Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. VII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

THE CARDINAL ARCHCISHOP OF WESTMINSTER

ON SOCIAL CRIME.

We subjoin a full report of the second lec-

ture of this interesting series, which was delivered at Islington by His Eminence.

The text on which the Cardinal preached was that found in 22 Prov., v. 6—" A young man according to his way, even when he is old he will not depart from it." When a disease, he said, rises up and spreads itself abroad on all sides, we do not expect to find the symptoms it exhibits exactly alike in all cases. These are materially modified according to persons, to circumstances, or even to local peculiarities, but, at the same time, the general diagnosis is one and uniform, so that prescriptions for cure or directions for prevention may follow rule, and be made applicable to any case. This difference we observe in appearance, while the general character continues one only, gives further proof that it is not from the effects of contagion that it passes from place to place, but that it is epidemic, and has its source in a miasma springing from some hidden mass of corruption beneath our feet, or is carried about by some deleterious infection impregnating the atmosphere itself.

In speaking, therefore, of crime, as we see it

spreading on all sides, tainting all classes, although it is necessary to observe diversities of modification according to the different spheres and ranks in which it manifests itself, yet all appear to spring from one common source, because all bear stamped on their features the symbol of

one common complaint. I therefore spoke in my last lecture of crime, because crime is unhappily now so common that it has become matter for serious reflection, and in making it a subject for public instruction, I felt justified in tracing all crime to one source, and in dealing with all as if arising from one evil.

In treating of them there is but one course of

prescriptions for their cure—but one method of prevention when only threatened. To this point I now proceed.

We will consider what has been often said of the two methods to be employed, either separately or combined, to eradicate the evil where it exists, or to check its growth where it seems to be menacing. Of this I will treat after a few subject of reformatory institutions, and consented

Of course it belongs not to me-not to those social evil, except as connected with that part of our duty which relates to the spiritual and reliseem to be social, are no less the crimes of indi-

It is quite possible, however, for two ministrations to operate so as to act simultaneously and without clashing with one another.

It is possible for one man to sit by the bedside of a patient, holding his hand, watching with attentive care every pulsation of his arteries, noting every fitful change which passes over

At the same time, on the other side, holding the other hand, may be leaning over him the Minister of God, whispering spiritual comfort, aiding, it may be, the flight of that spirit the other is endeavoring to restrain, in its passage across the threshold of the lips, as it wings its unknown way to the throne of God. The adwhich are being essayed by the physician. To ing in works of mercy and of love.

of justice, as he goes forth from his gloomy cell but are only following the necessary bent impart- laws of God, we are then justified in saying "reto the yet more gloomy scaffold, finds the faithful ed to them by God himself, which they cannot sist the law;" but otherwise such a collision as Priest at his side, endeavoring to raise his thoughts above the dreadful scene around him, pointing out to him a spiritual path along which his soul must walk, regardless of that on which his feet are treading, and all this without interfering in any way with the terrible exactions of tion of this principle, but I will offer one or two was not to be considered a crime.

We will not, however, now go into a confutational told, which would be impossible, that stealing but let us practically examine this. "Will he doctrine he has been taught. He sees the Peowhen he is old not depart from it?" Is it under ple's Institute, or the Hall of Free Discussion, human justice.

I have no wish to interfere with the duties of which I may have given rise. the publicist and the politician. These I would leave entirely to those to whose responsibility God has left them: At the same time, to us are at stake than those of philanthropy, and benevolence, and mere human charity, when we know God himself has spoken to us, His humblebut certain messengers, and we shall not free ourown souls unless we make known our errand before decisions are finally made.

preventive form two classes of media for the removal and final uprooting of crimes, which may be said to be a painful stain on our otherwise flourishing country.

The curative measures may be divided into two classes. With one of these it is neither my mission nor my intention to deal: how criminals are to be punished; the degree of severity to be exercised towards them: what is to be done with our convicts; what should be the nature of human retribution, and whether it is prudent to continue the lenient course we have adopted; with all this I have nothing to do. I have an undoubted right to carry my own opinion into conversation, where it is a question of judgment, and not a question of fact. If it be a question how far extreme severity is preferable to that leniency which renders punishment a matter of calculation there are statistical facts which belong to a different class of public speaking and public direction. But we now come to that question which is daily more and more agitated among us-how far society has a right to deal with crime in a particular way? Sacred authority, and not human wisdom, can alone give this right. I should be justified in saying that society has not a right to inflict extreme punishment, because philosophers, in supporting a train of argument, overlook the positive institution and the positive authority of Divine and superior power. I do not, however, intend to enter on this discussion, although it is a great and important question, before entering on my subject, and is one which takes the consideration of it out of the legislative or social line of action, and brings it within the moral influence. It stands between the two, and partakes of the remedial view, while it associates itself with the preventive.

Among many theories and views lately put forward on crime and the manner of dealing with it, are two closely allied, which may be mentioned conjointly: the first brought forward by the zealous advocates of that, in many respects, excellent idea, which has taken possession of the mind in the present day in the wish to reform those who are, or have been, criminals.

It is an opinion publicly avowed at meetings in behalf of this project, by persons of high rank and considerable public influence and authority on the preliminary observations to justify the position I to by persons not present at such meetings, but t give their adhesion to the idea that criminals are to be treated as if they were insanein my position—to apply a remedy to a great that they are not to be punished, in the ordinary sense of the word; that is, that, not being responsible for their acts, they are to be treated so gious treatment of offences, which while they as to be cured of the moral disease which rendered them unwilling instruments of the crime with which they are charged.

This dangerous hypothesis is closely allied with another opinion much discussed in popular literature, in flyleaves, pamphlets, and small periodicals which fall, as a matter of course, into the hands of the lower and less educated classes, and in which the theory of crime is in the boldest manner put forward: that every man's act are his features, anxiously awaiting the moment when the result of physical organisation over which he he thinks an alteration may take place, and the has no control, so that neither a good nor a bad effect of the remedy administered will manifest life are to be attributed to the will, but rather to the construction of the individual, and so stern is this law that there is no departure from it.-Thus, with infidels, it supplies the excuse that they do not believe in Christianity, because they cannot: their mind is so constructed that they a man devoted to a life of charity, piety, selfsacrifice, and the like, has not chosen this course, ministration of spiritual remedies in no way hin- but can no more help following it than they can in the world. ders the success of the corporal medicaments help being criminals. This reasoning in various forms comes to the aid of those who do not bethat very hand which he holds the Priest may lieve in Christianity. God, they argue, is so good apply the spiritual and healing unction, in the efficacy of which he has more faith than in the material prescriptions of science; and thus both may be engaged, side by side the soul and the physician of the body, co-operat- as a sequel to the goodness of God; and men are it to be one; the moral instruction of a country led by evil-disposed persons to believe they incur Again, a culprit in the hands of the ministers no guilt by committing fraud, theft, or murder, therefore overcome.

> gross reasoners are striving to make popular ral teaching would be modified from the moment among us.

remarks to remove any erroneous impression to

It is true that in criminal jurisprudence criminals are often treated as if they were irresponsible, who are, yet guilty of the greatest crimes. does it, in like manner, belong to raise our voices | The difficulty seems to be to decide the houndary when we think greater and higher considerations line between crime and insanity, and bow far our our duty to protest; we should not allow a child wisest of men, or rather of the spirit of God, whether he is bound to believe in any system of natural horror of crime contributes to make us to imbibe such principles; yet they are likely to speaking through Him in the text? Let us purceligion or any system of morality. suggest it as an excuse when it is committed.— fall in with them. This is beside the point, but hitherto this excuse has been the exception and not the rule. Two when we see them put forward by persons of rank, things are required to constitute this plea.

that normal state which is not so much moral as intellectual. He must be proved to be insane from other speeches, other acts, other manifestations. The new principle reverses this totally .-It says this is madness, because it is a departure from the normal state; therefore there is no re-

sponsibility for the act. We require that a proof of insanity should be demonstrated not by the act itself, but by what produced the act.

A man waylays a public character, a harmless individual; he strikes him dead. He was probably unconscious of the act; but we do not look at that deed as a certain indication of insanity.

The insanity lies in the motive.

Again, a fanatic is possessed by the idea that he is inspired with a mission from Heaven to slay some fellow-being. In this case the insanity lies in some previous cause. The blow he strikes may, to his imagination, be an act of self-defence; the idea that he is oppressed or injured may have wrought on the brain till it have destroyed the power of judgment; the sense of injustice urges him strongly; he is stung to the quick; revenge urges him on. Thus an act of cruel murder is perpetrated, but is, in itself, not that in which we seek the proof that the criminal has departed from the normal state of mind, but the state which produced the act.

In ordinary criminals there is nothing of all this. In ninety-nine cases of a hundred it is matter of simple calculation. The chances are well weighed; the plan is matured; the act is not perpetrated under the impulse of wild, ungovernable passion, under the control of a deluded mind, but contemplated with such an amount of foresight, prudence and skill, as would render it impossible to account for the act by an unsound state of mind, the motive power being the desire to procure, at any cost, property belonging to another. This constitutes the difference between the two cases.

There are various ways of testing a principle. This may be done either by its application to individual cases, or by extending its application to the utmost. Suppose that the body of men engaged in forming the legislature of future years, and others influencing the middle classes, become leavened with these false ideas, till all are convinced that criminals are not wicked men to be punished, but that society is to treat them as maniacs laboring under irresistible impulses in which they have no part. If this becomes the basis of treatment, it must become the basis of legislation. If these men merely reform without an idea of punishing, and if to be reformed like children or idiots, the law must treat them as such; the law must be framed on an opposite principle from that on which it now stands. The spring of life, enjoyed in what, to a poor child, groundwork of the present laws suppose a re- must be a paradise of delights. sponsibility and power of acting or forbearing in the individual. It would not only be absurd but unjust to legislate that men were to be punished for crimes they could not avoid.

If a man were to take my hand, and with it strike another, he would be the guilty party and not I, who should be overruled by his greater strength. This, of course, corresponds to the case of a man impelled by an irresistable internal influence. Therefore, we must reverse the vided soon satisfies him; if diligent, he is honorwhole legislative action, and say, before God, "there is no guilt, no crime, but certain noxious acts producing bad effects on society must be prevented, not punished; but precautions must be could not believe if they would; and so, say they taken to prevent evil to society." They are, nobleman who looks round the schools, and to therefore, removed for a time, instructed, taught, whom the best boys are pointed out, and who its foundation but the Bible is matter of private

all countries, and of the tremendous experiment distinctions; his appearance in a large church on matic certainties, but are submitted to the tests of introducing a totally new system of merely must harmonise with its legal teaching. If the roughness should make it only slightly disagree- he should go. When he becomes a man he is law of the country is made in opposition to the laws of God, we are then justified in saying "re- fections are in all probability estranged from own discovery. Can this serve his belief, after never before existed would occur in a legislation This is one insidious argument which the more | totally contrary to education; and the whole mothe child learned its first principles. He must be Scripture says the man shall not depart from it; machinery calculated to point out error in every

We should dread the spread of such ideas,

It is not the individual case of a father who sees his child growing up with a propensity for appropriating all that comes in his way, a propensity which sometimes grows upon persons till it becomes a monomania. It is not a question of a solitary case requiring care, watchfulness, gentle correction, or even harsh and severe reprehension, but it is a question of thirty thousand criminals annually (for that is something like the amount which our criminal calender declares), who would need to be treated as idiots, powerless to exercise control over their own acts. We may imagine what a huge system of reform of eight or ten years' duration this would require.

While we are deliberating whether we are to transport them to a new country remote from this, whether we shall employ them on public works, whether we shall, after slight marks of improvement, set them free in remote colonies, or turn them once more into society here; while, I ask, we are perplexed how to deal with the delinquents, what means have we to try the experiment of reformation on all who fall into crime?

