party of Protestants who had been attending a street preacher, and were returning from escorting him down to the ferry, and a body of Catholics. Firearms were freely used, and it was found necessary to call out a party of the 14th Regiment to quell the disturbance. About 50 persons were wounded, some it is thought fatally.

"SECRET SOCIETIES."—The organisation of the "Know Nothings" seems to be rapidly extending throughout the Union; and this secret society, recruited from amidst the jail-birds and ruffianism of the country, aspires to be a power in the State, above the Constitution. The overthrow of the Papacy, and the destruction of Catholic institutions, are the objects at which it avowedly aims. One of the members of this infamous association, and, by his own account, one holding a very prominent situation therein, wrote lately to a Catholic clergyman in New York, offering, for the sum of \$10,000, to betray its secrets, and to give up the papers containing full details of its policy. The clergyman, thus addressed, very sensibly declined the offer; as he did not consider the secrets of the society worth purchasing. At New Orleans, the "Know Nothings" are forming military companies under the name of a National Guard; already serious riots have occurred through their processions; several persons have been wounded, and one has been killed.

The "Nebraska Bill" is represented as but the first of a series of measures for increasing and perpetuating the influence of the Slave States. The acquisition of Cuba, by fraud, or force, will be the next. France and England however have guaranteed the integrity of the Spanish dominions in the West Indies, and an attack upon Cuba by the Americans would most probably lead to war betwixt the United States, and the allied European Powers.

Burns, the fugitive slave, has been delivered up by the authorities of Boston. He was escorted by a large body of troops and police, in expectation of an attempt at rescue, on board a Revenue Cutter which immediately set sail. Great excitement still continues. Cholera has made its appearance in the State of New York. Several cases have already terminated fatally.

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PACKET SHIPS WHICH ARE DISPATCHED IN THIS LINE: STAR OF EMPIRE, - - - Captain Brown. WESTERN STAR, - - - Captain Thayer.

As Train & Co. have made such arrangements in Liverpool as will protect their friends from the frauds and impositions sometimes practised there, they believe that those who pre-pay passages cannot but see the advantage of being able to engage with a Respectable House, on favorable terms, for a well known Line of Packet Ships, and in this way avoid the disrespect, annoyance and delay which they so often experience, when they engage with Agents who are but slightly connected with transient Ships.

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Those applying by letter or otherwise for Certificates of Passage, should in all cases express the names and ages of the persons sent for, with their address in full, containing the names of the Town, Land, or Village, nearest Post-Town, and County, together with the address of the person to whose care a letter is usually sent.

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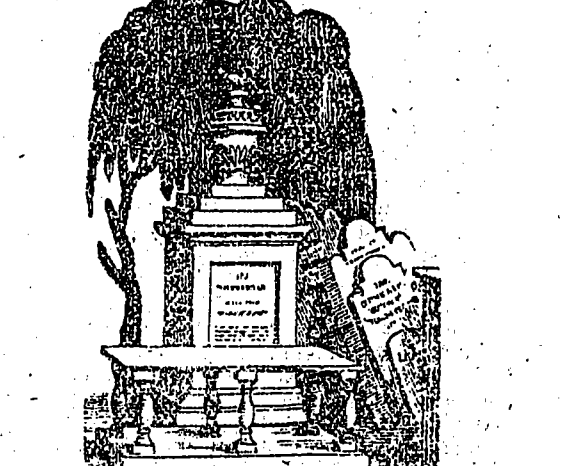
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