This is the tendency of the age; and, therefore, uniting itself so closely with reformatories, it is neccessary to keep a watchful eye on it lest it interfere with the other, and ruin the hope of its being successful in its own more immediate

It is clear, however, on one point there is a great and strong feeling in favor of reformatories which, in their first simple principle, I should be sorry to say a word to thwart. The idea is that education is the most certain preventive of vice and crime; and, however we may be appalled by the appearances around us, all will be removed

As this generation grows up we flatter our-selves it will take the place of that passing away, the scum, rising as it were to the top of this seething society, will clear away, and make place for something sweeter and more wholesome.

The children now educating will exhale a purer atmosphere; they will become members of society true to the principles they have imbibed, men of worth, and will do honor to their country and to those who have done so much for them.

This I desire in no way to combat, only to ask those who put forth such ideas, to ponder on them before we decide altogether whether we are in the right course in regard to our ideas on education.

Let us revert to our text. A young man, a might boy, a child, "according to his way." What is ness. the "way" in which a child walks during his edu-cation? If we really, in the joy of our hearts, were to describe it, we should say it was the

Removed from his squalid and penurious home into a free atmosphere, from a narrow crowded garret into a spacious hall, receiving paternal kindness and encouragement from the master who teaches him, and surrounded by everything which can inspire him with cheerful and happy thoughts. His miserable rags are replaced by the whole and decent garb of charity, it is true, but still it ed before his fellows; he is made to feel his importance; he is flattered by the kind and gentle words, not only of his master, but by the school inspector, the casual visitor, the lady, or the some great occasion, a dignitary of his establish- of him who learns.

vating thoughts are infused.

Is any one ready to let loose this idea? Al- this high and flattering patronage he will go and he heard Mr. A. (who is far from confining ready ten thousand writers are openly maintain- through life? Is it among these smooth plea- himself to matters of opinion) descant upon the ing the principle that man is merely the slave of sant ways, these flowers, these caressed com- fallacies of the Bible, which he declares not to his constitution, and therefore of his moral or- panions, that he will go through the toil and be an inspired book. He soon ceases to dispute ganisation, because they admit no difference be- labor of his days? and, if not, is not such an between one view and another, but begins to tween the one and the other. Against this it is education contrary to the noble sentiment of the doubt whether Christianity is true at all, and Trest, a proof, besides the crime itself, of test more fully—that is, in its universal application.

My brethren, measures curative and measures aberration of intellect, i.e., of a departure from cation. everything, and looking in his face the fierce con- This education has entitled persons to discuss all

test that is to begin with his career in life, crushed on one side, crushed on the other, trampled on from behind: his unchained passions, never yet called into play, are felt in all their force for the first time now. All his natural organisation comes into play; concupisence and the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, and, at the same time, he sees all with which he must wrestle. What is the best thing that could happen to him now? It is terrible to say it; but the best would be that pestilence and death should visit his home, sweep away father and mother, and leave him an orphan and desolate. People he did not know before will fight for him; and if he be a Catholic, money, and influence, and everything needful will be immediately forth-

coming to bring him up under Protestant care.

And yet the time must come when the child must go out into the world, and be torn from this artificial bed of education. I do not blame; but should we not take this thought into consideration: The child we are told, is now ready to be launched; it has been in port till now; its bows are gracefully carved and painted; its sides are elegantly formed and rounded; it is well and completely rigged, and manned, and ready to go out of port. Blow gently, ye winds; let not the turbulent storm and the agitated billows deal too roughly with the trim vessel. There has been no provision made for boisterous weather; no preparation for the trying, grating, vexing cares of the new life that is just begin-

It is impossible with the present system of education it can be otherwise. We are told so by the wisdom of God. Holy Scripture recogwhen the education which is being imparted in pises no difference between the path of the child town and country on all sides has had time to take effect.

As this generation grows up we flatter our
As this generation grows up we flatter our
The child must be led in the path in which he is hereafter to walk.

This is not what I think, but what I see. In a country divided on the vital question of religion I will not enter into any discussion upon methods, but I will take the necessary element in this argument—i.e., facts.

The great bulk of the children of this country

must be educated by some religious class. The Church of England, of course, has a large proportion, and the great body of Dissenters has extensive and flourishing schools. We are in the minority; therefore we have fewer children to educate—not that we have less desire, but less funds. Perhaps if we exerted ourselves we might increase both our means and our useful-

Education, however, should be bringing up children as they are to be brought up for the rest of their lives. Let us take those who have to educate the great mass of the youthful population. What is their religious teaching? They learn to believe in God, and in the Blessed Trinity; they are taught that man fell by sin, and the doctrine of the redemption, that they are responsible for their acts, and will, according to them be rewarded or punished hereafter.

Here are all the great truths and basis of moral training; but having taught all this they say, "you are not to take one of these on our word -you are to exercise your own judgment; you are children now, and you accept these doctrines from us, but when you grow older you will read your Bible, in order that if you find anything different from what we have told, you may reject what you have learned at school." This is the principal of all Protestant teaching; the Bible is cured, and once more trusted to take their chance does not fail to say a patronising word to them. judgment and free interpretation. The docin the world.

Then the delights of the rewards he always has trines must be taught subject to the approbation judgment and free interpretation. The doc-We must begin by rooting up all legislation in in anticipation. His feasts, excursions, prizes, of the learner. They are not laid down as dog-After reading the Scripture and giving their

own interpretation, they are more noble than the Catholic children who accept and believe what path—cleared not of rocks and stones, but of they are taught. Therefore, upon this principle, briars, and even small pebbles, lest the smallest a child is trained not to walk in the way in which able, and so he passes his early years. His af- required to walk in another path, a path of his those nearest to him, and perhaps they hardly sixty years of life, in what he was taught when deserve his notice, and yet good, noble, and ele-vating thoughts are infused. young. Does not all that surrounds him tend to unsettle his faith. He cannot walk along the This is the way in which the child walks, and streets without being aware that on all sides is

In public weekly notices he will see the queseducation is finished. It is supposed to have tion being discussed, not whether David was a fitted him for the world; he comes forth denuded good or a bad man, whether or not be committed and they appear more terrible as we apply the of all sustainments of encouragement; kindness certain given crimes, but whether he ever existed that has been taught them, and is the natural consequence of the application on had been raised. Does it not plainly say are not to be afterwards what you are a "Now you must think as a child and believe child but when you become a man you must alter all this and think for yourself as I do."

The child is prepared for the discovery of a tremendous deceit; by having been taught any

positive truth he has been, to a certain extent. brought up as a Catholic, the teacher knowing all the time that he is hereafter to be cast on the contrary principle; and that it will ultimately become his duty to throw all this aside, and think and choose for himself.

But we will carry this further. I ask you,

my brethren, is this moral training of a child such as will enable him to bear up against the laborious duties, the stern realities, the chance adversities of life? Is it such as will sustain him to the end, and enable him to feel conscious that he is at its close what he was when young? Is it calculated to fit him for the industrious habits, the strict honesty and respect for those in a higher position which are to be expected of him? Lehould be glad to think so; but, unhappily, the contrary is the case, and the life of ease, indulgence, and luxury in which he is trained is but a poor preparation for that he is destined to pursue hereafter, and in which he is to be saved.

if in youth children are made completely Christians, rooted and grounded in their faith so that no shock of infidelity can shake them, no injury can affect them, no teaching of had principles can wear away or work upon their faith, they can say when they reach the end of life, "I am walking, and I thank God for it, in the same path as that in which I first started in early life. My school life was not a preface, an introduction to a different book, but it was the opening page of the life I had to lead-humble, docile, respectful, innocent, pure, and obedient; that was my life while under instruction, and now, after walking in the same path, aiming at the same virtues, pursuing the same principles as then, I know, after many years of trial, my manbood has been conformable to the training of my childish days."

Far be it from me to attack that which is in a spirit of the greatest benevolence; but it is necessary that I speak here of another instance of error in a certain system of education pursued in what are called ragged schools. The principle on which they work is purely negative -it only professes to keep the children from vice -and we cannot, therefore, be much surprised at the scenes of riot, confusion, noise, and insubordination which they usually present. The point which would seem to be overlooked is the nature of sin, and those who organised them must have forgotten that a wild beast shows his ferocity equally whether he be loose or caged, and in the signt of God a boy is equally guilty whether he use bad words in school or in the open street.

We cannot, surely, think we are educating merely by preventing sin; we must not forget that the aim of all education is to secure the salvation of immortal souls.

And now, brethren, I will conclude by putting before you a picture in illustration of the tendency of my last discourse.

Instead of a city like Rome, filled with magnificent palaces and statues, of which its first Emperor said that he found it of brick and left it of marble, and which St. Paul entered humble and unobserved in chains, but intending to become its conqueror, we see the ruins of a stupendous city totally destroyed by the hands of the despoiler: "How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people! How is the Queen of the Gentiles betributary !"

The city mourns, her streets are deserted, there are none to come to her festivals. Her Priests weep, her virgins are in deep distress, and her inhabitants are bowed to the ground. Her gates are taken away; all is desolation, all is despair, with utter solitude and misery. In the midst of the fallen ruins sits one man. He has loved her and suffered for her more than any other man. He sings on his harp strains that will never die. For the sins of the daughter of Sion he has suffered calamity and imprisonment, has been made an object of scorn by Priests and people, and is now left alone awaiting the martyrdom he is yet to suffer, but pouring out lamentation and prayer over the dust of his still beloved

You will have recognised the Prophet Jeremiah, the end of the Priesthood, the end of the kingdom. He considers the cause of the ruin of this great city the false advice of evil prophets, turning away the people from God, and looking to man for help. He reviews his own career, and sees that he has always remained faithful to his charge, telling us of fidelity in the ardent and certain hope that God will raise up again the people and the city. It is good for a man, he says, to have borne the yoke from his youth. In that day of despair, ruin, prostration, and anguish, he looks back and sees that he alone is still faithful to God, because in old age, as in youth, he has never shaken off the yoke.

This is the mystery of education. This is the sacred principle: in youth to put on the shoulders a yoke which we must carry, without change, without difference, bearing it from youth to old age, still walking in the same path, though it becomes narrower and more straight; still the yoke must be worn, and we must not part with its consolations.

Our object in education is, to teach wisdom to our little ones, and to read it from the first page

to the last. The fear of the Lord is the first lesson. That is the yoke to be laid on the child's shoulder; it will touch it, and will say, "Learn of Me, for My yoke is easy." That touch has changed at once the yoke of God's fear into the yoke of His love.

In the condition of men, it frequently happens that grief and anxiety lie hid under the golden robes of prosperity, and the gloom of calamity is cleared by secret radiations of hope and comfort; as in the works of nature, the bog is sometimes covered with flowers, and the mine con- swollen beyond his control, when he learns that A clear evidence this is of the heaven-born dicealed in barren crags.

OUR BELSTON THE Sunt LAND STREET STRE defeated in levery town and hamlet of Ireland, where, during the past seven years, it took up its hated temporary residence: Kilkenny alone out of the entire kingdom, is doomed to endure for another season the infliction of this degraded

REV. DR. CAHILL

hypocrisy. It is no consolation to say that it is on its last legs; that it is hoofed with horror by the poorest Catholics: and looked at with undisguised disgust by the liberal Protestants. All this is true; and the very fact of its being so much abhorred by all classes, and yet sustained by the Government, is a proof that the bigotry of our rulers, and that the injustice of our laws is so persevering and palpable, that till the last Souper be expelled from the city, in universal execration, the castle will uphold their public insult, and protect their aggression on the feelings of the people. Wherever they appear, the chil dren, the women, resent their audacious, reckless misrepresentation of the Blessed Virgin, the priests, the nuns, and the Catholic Church. In all cases their lies against religion are so wounding that murmurs, imprecations, and riot, everywhere follow in their track. At one time the assembled magistrates declare and decide in court, that some of these preachers and agents are not to be believed on their oath; at another time the magistrates send their bailiffs after the Soupers, through the public streets, to pull down the placards, which charge Catholics with the most irritating tenets of belief. Again, they order the police to walk after the Biblemen. through all the lanes, to protect them, from the mob, whom they goad to madness by their Biblical slander. The Soupers, with Lord James Butler, and others favorable to what they call the spread of the Word," still persevere and keep up a constant annoyance among the people, of which no one can form an adequate idea without witnessing on the spot this public rampant

When the bailiffs prevent them from fixing their placards on the walls, they stick them on the public drays of malsters, paste them on brewers' floats, on distillers' barrels, always ending in a quarrel with the Catholic drivers.-When all means fail of circulating their offensive handbills, they paste them on the front of their hats, and thus go amongst the neople, to force them into an assault. On leaving Kilkenny, I witnessed one of the scenes here described: it was a tall, furious-looking, shabby dressed, vociferous man, walking slowly by the doors of the cabins of the poor, and speaking religious lies at the top of his voice, A group of children followed, or rather accompanied him, laughing, shouting, hooting the apostle; and immediately after this man came two policemen, on duty, keeping order; taking care that all his abuse was heard, all his calumnies understood; and all executed of course in the name of the Queen, Earl of Carlisle, Lord James Butler, and Sir Duncan M'Gregor, the accomplished Scotchman at the head of the Irish County Constabulary. The scene was a common one in Kilkenny: it was quite a novelty to me. Since it has occurred, I am glad I saw it, that I may publish this atrocity on our Catholic feelings to the whole world. I believe no other nation on earth could sanction such incredible bigotry, except the cruel sons of English Protestantism, the relentless offspring of our perfidious Orange Irish aristocracy. This police escorts given to the slanderers of our faith, is not worthy the rule of the Lord Lieutenant, it is a disgrace to the gentlemen of Kilkenny: it is unendurable to pay half-a-million sterling to our police force for aiding a public heart-rending outrage on the feelings of the most Catholic city in Ireland. If any one thing could degrade Protestantism more deeply than its present fallen, doctrinal, piebald creed could sink it, it is its alliance with this filthy street pollution. I have collected and arranged under some few heads, the substance, and the very words to be found in the placards, fly-sheets, and sermons of these Irish Soupers: and I shall here furnish some few specimens of these their veracious statements in reference to Catholicity:-

"Firstly-That Catholics are guilty of blasphemy in adoring the Blessed Eucharist.
"Secondly—That Catholics are guilty of idol-

atry in worshipping images.
"Thirdly—That Catholics are not bound by

their oaths towards Heretics.

" Fourthly-That Catholics are guilty of Goddess-worship in paying higher honor to the Blessed Virgin than to Christ.

"Fifthly-That Catholics commit every kind priest a certain sum of money, the most heinous crimes are forgiven.

" Sixthly-That Catholics believe that rebellion to the throne, and even the murder of subjects, are justifiable, for the good of the Church. "Seventhly-That Catholics are prohibited the use of the Sacred Scriptures, and are even

excommunicated for the crime of reading the Word of God. "Eighthly-That the confessional is the seat of pollution, were innocence is corrupted and

iniquity practised. "Ninthly-That the Catholic religion is a traffic in money, where a man pays for his birth, pays for confession, pays for confirmation, pays for communion, pays for extreme unction, pays for his death, and where his living friends pay for.

him in purgatory to the end of the world. The foregoing statements are only some few of the extracts which I have taken from the sermons, the tracts, and the street placards of the emissaries of the execrable Irish Soupers. As will be heavy at first, but he will meet One who every one knows these extracts are malignant distortions of facts, flagitious suppression of truth, opprobrious falsehood, shameless Protestantism, and wilful lies. Let any person visit the various towns in Ireland which have been infested with these itinerant creatures, and let him collect the printed placards, &c., &c., of the somission of calumny; and the enquirer cannot fail

tion warmed into malignant life and activity by the heated fanaticism of England during the last ten years. But the public exposure of this de-

pravity: the expressed contempt of mankind against this new phase of sinking Protestantism will have the effect of degrading England in every nation of Catholic Europe, and banishing from our shores this moral plague, which has aroused the landlord against the tenant, exterminated the poor Irish laborer, filled the grinding poorhouse, overflowed the reeking churchyard, has banished the survivors to eke out a miserable existence in a foreign land, and to rest their weary heads and their broken hearts in a friendly foreign grave!

Let, any man of candor review the case of these Soupers passing through the crowded laies of the poor; standing at every door, daring the inmates to offer them the slightest insult, while they, guarded by two policemen, (that is, under the protection of Government and British law) repeat the charges contained in the extracts already quoted. Not even one instance of similar bigotry can be adduced from any Christian or Pagan nation on the face of the earth; and thus, while England keeps up the constant cry of intolerance against all foreign Catholic countries, throwing dust in the eyes of mankind, she herself stands alone in the heartless experience of a ferocious religious persecution unknown in any part of the civilised world. The appear

And what renders this street nuisance unentheir voice, call the poor Catholics by the names of blasphemers, idolators, perjurers, assassins, murderers; and while they call the Blessed Virgin a sinner, a common woman, entitled to no extraordinary respect; and while they vilify the priests as deceiving the people, and robbing the innocent: if, under this gratuitous outrage given to the poor Catholic at his very door, given to his wife, to his children, given to all, every thing which his heart holds dear: if he, maddened by this daily, hourly torture, if he cry out "Souper," or retaliate in passion, or evince resentment, he is summoned, fined, confined, and exposed to the rage of the presiding magistrates, pursued by the fury of the neighboring gentry, and persecuted like a wolf by the parson and his confederates. We have recorded instances of the nolice constables having been deprived of years of service for not succeeding in quelling rows got up by these firebrands: and we have a case in Dublin of a Catholic sergeant, of twenty years' faithful conduct, reduced to the rank of constable on the assertion of a souper. In all cases of street-rows, the word of police constables and sergeants is received as sufficient evidence of the truth; but, in the case of Souperism, the street preacher is always supposed to be right in stating the causes, the circumstances, and the consequences of the very riot which he himself has culpably originated; and in which he is the palpable aggressor, and the public gratuitous flagrant promoter. This legislation must be exposed and put down.

Let us now reverse the case, and let us suppose that the Catholic laity and the Catholic clergy of Ireland employed a set of degraded outcast Orange men to publish charges against the Protestant belief: let us even suppose that these charges are true: and let these Orangemen parade the streets, stand at the doors of Protestants, thrust their placards into the houses and hands of the Protestant community, will any one believe that these men would have two policemen walking after them in Belfast, in Coleraine, in Derry, while they insult the entire Protestant population, even by the statement of the truth. Let us suppose that these men printed, published, and preached the following facts, will any believe that the police will protect them:-

Firstly—That Protestantism is a kind of an institution made up of fragments of the Old and the New Testament.

Secondly-That several parts being suppressed, it is of course a palpable forgery, a lie.

Thirdly-That being a mere parchment, a mere book, it can no more save the soul than the History of England by Goldsmith. Having fragments of the gospel, without the living accredited ministers, the infallible head is the same as having the ashes of a dead man without the living soul. What use is the imperfect law in letters? it is like the law of England in the hands of a of mortal sin, believing that, by paying the snake Indian: surely the mere possession of our laws cannot make him an Englishman.

Fourthly—That this parchment institution was introduced into the English House of Commons, in the shape of a bill, and was passed by a majority, and was on that occasion for the first time called by the name of the Protestant religion.

Fifthly-That there can be no church attached to this Bible; because they have no altar, no priest, no official communication with Christ.

Sixthly-That it is most unjust to call a bill in Parliament by the name of Christ's Gospel; and that it is most cruel to set up a palpable lie for human worship.

Seventhly-That this institution called religion is quite a new thing, like a bill in Parliament a mere human law.

Eighthly—That the framers of this institution have invented four newer distinct creeds since the Gospel bill was first passed.

Ninthly-That they change their creeds like old coats; laying aside the old fashioned belief, and selecting a newer creed that has a more fashionable cut, and fits the person more gracefully.

Tenthly-The first act of this new bill was to plunder six hundred and fifty convents, seven hundred and sixty alms houses, ninety-two colleges in England; to rob Ireland of such churches as Christ Church, and St. Patrick's Cathedral in ciety by whom they have been employed in this Dublin, St. Nicholas in Galway, St. Canice in Kilkenny; and to banish, torture, and kill sevento have all his feelings of horror and indignation ty-five thousand of the faithful Catholic Irish. Protestant clergymen, gentlemen by birth, and vine institution of Protestantism.

by education, living in the midst of a Catholic (Population, or, tarms of courtesy and intimacy) (Martin Luther, in conjunction with seven other with their Catholic meighbors, are the very men protestant apostates gave parmission to the Lands, grave of Hesse to hanish his old water and in his composent heir slanders, and circulate their gospell different to take a second more fashionable, and a sominations. This odious lying is not new in the world; it is the old spawn of the Reformaa fresh supply of partners, for the perfection of the Gospel, for the edification of society, and for the stability, and the protection, and the honour

of matrimony.

Twelfthly—That since the bill was passed, upwards of six hundred different sects have sprung up out of the one only Church; thereby proving to demonstration that the one true Church can be one and six hundred at the same time; that six hundred different things is the same. thing; and that nothing on earth can resemble this jugglery of religion except the tricks of the celebrated Wizard of the North in the Rotunda; where from the same one bottle he can pour out before the audience all imaginable kinds of wine, whisky, ten and coffee-verily this wonderful bottle should be called the Reformation-Gospel bottle. -

Without at present pursuing this subject through the six hundred varieties of its absurd fabrications, will any one believe that if Catholics printed and preached these truths at the doors of Protestants, such persons would be protected by the police and supported by the authorities? The answer is evident. Moreover, I firmly believe that no Catholic gentlemen would tolerate for one instant such an insult to his Protestant neighbours; and decidedly no Catholic priest could be found to lend himself to forward such social rancour in a Christian community.

The system which the Irish parsons and Soupers are thus pursuing in this country is the cause durable is, that while the Soupers, at the top of of the frightful immoralities and infidelities in England: As they teach nothing to the rising generation except religious animosity, the youth of England are completely unchristianized in a vast majority of instances: the very schoolroom is now admitted to be the seminary of vice and of latitudinarianism: and better would it be that the growing population would be ignorant of all Christian knowledge than to have their young minds indoctrinated with all the ferocities of the reign of Elizabeth: better to have no religion than to be taught social hatred under the name of the Gospel. Hear Mr. Hoole of Sheffield, on

English Sunday School:-"SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND CRIME.—This is conjunction far beyond a joke, and we should be glad of a candid hearing for an earnest word or two about it. In the Sheffield Independent, in a report of a late Sunday School Jubilee, a Mr. Alderman Hoole is reported to have said:—' He had been much astonished to find that such a large amount of crime was committed by former scholars. His authority was Mr. John Cassell, in a work called "Voices from Prisons and Penitentiaries." This little book stated that out of 9960 prisoners confined in 56 gaols in the United Kingdom 6261 had been Sunday-school scholars. From information received from masters of penitentiaries, it appeared that from 16 establishments containing 431 inmates, 311 had been Sunday scholars and 15 teachers; and that out of 10,361 persons confined in prisons, 6752 had previously received instruction in Sunday schools. Out of the number sent to Wakefield prison, 50 per cent had been partially educated in Sunday schools, and in one ward at York Castle, 15 out of 17 convicts had been scholars in Sunday schools."

Although the soupers have been banished from Although the soupers have been banished from almost all the towns in Ireland, still, wherever almost all the towns in Ireland, still, wherever Ecclesiastical titles—abolition of property qualificathey show their heads, society should rise up tion. against this organised hypocrisy, this fertile sonrce of irreligion and impiety. Surely the magistrates of Ireland can issue the same orders to the police as the Lord Mayor of London has done, and at once put an end to this scandalous farce of preaching. I would suggest to those entrusted with the government of Ireland, that it is not enough that they themselves have withdrawn from this degrading cant; they must discountenance it with avowed firmness if they wish to preserve the respect for the laws amongst the you to expect, or what do you deserve, but that those Catholic population, and to maintain with their wonted sincerity the allegiance of the Catholic police and Catholic military of Ireland.

D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF GALWAY .- The ceremony of the consecration of the Right Rev. John M'Evilly, D.D., ex-President of St. Jarlath's College, as Bishop of Galway, took place on Sun-day, 22d ult., in the cathedral at Tuam. It was in strict accordance with the rules and forms prescribed by the Roman Ritual, and whilst it was rendered remarkable as a ceremonial by its solemnity and splendour, it was, at the same time, constituted an event of far more than ordinary importance in the history of the Church of Ireland, especially in the west, by the various circumstances connected with it, amongst which are the eminent merits of the Divine, so highly honoured on the occasion; the imposing array of Prelates and Priests who filled the sanctuary, and by the multitudes of the Faithful of all ranks, who thronged from every side to witness the sacred proceedings. When it was first made known that the Holy See had called Dr. M'Evilly to the chief Pastoral charge, in Galway, the announcement was received throughout the province of Connaught with unmixed satisfaction. The general feeling of happi-ness created by his elevation to the illustrious ranks of the Irish episcopacy found its further and enthusfor a new railroad. That it is, beyond all doubt, instic expression in the vastness of the assemblage of all grades who on Sunday thronged the spacious Cathedral of St. Jarlath's, to assist by their presence at a ceremony in which they took so heartfelt an interest. The read entering the town, leading from the different districts of the county Galway and the adjoining county of Mayo, presented from an early hour on Sunday morning an extremely animated appearance from the groups of the peasantry incessantly passing along, the numerous carriages of the gentry, and the cars conveying the respectable farmers, with their families—all tending to the one grand point of attraction, the noble cathedral—a belitting temple for so striking a demonstration of the faith that has for nearly fifteen centuries burned bright in the breasts of a truly Catholic population. all had taken their places, the venerable Prelates in the sanctuary, wearing their gorgeous robes, the lines of zealous Priests, attired in surplices and soutanes—the aisles and the nave thronged with thousands of persons of every condition, from the landed proprietor or members of the learned profes-

on a most suspicious occasion—the scene presented was wall calculated to full the beholder with emotion, and to leave the substitute would long be remainded to the state of the substitute would long be remainded to the substitute of the substitut umphant manner in which the Church and its peo-ple in the west have come through the long course of suffering and trial to which they were subjected.

Tablet.

Consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Funlong.
On Sunday 22d ult., the consecration of the Right
Rev. Dr. Furlong, as Bishop of Ferns, took place in
the Cathedral of Enniscorthy. The vast assemblage
that filled that spacious and magnificent edifice was in itself a sufficient indication not only of the deep interest felt by every section of the Catholic body in this important event but also of the esteem in which our new Prelate is universally and deservedly held.

The amount already raised towards erecting a suitable monument to Father Mathew is nearly £750,-Colonel Fulke S. Grenville, the member for Westmeath, in forwarding from London a donation to Mr. Maguire, M.P., expresses the pleasure it gives him to join in this tribute of respect to the memory of a man whose life was devoted to the good of his fellow coun-

...The Festival of St. Patrick was celebrated on Tuesday, with surpassing pomp and solemnity in the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Immaculate Conception, Marlborough Street, Dublin. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, attended by the Dean, dignitaries, and canons of, St. Patrick's celebrated the Holy Sacrifice. The sermon, preached during the Holy Sacrifice by his Grace the Archbishop, consisted of an outline of the life and labors of the holy Apostle. The blessing having been imparted, and the indulgences announced, by the Very Rev. Dean, Mass was concluded, when the Most Holy Sacrament was exposed upon an elevated throne, the Litany of the Blessed Virghi, and Tantum Ergo chanted, solemnities closed with the benediction of the Most Holy, given by his Grace the Archbishop. Freeman.

THE GENERAL ELECTION-TENANT RIGHT AND INDE-PENDENT OPPOSITION.—Experience has more than proved that it is vain to seek the redress of the twin organic grievances under which the tenantry and the Catholic people of Ireland groun at the hands of either of the two leading English factions who hold the destinies of the empire in their hands. The Whigs are as much opposed to the tenantright and religious equality as the Tories, if not more so. A Tory Attorney-General was the first man who obtained from the House of Commons an affirmation of the principle of tenant compensation, and to a Tory statesman do we stand indebted for Catholic Emancipation. To the Whigs, on the other hand, are we indebted for the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the income tax, the more than decimation of the Irish race in the late famine, and the fearful demoralisation of our Irish parliamentary party in the pledge-breaking apostacy which succeeded the last general election. We defy the staunchest friends of Whiggery or Toryism to point out to us a single national benefit conferred upon Ireland, or any great grievance averted, except by the agency, directly or indirectly, of this independent policy. If the Irish party, elected in 1852 and pledged to this policy, had remained faithful to their promises, tenant right and religious equality would now be the law of the land. If others have forsworn their engagements and violated their plighted faith, that does not alter the truth or the efficacy of the policy of independence, nor is it a reason why the electors should abandon the opinions they acted upon at the last election. In the impending contest, therefore, the duty of the electors will be to support a trustworthy independent opposition candidate, if such a candidate appears; if not, we see no reason why freeholders should make sacrifices for either Whig or Tory candidates. In this county as in Tipperary there is ample power, if the leading friends of tenant right and religious equality were united and organised to return not only one, but two representatives. who would be pledged to the policy of independence. -Tuam. Herald.

The Irish Liberal's have adopted their electioneering programme, of which the following are the leading points:—lst. Tenant right as recently modified —disendowment of all religious sects, and the abolition of the Irish Church as a state establishment-

At the last general election the number of Electors in Ireland on the register was 179,488. In counties 149,854, and in cities and boroughs 29,634.

Mr. Sharman Crawford has published an address to the electors of Ireland, having regard to the quesof Tenant Right. His advice is nearly identical with that already given to the public by William Smith O'Brien. He advocates the election of honest men, at the least possible expense, for he says, "If you make the candidates spend their fortunes in paying you (or for you) the wages of corruption, what have who buy you will sell you again to the highest bid-

Mr. T. Cassidy, the reporter of a Limerick paper, was chaired through Clonmel, it being intimated to the mob by a wag, that he was uncle to the O'Do-noghue, and had come direct from Kerry, to pay the election expenses.

The Assistant Barristership of Dublin has been conferred upon Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C. The Free-man's Journal says..." In the whole range of the Irish bar, a better, a more gratifying, and more popular selection could not have been made. The appointment is highly creditable to the government, and when we consider the consummate ability, the zeal and impartiality which have characterised the conduct of Mr. O'Hagan in the less important office of Assistant Barrister for Longford, we have no doubt the selection will prove as beneficial to the interests of justice as it is creditable to the government It would be supererogatory to dwell now on the great merits of Mr. O'Hagan. He has established a character which would grace a more exalted office, and ere long it is to be hoped that the government will avail itself of his services to discharge higher func-tions." Mr. T. K. Lowry is spoken of as likely to be Mr. O'Hagan's successor in Longford.

Ministers' Money.—The government have intimated through Mr. Horsman, their consent to a proposal for the total abolition of the hated impost, known as Ministers' Money. This result is mainly to be attributed to the spirited resistance offered to the collection of the tax, by the corporation of Cork. Clonmel, too, must come in for a large share of the honor, while the Kinsale gentry, who showed the white feather so readily, will, we dare say, be considered by the others as unworthy to share in the fruits of the victory. The whole amount of the tax was comparitively small, but its collection was a continual source of irritation to the Catholic inhabitants of the towns and cities subject to the demand, and its existence was a standing insult to the whole Catholic body. Now it is "gone and for ever." One of the outposts of the establishment has fallen before the attack of two or three small corporations. If our countrymen arise en masse, and continue the assault in good earnest there can be no doubt that the cita-dol will soon fall in a like manner. Let us not be content with the abolition of petty wrong, let us only cheer and push on against the monster grievanco.

The extensive estates of the Knight of Kerry, are advertised to be sold in the Incumbered Estates Court. In the case of Mr. Waring Maxwell against Mr. Holland of the Ulsterman, the trial has been removed from the county of Antrim to the Queen's Bench, on the plaintiff swearing he could not have a fair trial sions, to the humblest in society, gathered together in that county.

-on the business PRUE : WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE : A PRIL 17: 1857 6 blood

[Iniau Equisian Folior. The Government of the United Kingdom endows in Ireland various religious bodies. It gives about 126,360 a year with Catholics, who; form, about, five sixths of the population, for the maintenance and education of priests in the College of Maynooth. About 239,000 is given annually as Regium Donum in grants to Ministers of 400 Presbyterian congregations, and this sum is increasing at the rate of about £400 a year to provide for new congregations: Besides, there is £2,600 and nually to the Presbyterians for the Belfast Theological College." Ministers' Money, a house tax of one shilling in the pound; is imposed on eight towns, principally Catholic, for the benefit of the Protestant incumbents. It may be reckoned between 215,000 and £20,000 a year? The Protestants of the Established Church enjoy revenues from national pro-perty, formerly in the possession of the Catholics, to the amount of not much less than one million per annum. In brief, it may be said that the State provides a farthing a head for the religion of the Catholic, eighteen shillings a head for the Presbyterian, and twenty-five shillings a head for the Episcopalian Protestant. To bring to a determination this absurd and indefensible policy towards Ireland, Mr. Miall brought forward a motion in the House of Commons for the impartial disendowment of all sects with a due regard. to existing life interest and to any equitable claims that may arise in the process of secularisation. Including the pairs, 124 members were in favour of the motion. At the commencement of session 1857, Mr. Miall gave notice of his intention to propose, "That regard being had to the circumstances of the people of Ireland, the support of religious teaching and worship in that country by public endowments or parliamentary grants is practically incompatible with the claim to impartial treatment which all religious bodies have upon the State." And this, or a similar resolution, will certainly be brought under the immediate notice of the new Parliament.

STRIKE OF THE WEAVERS AT DROGHEDA .- This strike unfortunately still continues. Some of the hands have left town for England and Scotland, and a small number have consented to work on the manufacturer's terms. Numbering so large a body as they do, if some arrangements are not soon made, the operatives will suffer much, and sad consequences must follow-starvation and its concomitants, while the work will be sent to Glasgow, and the weavers' trade ruined here for a long time to come.

EMIGRATION.—During the past week a great number of intending emigrants, including several entire families, passed through this town, on their way to Liverpool for embarkation to America. - Connaught

In the year ending the 31st of December last, 1,269,958 quarters of corn, grain, meal, and flour, were imported into Ireland from foreign countries and British possessions, and 565,588 quarters from Great Britain. From Ireland into Great Britain, 2,212,061 quarters were imported.

The Freeman states that on Friday night, and Saturday morning Dublin was visited by a storm, which for violence and duration has not been equalled since the winter of 1849. A considerable amount of damage of a miscellaneous character was done, but we did not hear of any marine disaster. At Kilmainham a distressing accident occurred. A violent gust of wind prostrated the chimney of the governor's apartment, and the immense mass of brickwork crushed through the roof.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN .- Accompanying a case of Sheffield cutlery, an address signed on behalf of the subscribers by Patrick Lawless, John M'Clocy, John Monahan, and Daniel O'Donohoe, was sent to W. S. O'Brien, of which the following is an extract: "We have not forgotten your noble and magnanimous conduct, when, in the hour of Ireland's greatest danger (the trusted lenders of the people being scattered or imprisoned), you threw yourself heart and soul, into the breach, and; by your powerful sid, the prestige of your royal name and unsullied character, sustained for a time the cause of nationality in Ireland. But, borne down by the overpowering hand of tyranny, and unsupported and deserted by those to whom you had, unfortunately, too much confided, you were disabled from conducting to a successful termination the glorious struggle in which you were engaged." Mr. O'Brien replied as follows: "I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the case of beautiful cutlery which has been presented to me by a body of my fellow-countrymen who are residents in Sheffield. The workmanship of these articles is admirable; and, though they are too precious for by my family and myself as a memorial of the generous and patriotic spirit of the donors. I will not affect to underrate the sacrifices to which you so kindly alluge, and on account of which you tender your affectionate sympathy. Few can estimate those sacrifices at their real value; but they would have been in a tenfold degree more painful to me if they had not been appreciated by those on whose behalf they were incurred. Happily that aggravation of suffering which so often waits those who fail in their efforts to serve their country has not been my lot .-From Irishmen resident in every clime—in the United States of America, in Canada, in India-I have received unequivocal evidence of heartfelt sympathy : and similar manifestations of feeling would have developed themselves in the United Kingdom if I had not studiously repressed them. But though I have every reason to be gratified by the sentiments entertained towards myself, I cannot in candor say that I am equally satisfied with the tone of feeling which has of late years prevailed with regard to the public affairs of Ireland. It could scarcely, indeed, be expected that the enthusiasm of the years 1843, 1844, 1845, could be sustained throughout the drenry period of dissension and disaster which succeeded them-but I confess that when, in 1843, I united my aspirations and efforts to those of the Irish nation. I little expected that I should ever witness the decay of public spirit by which the excitement of that period had been followed. Yet I am still desirous to believe that the heart of the nation is sound; and, though universal distrust has naturally resulted from causes to which I forbear to allude, yet it is still in the power of the Irish people to recover that character for disinterested patriotism which has of late years been much impaired—if not wholly lost. We are not now under the necessity of contemplating a resort to measures which lie beyond the sphere of constitutional action. The people of Ireland are not now tempted to ask themselves whether it would not be more noble to die in arms, fighting for the salvation of their country, than to perish like starved vermin on their own soil, whilst the produce raised by their toil was being exported to foreign lands .-Nothing but the exercise of public virtue is now required to give them command, not only over the destinies of their own country, but also over those of the empire with which it is associated. Even the attempts which were made to annihilate the Irish race have augmented its power. Our fellow-countrymen have been dispersed over the whole world, and everywhere the influence of Irishmen is felt. Need I remind you that all this influence may hereafter be brought to bear advantageously upon the national interests of Ireland? I am far from desiring that you should be induced, by an idle pursuit of political phantoms, to relax those industrial exertions upon which personal independence and true personal dignity are founded; but you ought never to forget that the numbers, the character, and the conduct of those Irishmen who are resident in Great Britain form an element of no small importance in the aggregate strength and influence of the Irish nation. May that strength and that influence be hereafter used wisely and nobly for the weal of Ireland and of man-

kind! Wishing you every success in the honorable

pursuits in which you are engaged, and the enjoyment of domestic felicity as envisible as that upon

the recovery of which you so kindly congratulate

"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

me, I remain your obliged and sincere friend,

ANHAT ERANGE THIMES, OR "PROTESTANTISM IN LAS-LAND."—In order to give our readers a clearer in-sight into abelighte of religion among the subjects of .INSTALLIATION OF THE BISHOP OF CLISTON-GROSS VIOLATION OF THE LAW.—This most important event took rilace in the Church of the Holy Apostles on the her Britannic Majesty, let us begin with Ireland. According to the principles of the Reformation, begun by Henry VIII, and established by his successors, the Feast of St. Patrick. The interior of the church was decorated with banners and evergreens, and a new canopy with richly gilt cornice was crected over the English Government undertook the task of introducthrone. The Provost and Canons assembled in the ing into Ireland the same system of religion that they had succeeded in establishing in England. Is it nechurch at a quarter to eleven, to sing the office of Tierce, at which the secular clergy of the neighborcessary to repeat here what all the world knows, that hood: and the Priors' of Downside and Woodchester. the Irish people remained firm in their faith amidst with some of the Benedictine and Dominican Fathers, the storms of persecution and the seductions of bribeassisted. At the conclusion of the office the two ryco. The Sovereigns of England, at one and the same resident Canons proceeded to the Bishop's house, time heads of the Church and of the State, were de-termined not to be vanquished. Contrary to every where his Lordship had arrived the preceeding evening, to conduct him to the doors of the church, toprinciple of justice and sound policy, they sought by wards which, in the meantime, the clergy had deevery means in their power, to destroy the Catholic scended from the sanctuary. As the Bishop entered Church, annihilating, as much as human means could effect their object, the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, the church, he knelt on the threshold to kiss the image of his crucified Saviour, presented to him by proscribing even the very name "Catholic," placing the Provost. Incense and holy water were then offered to him. Having vested in cope and mitre, during which time the choir sung the "Ecce Sacerbishops of their own persuasion in the sees of the successors of St. Patrick, and transferring to the new religion all the property and all the privileges of the old. Thus in each Catholic diocese in Ireland, the dos," the procession of the Canons and Clergy advanced up the centre aisle of the church, which was English Government placed a Protestant bishop, and densely crowded, chanting the Te Deum, first con-ducting the Bishop to the altar of the Blessed Sacrain each Catholic parish the priest was replaced by a minister; and although the people were not and ment, where he knelt a while in prayer, and then to would not be converted to Protestantism, still the the High Altar, where the Provost sang the precountry was called Protestant and treated as such. scribed prayer, and the Bishop took possession of his For more than two centuries the most cruel penal throne. The Canons then assembled round the Biaws were in force to oblige the Irish people to attend shop, and the Provost addressed to His Lordship a the Protestant service and to adopt the new doctrine; few words of welcome and respect, to which the Bibut in vain. Ireland was true to the faith of her fashop most kindly and gracefully replied. All present within the sanctuary then approached to do their homage—kissing the Bishop's ring. The Mass of St. Patrick was then sung, the Bishop giving his blessing at its conclusion. After Mass the Bishop thers. Even as recently as the year of 1833, the Anglican Church in Ireland was maintained on the same footing as its origin, namely, with a bishop for every see and a minister for every parish, whilst the vast majority of the people who had remained faithreceived at his residence many of the congregation ful to Catholicity, had to build churches for them-selves and support their clergy. In no country in the world can be seen anything so shameful, so abwho came to pay their respects. The poor came with the rich, and the young children with the rest; Dr. Clifford being no stranger to Clifton. He was surd, so revolting to common sense, as the established ordained Priest there by Bishop Hendren, and served Church in Ireland. On the one hand the entire nathe Mission for some time as the colleague of Dr. tion, with a fractional exception, Catholic; on the Vaughan, now Bishop of Plymouth. His attention other, a Protestant clergy. On one side the people supporting the pastors who administered to their to the poor, and his kindness to the school children. is still held in affectionate remembrance to them all. spiritual wants; on the other, the Government, who obbed the Catholic Church of its resources, remunerating Protestant ministers who had nothing to do. Things could not long remain in this state. Soon after the passing of the Reform Bill, the Whigs with the consent of Parliament, suppressed ten Protestant bishoprics in Ireland, and passed some measures for

the levying and collection of tithes, which rendered

this unjust tax, levied in favor of the Protestant clergy, less odious to the Catholic population. Ire-

land is now divided into two archbishoprics and ten

bishops. We have reason to believe that the enor-

mous revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland

are not diminished; and it is an incontrovertible

fact that for the last three centuries incredible sums

of money have been expended for the propagation of

heresy in Ireland. The number of Anglican Protest-

ants never exceeded more than 800,000, whilst pre-

vious to the famine of 1847 there were more than

6,000,000 of Catholics. It is proved by statistics that

the clergy of these 800,000 Anglicans were possed of revenues far exceeding all the clergy of Prussia with a population of 13,566,000 souls. We all know how

poorly our bishops in France are provided for. In

Ireland the humblest Protestant bishop has at least

£4,000 per annum—if he has no more he considers

himself a poor man. Anglican bishops are seldom

very generous or prodigal, and a great number of them have left colossal fortunes to their families,

which would be deemed fabulous in France-fortunes

of £200,000 and £300,000 sterling. After this our readers may form some idea of Anglicanism in Ire-

land, Protestantism is divided against itself; there

are almost as many sects there as in England. . The

Quakers are the most numerous sect in the southern provinces; in the north of Ireland the Protestant po-

pulation is almost entirely Calvanistic; and, like

their Scotch brethren, these Protestants are divided

amongst themselves—a pretty large number of them

profess Arianism. They receive from Government, under the title of Regium Donum, a yearly allocation of £40,000 sterling, which is distributed amongst the members of their clergy—the different Calvinist sects number about 500,000 souls. It would be very natural to think that a numerous chadrent.

natural to think that so numerous a body of Augli-

can and Calvinist ministers-ministers so munifi-

cently endowed, and so powerfully supported by the

state-would have long since converted the whole

country to Protestantism. The very contrary is the fact. Ireland is at this moment more Catholic

than ever, and this is well understood by all those

who are interested in the propagation of Protestant-

ism, besides the regular clergy of the different and

multifarious sects, they send out an organised body

of emissaries whose sole mission is to declaim against

and vilify the ancient faith of the people. There are

numerous societies in England and Scotland estab-

lished for the purpose of raising subscriptions to de-

fray the expenses of the pretended apostles and to

establish proselytising schools. The Government, as well as private individuals, proves by its liberal do-

nations to these schools its desire to extirpate the

Catholic faith in Ireland. It is sufficient to cite the

Chartered Schools as an example of this liberality.

From 1802 to 1834 the enormous sum of £741,773

was granted by the English Government for the sup-

port of these proselytising schools. During the same period the sum of £899,295 was voted by Parliament

for hospitals and orphans' asylums established, not

from a spirit of charity but for the purpose of prose-

lytising the poorer classes and the orphan children to

Protestantism. All this strikes a foreigner more

than it does Englishmen. Von Raumer, a Prussian

traveller, who visited England about twenty years

since, expressed himself very clearly on this point.

He was indignant to find a Protestant church in the

midst of a Catholic population, enriching itself by the sweat and labor of the people, to see that though

there was a minister for every parish, there were 339 in which there were no resident ministers, and 339

localities which were but rarely visited by those well

paid parsons. He counted 41 parishes in which there

was not a single Protestant, and 149 more in which

the number of Protestants amounted to 20! Never-

theless each of these parishes had its Protestant pas-

tor, who derived his handsome revenue from his poor

Catholic parishioners. The affecting scenes which

Von Raumer witnessed in this cruelly oppressed

country by the very sect to which he belonged him-

self made a deep impression on his mind. He did not

hesitate to publish these impressions, and if we may

judge of the manner in which this Irish question has

been treated by some of the leading men of England,

and also by the proceedings of the Government of

late, we believe that the calm and just observations

of the Prussian traveller have not been published in

GREAT BRITAIN.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.—The Festival of

the great Apostle of Ireland was marked on Tuesday

last by the usual observances. The thousands of Irishmen flocking to their churches in different parts

of the metropolis might be seen wearing the sprig of

shamrock and their faces radiant with joy. At most

of the churches High Mass was celebrated and a

panegyric pronounced. The church near Soho Square, which is the only one in London dedicated

to the great Apostle, is of course the one most fre-

quented on this Festival, and this year the crowd

that His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of West-

minster would preach.

was considerably augmented by the announcement

It is stated that orders have been received to dis-

continue the surveys about to be made of the two

or three vessels engaged to convey troops to China.

The impression is consequently entertained that, instead of troops being dispatched direct from Eng-

land, troops will be removed to that destination from

We ought to add that in Ireland, as in Eng-

The Press says, "The vote on the China question is the pretext for the dissolution of Parliament, but nothing more. The real cause lies deeper. The 'appeal to the country' was decided on before that vote was given. A favorable opportunity only was wanted for dismissing a House of Commons which it was forescen would not submit to Lord Palmeston's dictatorship for another session, and that opportunity was conceived to present itself: when Mr. Cobden's motion was submitted to the house."

The writs were sent off on Saturday night to every constituency in the United Kingdom. They are now sent direct to every returning officer, instead of to the high sheriff of the county as before, to be distributed by him. This new arrangement saves time and confusion, and brings the elections for the different parts of the empire within a short space of each other. The Borough elections will take place at the end of the week, three clear days, and not more than six, being allowed after the proclamation by the returning officer. In the counties the elections must take place after eight days and before twelve days from the receipt of the writ.—Observer.

Lord Palmerston on getting the latest returns from Mr. Hayter before the late division, and finding them adverse, said, "So we must go! but never mind-I have not left a bird for them on the Manor. I have shot it so close that a judge or a Bishop won't rise for the next twelvemenths;" and certainly his lordship has had somebody's luck and his own, so far as patronage has gone.—Bristol Times,

The Saturday Review has had thoughts of proposing Mr. Spurgeon for Premier. "If thirty thousand men admire him, he is probably fit for any public trust or political situation. Never were there a better set of cries for an election: 'Spurgeon, the only Christian Premier! — 'Spurgeon and Nonconformist Bishops!' - Spurgeon and Original Sin! Spurgeon, the Patriotic Opponent of the Enemy of Mankind! We firmly believe we shall see Mr. Spurgeon 'receiving' on Saturday evenings, conversing (through the medium of Sir John Bowring) with the various foreign ministers, and standing up in the house, with a white waistcoat and a rose in his button hole, to reply to Mr.

The Press assures its friends that there is no danger to be apprehended by any party in the Establishment from the ascendancy of Lord Derby. "The Consertives, while eminently a Church arty, are far from subservience to any party in the Church. They represent the great clerical middle class, and for his own dislike of extreme views, Lord Derby has spoken

THE PALMERSTON FEVER IN ENGLAND .- John Bull goes mad periodically. He is in one of his delirious seizures at present, which Mr. Cobden not inappro-priately ealls the "Palmerston fever." Clinically taking the diagnosis of the disease, we should say that it is of the bilious type, with putrid symptoms. Bull's last attack was at the beginning of the Russian War, when he raved of dismembering the Russian empire, emancipating Poland, transplanting Brighton in the Crimea, and introducing what he calls the Bible, along with Cumming (Spurgeon was then unknown), long-cloths, gin, the Derby, and ca-sinos, into Turkey. The fit immediately preceding was superinduced by a specimen of Lord John Russell's unlucky authorship. The Briton has many things in common with his Chinese antagonist, such as the national institutions of poisoning and infanticide, and a hatred of "onter barbarians. The Briton dislikes whatever he does not understand. He holds to the maxim, omne ignolum pro diabolico. So, when he was assured of the existence of an "insolent and insidious aggression" upon the prerogatives of the British Crown, overpowered by the awful incomprehensibility of the phrase, he lost his wits at once. His present bete noire is the "coalition." He pronounces the word trisyllabically-coal-ition, and as a dim idea that there is something intensely black about it. Mr. Slop, the West-end draper, not doing his usual share of business this season, comes to his tea in very bad humor. He is barely civil to the baby, and takes no notice of Mrs. Slop's new "Not taken in ten pounds to-day," he says with a groan. "Season spoiled by this dissolution. It comes of that d- (Slop is churchwarden of his parish) that d- coal-ition." He explains to Mrs. S., timidly inquisitive, that a conlition is "something like a strike amongst hands you know." The excellent woman, daughter of a Lancashire manufacturer, is horrified at the information. "Dear me," she says, "how drendful! I'm sure I never thought Cobden would do such a thing." If you were to hint to Slop, in his present humor, that, upon the happy day when he led the blooming and well-portioned Jemima Joggs to the altar, he entered into a "coalition" with her, he would probably, though a most inoffensive man, make use of "his cheating yard-wand" to knock you down .- Nation.

Amongst the candidates for parliamentary honors is the Socialist Robert Owen. In an address to "the electors of Great Britain and Ireland," he says that a new existence for the human race is about to commence," and if they will elect him to a seat in the House of Commons, free of expense, and without trouble, he "will accept the office and explain this discovery, and how the change can be immediately commenced most advantageously in all civilised of body and mind for this great work, and to intro-duce it for the adoption of all nations, is evidently the mission which from my birth I have been wonderfully aided and preserved to accomplish."

The total number of Electors in cities and bo-413. In England 409,958, and in Wales 11,455.

"Oriticising Lord Derby's speech, the Record says::
On Monday night he made a holocaust of all the Tractarians, from his new allies, the Bishops of Excter, Oxford, and Salisbury, down to Mr. Liddell, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Richards. He denounced the party as dangerous to the Church of England, as tending both by their obsolete doctrines and their absurd ceremonies to alienate from it, the affections of the people, and to bring on it injury and disruption. But if the noble earl dislikes Tractarianism, he is still more the fee to Evangelism. That he appointed eight Tractarian Bishops to the Colonies establishes this fact. He is, therefore, averse to the late appointments, because, as he gravely tells us, he prefers the religion of the closet to the excitement of the platform, and regards the new Bishops as latitudinarians, who, for the sake of a false peace and a false union, would fritter away the fundamental truths of the Church.

A correspondent of the Record, " Clericus Oxoniensis," urges voters of his views rather to vote for a supporter of Government, even if in favor of Maynooth, than a Conservative opposed to it, because Lord Palmerston's ecclesiastical appointments do more for the party than they would gain by the stopping of the grant.

A Parliamentary return just issued gives the statistics of flogging in the army in the year 1854 and 1855. It appears that the number of persons flogged in 1854 was 42 and the number of lashes 1,125. 1855, 44 persons were flogged, and 876 lashes inflicted.

PROTESTANT JUSTICE !- The Lords Justices of Appeal have delivered judgment in the case of Stourton v. Stourton, and have confirmed the order of the Master of the Rolls, appointing the Protestant widow sole guardian of the child of her deceased Catholic husband, instead of his Catholic brother. In the case of Alicia Race, it will be remembered that Vice-Chancellor Kindersley appointed two Protestant strangers guardians of the child of the deceased Protestant husband, instead of its mother, the Ca-tholic widow. What was refused to the Catholic widow in one case, who had been left by her husband in charge of their children, with full knowledge that she was a Catholic, is granted in the other to the Protestant widow, in whose favor no such mark of her husband's confidence can be alleged, she having actually changed her own religion and that of her child's since her husband's death. What in one case is granted to two Protestant strangers against a Catholic widow, whose religion had always been known to her husband, is refused in the other case to the brother of the child's father in favor of the Protestant widow, who had changed her religion and that of her child's since its father's death.—Tablet.

LORD CAMPBELL AT CHURCH .- The two learned judges now presiding in the Courts at Warwick Assizes attended St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning last. The Rev. Albert Boudier, the assistant minister, read the service, and in the course thereof commenced to read the prayer usually offered during the sitting of Parliament, doubtless unaware that Parliament had been dissolved the previous evening. Lord Compbell, who was cognizant of the fact of the dissolution, created some excitement by exclaiming, "No no, there is no Parliament!" upon which the rev. gentleman desisted from putting up an useless supplication.

HIGH-SPEED NAVIGATION .- At a meeting of the Institution of Civil engineers, hold lately in London, a paper was read by Mr. Robert Armstong "on high-speed navigation, and on the relative efficiency of the screw propeller and paddle wheels." As regards power, it was stated that the length of the vessel was the most important element for obtaining speed. It was affirmed that by an increase of 200 feet in the length of the Himalaya, and by a proportionate increase of power, a speed of 22 miles per hour might be attained, and the voyage from Liverpool to New York be accomplished in five days. With respect to the comparative efficiency of paddles and screws, it was stated that in experiments made with the Himalaya, a screw ship, and the Atrato, a paddle-wheel steamer, the engines of the former were 20 per cent. more effective than those of the Atrato, and the consumption of coal 14 per cent. less for a given power realised.

This is the 24th of March, 1857. Men can go to New York in 10 days, and communicate with Constantinople in 20 minutes. In the opinion of everybody but the Chinese and the Pope, we pass for a very civilized and enlighteded people, rather too Our no exempt from any incubus of superstition or credu-We are all for education, too. Schools of lity. every description and denomination are sprinkled over the country, and the cry is still for more, until the national instruction question has become one of the topics of the day, like the Income-tax and the affair at Canton. Yet on this very day, of this very year, turns up a real trial for Witcheraft!—not, indeed, an actual arraignment for the practice of the black art, but a case showing as plainly as need be that all our teaching has not been able to eradicate the delusions of two centuries back. At Stafford last week a man was put upon his trial, not for bewitching another, but for undertaking to remove an existing spell in consideration of money payment, and the state of things implied by such a case was further illustrated by the attendance in court, as our reporter assures us, of a considerable number of witches," who were anxious, no doubt, about a cause so directly affecting the interests of their profession .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Bacon, of the Catholic Church, on Monday fell from a ladder at the Catholic chapel and broke his right arm, fractured the elbow, and received a severe contusion of the hip and right side.—Portland Transcript, 7th inst.

The Irish Emigrants in New Orleans complain bitterly of the treatment to which they are subjected in that city, and emigration to the Brazils or Buenos Ayres appears to be popular among them.

It is stated that there are at present in the city of New York, a number of Spanish agents, who are actively engaged in raising provisions and munitions of war for shipment to Cuba, in view of the anticipated hostilities between Spain and Mexico, and to provide against the threatened descent of a Mexican force upon that island. The Mexican Government have also their agents here, and particularly in New Orleans, for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and the collistment of men, to be sent under the American flag to Tampico and Vera Cruz, in preparation for this contemplated invasion.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER BY SLAVES .- A gentleman of this city just from Lake Providence, La., informs us that a horrible murder was committed by some slaves upon the body of their master, W. H. Harvey, of that neighborhood, on Saturday, the 21st inst. The circumstances, as the gentleman detailed them, are these: Early in the morning of that day, Mr. Harvey started on a hunting tour. When he came out of the house an old negro woman struck him with some heavy weapon, from the effects of which he fell. Two negroes then seized him, tied one end of the rope around his neck and the other to his feet, and swinging him under a mule, conveyed him a distance of half a mile from the house, and split his skull with an axe. Our informant was at the place of the murcountries simultaneously." It is true, he says, that der, and saw the brains of the victim scattered upon when the new parliament meets he will be 86 years of age, but "Providence has so far given me strength woman who began the assault had been the nurse of the ground. What seems remarkable is that the old woman who began the assault had been the nurse of A debate arose as to the species to which it belong-Mr. Harvey when a child. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and Wednesday last was appointed as the day on which to burn the ne-Another remarkable feature of the affair is, groes. that Mr. Harvey was very kind and indulgent in the roughs of England and Wales, registered, was 421, treatment of his servants .- Memphis Enquirer, March

An unusually large amount of counterfeit bank notes are now in circulation in New York. Nearly notes are now in circulation in New York. Nearly half a dozen arrests were made on Friday, of parties. charged with uttering the spurious paper. Counterfeit fives on the Exchange Bank of Hartford are especially plenty.

STOKET THE SE

A man named John S. Sprague was tried lately in Portland, Me., for bigamy. His marriage to two different wives was clearly proved, and he was on the point of being convicted, when his counsel introduced evidence to prove that he already had one wife when married to the other two, and as the indictment was based upon the assumption that the second marriage was the first and legal marriage, it was contended that as to the last marriages considered by themselves, no bigamy was committed, because Sprague was the legal husband of neither. The Judge sustained this position, the case was quashed, and the man who was charged with having two wives got clear by proving that he had three! Great and wonderful is the law.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., dated April 2nd says:-"Rumor says that one hundred and fifty filibusters, commanded by the son of one of our merchants, are about to leave this city, to join an expedition shortly to sail from New Orleans, destined to invade Costa Rica, and thus relieve Gen. Walker by diverting the attention of his enemies to another point. Abundant means are said to be at the disposal of this expedition."

A CLERGYMAN TURNED CHICKEN TRIEF .- On Saturlay night last an officer-discovered a colored individual on Main street, in the vicinity of Gaffney's Block, evidently concealing something under his coat. He approached the sable gentleman, and an examination brought forth three bags covered with blood and feathers. The possessor of the bags was deemed to be of sufficient importance to be locked up for the night, in view of the depredations recently made upon hen roosts in this city. Yesterday morning the colored gentleman was brought before the Justice, and turned out to be no less a personage than the Reverend Henry Brooks alias Thompson. Whether the Rev. Henry Brooks was to have officiated in any of the city pulpits yesterday it did not appear: but he certainly had among other papers a license as a regular preacher in the African Methodist Church, and a number of letters certifying to his good character. It also appeared that he had recently been on a collecting tour for some church, and that he had collected quite an amount. Lockport has been his permanent place of residence, and if we mistake not, the Lockport papers recently announced him on an excursion among the brethren for funds. Mr. Brooks gave a very crooked account of himself, but stoutly denied the charge of chicken stealing. The bags, however, were borrowed property, and a discovery of the owner led to evidence which made the guilt of the Rev. Mr. Brooks quite clear, and also to the arrest of an accomplice, another negro, named Geo. Gordon. Both were booked for a term in the Work House .--Rochester Union.

CAPTURE OF A WILD MAN IN MISSOURI.-At St.

Joseph's a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican tells the following story: "A wild man was caught last week and brought to town. He was surrounded in a sort of lair beneath a dense cluster of undergrowth, like the habitation of a wild beast, and filled with the bones and skins of cats, which seemed to have constituted his principal article of food. For this strange diet he has a peculiar penchant, and eschewed almost every other. He hunted cats with an avidity prompted by an extreme voracity, and it was in the pursuit and slaughter of these animals that he was first discovered. Frequent attempts were made to capture him, but his agility and speed were such that he appeared to run upon the tops of the bushes, and fences offered no impediment to his headlong course. At length a great number surrounded and secured him. He attempted battle, but was overcome. When brought to the Court-house he presented the strangest appearance conceivable. His height was about five and a half feet; his hair long and matted: his eyes large, grey and restless; his finger nails as long as the claws of a tiger; his deportment crouching-half-timid, half-threatening-and his garments consisted of a thousand tatters of cloths, barks, catskins, &c., bound together by cat-guts. He said he was from the State of New York, and had been in the woods thirty-six years. While he was being examined, and was permitted to stand unbound, he made a sudden spring over the heads of those who surrounded him, and darted away with the speed of the reindeer. The crowd pursued him, but in vain.— Over the hills he fairly flew, before both footmen and flew, before both footmen and horsemen, until he was fairly lost to them. Nothing since has been heard of him." He is certainly a strange being, and is literally a wild man. His age can hardly exceed forty, and yet he has lived somuch away from the society of man, that he has nearly forgotten his language, and has the most vague recollection of things. He remembered New York, but did not know where he was, nor the form of government under which he lived.

THE EXTRA LOYALISTS IN NOVA SCOTIA .- Since Annand and Howe have taken to the religious dodge, they are going it with a vengeance. Indeed we won't be surprised if both should close their "eventful career," in some very hollow and loud-resounding country pulpit. The least that the Presbytery can do, would be to give them a call, and to impose hands upon them, instead of importing raw recruits from the old country. That would be the imposition indeed, if ever the ceremony should take place? They are now alarmed, but without cause, lest Catholics should forget to pray for the Queen. To be sure, any anxiety on the subject is not very consistent in them. As we are all poor, damuable idolators and heathers, according to them-as we are plunged in intense spiritual darkness, according to the Resolution passed at a recent Missionary Meeting—as we are such terrible criminals, of what use could our idolatrous and superstitious prayers be to any one, and what loss would it be to the Queen if she were deprived of them? Will the Almighty listen to the prayers of idolators and heathers, who are in intense spiritual darkness? Another consistent whim is raised by those now loyal gentry, because they say none of the Catholic Clergy have gone to Government House for the last five years! They must be hard pushed for a grievance when they make one of this.— We thought if they were to be believed in all their recent declarations about the grasping after power of the "Romanists," that the Palace of the Governor would be continually besieged by the Priests, in order to secure their political influence; whereas it now turns out that the Priests never appear at court at all, and that thus a free scope is given to all the Clergy of other denominations to play the game of cour-, tiers, and promote the interests of their party, without any interference whatever from all-grasping Rome. Verily, it is hard to please those censors and calumniators of ours. As we said lately, no one knows better than the Governor himself that he never received any annoyance, embarrassment, or obstruction from any Catholic Priest, since the day he came to the Province.—Halifax Catholic.

Sourvisic Wagoery.—The annexed anecdote is told of a distinguished judge:-He purloined his grandmother's fan, and buried it for a considerable time in very wet ground. Having disguised it as completely as was in his power, he sent it to a society with an elaborated description to prove that it was the wing of a bat. It was received with due solemnity and a vote of thanks passed to the docor. and a committee of seven was appointed to ascertain whether it was the wing of a Madagascar or Canadian bat. The committee sat three weeks, and after consulting Buston's Natural History, and Goldsmith's Animated Nature, they reported that it must have belonged to a Madagascar bat. It was pronounced the greatest curiosity in the museum.

8

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, TRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotie SIGHT 'DRAFT'S from one a com-ble at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted o The Union Bank of London,

The Bank of Ireland,

The National Bank of Scotland,

Edinburgh

By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Over the signature of Thos. M. Taylor, the Montreal Witness of the 11th inst., contains an amusing but very pitiful history of the bursting of a "bubble" Missionary enterprise; undertaken by our evangelical friends more than two years ago, amidst much sounding of trumpets, and getting up of Ebenezers-but which from want, of a "field," and of Missionaries, they have been obliged to abandon. We glean from Mr. Taylor's tragi-comic announcement of the ludicrous termination of this great Missionary enterprise, the following particulars:--

The "Canada Foreign Missionary Society" was inaugurated in 1855; and in the month of February of that year its Prospectus was issued. A "Board of Management" was appointed; subscriptions were earnestly invoked; and advertisements were issued and appeared in the public press announcing that the "Board" was anxious to hire smart active men for the "foreign field" and a "travelling agent" to do the canvassing part of the business at home. "Probably"-says Mr. Taylor, who also signs himself Secretary-"no announcement of any religious or missionary movement ever had a wider diffusion throughout Canada."

The machinery being thus arranged, it was of course expected that quite a "Pentecostal season" was at hand. Souls were to be saved wholesale; and it was confidently anticipated that the Evil One himself would have to shut up shop and retire from business, so soon as the Missionaries of the "Canada Foreign Missionary Society" made their appearance in the "field." Members paid in their subscriptions; their money fell with a pleasant chink into the coffers of the Society; and the campaign against heathenism, and Romanism, and all the Powers of darkness, in foreign parts, seemed about to be opened in gallant style.

Meantime the "Board" sat patiently, but anxiously waiting for answers to their advertisements for Missionaries. "They waited long for response," says Mr. Taylor-" meanwhile they took no further step." All the long summer months of 1855 they waited with arms folded; but no candidates for salary and martyrdom presented themselves. Though for the "Home Missions," for the conversion of French Canadian Romanists, laborers could be found in abundance, in all Canada not one man was to be found amongst the Protestants, willing to undertake the fatigues and discomforts of the "Foreign Mission."

At last in October a minister of Western Canada offered to take the post of "travelling agent;" but this generous offer the Board had to decline on the ground that it would be unwise to go to the expence of hiring a "home agent" so long as there were no prospects of any others coming forward for the "foreign field." Weeks and months crept on, but still no volunteers made their appearance. About the commencement of last year another Minister of Canada West "asked for information, which might guide himself and two others, in a contemplated offer of themselves for the foreign work." But this also came to naught. "A suitable reply was made," says the Secretary of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society-but the correspondence closed without any offer of service on their part. A ray of hope again dawned upon our forlorn friends in February of the same year, when another respected Minister came forward and to whom "after long and prayerful consideration a call was given." Finally, we are told "upon representations of much force made by this gentleman himself, the call was not carried farther." And so again the heathen and the Romanists in " foreign parts" were left to perish in their gross darkness.

In September, however, of last year, the hopes of the Society revived; for again two Ministers of Western Canada came forward with offers, But alas! for the vanity of human hope. One was a married man with a large family of small children; and the Society would not hire him. wisely judging that the "circumstances of the Society required the sending out of men without families of children," which in "foreign missions" would decidedly be incumbrances. The other volunteer would no doubt have had an offer of engagement made to him " had not the Board at this juncture seen reason to suppose that the region it had announced as the proposed field of operations could not be advantageously entered on, and to think, on various grounds, that their way needed to be more opened up before they

sometimes at a stand still for want of missionaries for the "field;" at other times at a closs for a "field" for the missionaries; and always unable to take even the first steps towards carrying the bread of life to the myriads of perishing heathens and Romanists in "foreign parts."

Yet was not the Board idle altogether. Itso the Secretary tells us-continued throughout this long agony to give signs of life. It " had many meetings and much correspondence"-also "some sense of responsibility"—and "some spirit of prayer." Upon the strength of these, it still kept its office open, and invited subscribers to take shares in their promising Spiritual Railroad for the other place. At last, as with all other bubble Societies, the day of reckoning came; the farce could be sustained no longer; over the windows of the sanctum wherein the "Board held its meetings, felt sensible of its responsibility, carried on its correspondence, and had its " spirit of prayer," the blinds had to be drawn down; and the Montreal Witness now proclaims to the world that, like the "Royal British Bank," and many other humbug "Joint Stock Companies" of the day, the "Canada Foreign Missionary Society" has had to wind up its affairs, retire from business, and leave the Devil and the Pope masters of that "foreign field" which the saints had marked out as their own.-The firm indeed still nominally exists; but its "present attitude is that of waiting for the indications of Divine Providence"-(for which we fear our friends will have to wait a long time.)-In the mean time, they have very generously proposed to refund the subscribers their money; and hold out a promise that whenever they can find an "open and eligible field within their compass," and "suitable men having a strong-felt call to the field," they will resume business in the evangelical line as before.

Were it not that our friends seem to have set their hearts upon a " foreign field," and that nothing else will content them, we could point out to them a field wherein laborers are much needed, and which is both open, and easy of access.-Amidst their Protestant fellow-countrymen of England, and Scotland, there are thousands and millions as ignorant of the doctrines of Christianity, as any black, or tawny savages in the South Seas. Why not, then, try their hands upon their own Protestant "home heathens" first ?-and leave the foreigners and Romanists alone? Is the soul of a Protestant Anglo-Saxon factory operativeof less value than that of a wild Indian?-are Papists then fitter objects of compassion, than the miserable wretches who hourly outrage morality and religion in the heart of Protestant

The fact is, that it is notoriety for themselves, and not the salvation of souls, not the honor and glory of God, that is the object of these Protestant Missionary Societies; and hence, and hence only, proceeds their incapacity to find an "open and eligible field" for their missions. The fact is, that Protestant Ministers care far more for their own creature comforts, than for the souls of sinners; and are more intent upon the bread that perisheth-silks, bonnets, and ribbons for their wives, and a comfortable provision for their numerous progeny—than upon that bread which cometh down from heaven; hence the impossibility of procuring volunteers for a service of some hardship, which necessarily involves some danger, and imperatively requires some self-sacrifice. For "Home Missions" to Catholics, in which there are neither dangers nor hardships to be braved, in which a reputation for sanctity may be easily acquired at a cheap rate, and which demand only a more than "forty parson power" of cant, and at least a fifty Exeter Hall "power of falsehood"-for these Missions volunteers can always be obtained by hundreds, from the ranks of the evangelical Ministry; and a field can always be found for them in Catholic Ireland, or in Lower Canada. Into this "field," always open, always eligible, the laborers flock by thousands. Broken down tinkers-debauched Methodist preachers-fradulent bankrupts-knavish traders, who have exchanged their false weights and cheating yard-wands for King James' Word of God, and a " Serious Call to the Unconverted"-with occasionally a lewd disgraced priest, like Achilli or Gavazzi, whose vices have driven him out of the Church, and would have lodged him in the Penitentiary, if he had not found asylum in the conventicle—rush, like vultures to the carrion, towards the spot where their services are in request, and will be well paid for. A "Home Missionary Society" for the "Conversion of Romanists," can always get volunteers, can always find a "field;" the official report of the " Canada Foreign Missionary Society, from which we have quoted above, shows that, when Protestants would seek to carry the knowledge of Christianity to the heathen, they can find neither .-Their attitude is "that of waiting the indications of Divine Providence;" and "Divine Providence" shows itself determined to have nothing to do with them. This fully accounts for the greater popularity of the former Missions; and explains the zeal of the saints of Montreal for the poor benighted French Romanists of Lower

whose) contents) we gave a list in a late lissue, contains a powerful article upon the Slavery Question: a question in which great interest is manifested by the people of this country, and on which much misapprehension prevails even amongst Catholics. We think it therefore important that the opinions of such a distinguished public writer as Dr. Brownson upon the subject, should be circulated as widely as possible; the more so, as from his position, the learned gentleman is naturally looked upon as fairly representing the opinion of the great majority of the Ca-

tholic public in the United States. From the general opposition which that body has always offered to the factious, and, we may say, the treasonable designs of the " Abolitionists," the opinion has gone abroad that Catholics are admirers of the peculiar institution of our republican neighbors, known as "Negro Slavery;" and that the true advocates of freedom, and of the dignity of man, whether black or white, are your New England Protestants, of the Beecher and Theodore Parker school. We hear it insinuated that here, as in the "Old World," Popery is in alliance with despotism; and that the Church approves of, and encourages the absolute dominion of the white master over his black brother in America, just as in Spain she sanctioned the punishment and persecution of Godly professors of the Reformed Faith by the Inquisition, or the dragonades of Louis Quatorze, in France, in the XVII. century. It is therefore useful to show, from the injunctions of her Chief Pastors, and the writings of her most eminent children, that the Catholic Church, whilst always and everywhere the steady and consistent upholder of order and legitimate authority, is, and always has been, the best friend of civil and religious liberty-of personal and political freedom; and that her voice has always been raised against the oppressor, and in favor of the oppressed, whether black or white. Of these facts the page of history teems with examples.

It is to the Church, and to the Church alone, that Europe is indebted for the emancipation of its slaves, and the extinction of serfdom. The Popes have ever been foremost in proclaiming the great doctrine of the brotherhood of man, and the natural equality of all men in the eyes of the Creator; and, whilst abhorring the employment of physical force, the Catholic Church has never ceased to exert her moral influence to mitigate the sufferings of the slave, to curb the power of the master, and to inspire both with a proper view of their mutual relations to one another. And thus, without disturbing, or for one moment arresting the progress of society, without violence or bloodshed, she gradually, almost imperceptibly, but surely, succeeded in restoring to the great mass of the population of Eastern Christendom, the enjoyment of those natural rights as freemen, of which heathenism had deprived them; for, with St. Augustine, the Church has always taught that slavery has its origin, not n nature, but in sin-" Prima ergo servitutis causa peccatum est."—De Civ. Dei. lib. XIX.

"God, as Pope Gregory VII. has declared, never gave to man dominion over man, nor to one man the right to lord it over another. He has never created men to be kings and others to be subjects, some to be masters and others to be slaves; but He has created all men equal, and therefore Alexander III. asserts, that by nature all men are free. This is the teaching of Catholic doctors, and of all Christian expounders of the law of nature."—Brownson's Review, p. 256.

But, we shall be asked, how can we reconcile these teachings with the opposition generally offered by the Catholics of the United States to the Abolitionists? Why, if Catholics hold that all men are by nature free, do not Catholics join with the Abolitionists in asserting the right of the negro population of the United States to immediate and entire personal freedom? To these questions the Reviewer gives a concise, and most satisfactory answer:-

"We have, ever since 1838, uniformly opposed—no man more strenuously, whether efficiently or not—the whole abolition movement, on legal, moral, economical, and political grounds. Touching the question of slavery, the several States are, in relation to one another, independent sovereignties, and must be regarded as so many independent foreign nations. New York has the same right to take cognizance of slavery in South Carolina, that she has to take cognizance of any domestic institution of France or Great Britain, and no more; that is to say, no right, at all. As a citizen of New York, I am not responsible for the existence of slavery in any other State in the Union; and I cannot, further than the expression of my individual opinion, interfere with the relation existing between the master and his slave, without violating international law, striking at the mutual equality and independence of the States, and sapping the Constitution of the Union .-The whole abolition movement of the non-slave holding States, as it has been carried on for now nearly thirty years, we regard, and for nearly the whole of that time have regarded, as immoral, illegal, and its abettors as punishable by our laws"—pp. 249, 250.

That is to say, Catholics oppose the abolition movement, not so much because the end proposed is wrong, as because the movement is itself illegal; and the Christian has no right to seek legal ends, by illegal means. Slavery is not a United States, or Federal institution-but altogether a State institution; which has its origin, not in the law of the Union, but in that of the particular independent State wherein it exists. "It is," as the Reviewer says, " simply in its nature a municipal usage," and therefore beyond the control of

could advance farther." I [Unfortunate Society! IV (SEAPERY IN THE UNITED STATESA Schild [Property of the Several find ependent so-sometimes at a stand still for want of missionaries THE April number of Brownson's Review of vereign States of which the Union is composed. vereign States of which the Union is composed. Now, the undoubted object of the Abolitionists is to put down slavery, if not by exciting to violence and insurrection, at all events, by means of the equally illegal action of the Fer ment. For this reason then, no Catholic can sympathise with, or countenance them in, their agitation; for it is not right to do wrong that good may follow. The Reviewer's personal opinions upon slavery itself-and in those opinions we think that the vast majority of his coreligionists will coincide-are fully set forth in the following extract:-

TO TO SOLVE OF THE TABLE TO THE ALEXANDER TO THE TERMINATION OF THE TRANSPORMENT OF T

"Slavery we cannot advocate, for we can see no affinity between slavery and Democracy. We shall undoubtedly speak out unquestioned and unobstructed, in favor of universal freedom to universal man You must not think that we advocate slavery on principle, that we love the institution. There is not Democrat north of Mason's and Dixon's line that does not loathe it, and believe it a crime against humanity. We refrain from meddling with it, simply because it is a matter which concerns States of which we are not citizens, because we can reach it by no constitutional action, and because we believe liberty is more interested in preserving the Constitution, in maintaining State Rights, than in attempting the doubtful good of emancipating the slave without making any provision for him after his fetters are knocked off"—p. 249.

Of course the Reviewer does not mean to imply that the mere act of holding a slave is a sinfor this is one of the dogmas of the Abolitionists against which he protests; but the above extract will suffice to show that, as a body, Catholics are far from approving of slavery, and would be heartily glad to get rid of it, if its abolition could be effected by peaceable and legitimate means.

Upon the question of the extension of the particular institution" to these Territories where it does not exist. the Reviewer takes the view that to us seems most in accordance with the fundamental principles of the American Union or Federation. These Territories, until erected into States are under the dominion of the Federal Government, which cannot introduce, or legalise slavery in a Territory. But slavery can exist only in virtue of a positive law, for it is a state or condition unknown to and abhorred by, both the Natural and Common Law. Therefore as slavery cannot by Congress be legislated into a Territory, and as it cannot exist therein by virtue either of the Natural or Common Law, it cannot be a legal institution in any Territory, whilst merely a Territory.

Neither can Congress prescribe the terms on which the said Territory, when erected into a State, shall be admitted into the Union. "It has no right to say the State must come with or without slaves"-for this would be to interfere with the independence, or autonomy of the State. The Federal government might indeed refuse admittance to a new Slave State as a member of the Union; but the consequence would be that it would still remain a free and independent State outside of the Union, with all the rights and capacities of any other foreign and independent State. Thus then, the Reviewer concludes that Congress, as representing the Federal Government, has no power to legalise Slavery in a Territory, or to prohibit it in the New State to be formed out of that Territory, and which has the right to demand admission into the Union, if it has adopted a republican form of government.

The Reviewer notices also at some length, and dissents from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case—to the effect that persons with a taint of negro blood in their veins cannot be citizens of the United States; although they may be citizens of, and enjoy all political rights in, many of the particular States whereof the Union is made up. From that decision the Reviewer, whose opinion is of great weight, dissents; regretting it as likely to add fuel to the flames wherein the Abolitionists seek to envelop the country, and as causing him almost to fear for the permanence of the Union.

Upon such an intricate question, it would be presumptuous for a stranger to American Law to hazard an opinion; there can be no doubt however that on this Continent the "Slavery Question" is the most important social question of the day; and one in which from our geographical and political position we in Canada are deeply interested. To all who would desire to obtain a clear understanding of that great question in all its bearings, and how it is treated by the Catholic press, we would recommend an attentive perusal of the article on the "Slavery Question"in the April number of Brownson's Re-

THE MONTREAL WITNESS AND NORMAL Schools.—A Bill having been introduced into Parliament during the present Session, with the object of " Preventing Crucky to Animals," we are reminded that, for the future, we must be very careful and gentle in our treatment of the editor of the Montreal Witness. At the same time we trust, that without rendering ourselves liable to the penalties provided in the measure above alluded to, we may when necessary, be permitted to inflict a moderate chastisement upon our evangelical cotemporary. Not that we would assert the costermonger's privilege of walloping the Federal or American Government; which our donkey ad libitum. We contend only for has no legitimate control over the domestic, or a moderate application of the lash to the long in Toronto—and that "thus the expense of supporting

eared inmates of the conventicle, when they become restive, or unusually troublesome.

For these reasons, even whilst occasionally administering a little wholesome correction to the Montreal Witness, we will handle the poor creature gently—and as honest Isaac recommends the angler when impaling a frog up on his hook as if we loved him. Perhaps, after all, he is more dull than vicious, and more deserving of our pity or our mirth, than of our anger; and with all his faults, in spite of his cacophonous brayings, and his uncouth kickings and plungings, he is but a very harmless sort of creature, and very easily subdued. even in his most excited moods. We cannot find it in our heart therefore to be very severe with

And so-when the poor creature becomes furious at the sight of a Catholic Normal school in Lower Canada, or flies into a rage with the Christian Brothers, and with the Bishop of Bytown, for expressing a wish that-" since Government has established a Normal school in Lower Canada for the special use of Protestants, and of those speaking the English language, it will also feel the necessity of showing itself equally just towards the French Canadians and Catholics residing in the Upper Province," by the establishment of a Normal school for the use of the Catholic minority-we feel more inclined to laugh at its folly, and stupidity, than to flog it for its malice. Indeed, in sober earnest, we think that the Montreal Witness does us far more good than harm by its public exhibition of the dishonesty and inconsistency of our opponents. All respectable Protestants must indeed feel asbamed of such a champion as the Montreal Witness: and every intelligent Non-Catholic must repudiate the logic wherewith it attempts to defend its. position. We will give a specimen of our cotemporary's dishonesty and stupidity, whilst at tempting to refute the Bishop of Bytown's plea for a Normal school for the special use of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada.

This plea His Lordship bases upon the fact. that Government has, out of respect for the religious scruples and conscientious objections of the Non-Catholic minority of Lower Canada against Catholic schools and Catholic education, established a Normal school in Lower Canada for their special uses Therefore, argues the Bishop, out of respect for the religious scruples. and conscientious objections of the Catholic minority of the Upper Province against Non-Catholic schools and Non-Catholic education, should the Canadian Government accord to the Catholic minority of one section of the Province, that which it has fully accorded to the Non-Catholic minority in the other. This argument, which is unanswerable, and in which no honest or intelligent man can detect a flaw, is met by our cotemporarary with the following string of false statements, and absurd deductions therefrom.

The Protestant, or Non-Catholic minority of Lower Canada are-argues the Montreal Witness-entitled to the special use of Protestant Normal schools, and Protestant Denominational schools generally-because there are " no other allowed by the Catholic mujority"—while in Upper Canada the schools are "open to all." To this it suffices to reply that the schools of the Catholic majority of Lower Canada are as much " open to all," and therefore to the Protestant minority, as are the schools approved of, and allowed by, the Protestant majority of the Upper Province. The Protestant in Lower Canada is as much at liberty to send his children to the schools of the Catholic majority, as is the Catholic of the Upper Province to send his children to the schools allowed by the Protestant majority; and if in one section of the Province the Protestant, or in the other, the Catholic, declines to avail himself of this right, it is for the same identical reason; because he has conscientious objections to the education given in the schools of the majority, and because he fears that the faith of his children will be therein tampered with. Whether in either case these objections are reasonable, and these fears well founded, are matters altogether beyond the cognisance of the State; because the State has no authority in the domain of conscience, and is therefore incompetent to decide upon the reasonableness or unreasonableness of conscientious objections and religious scruples. Having simply ascertained the fact of the existence of these objections and scruples, the State is bound to respect them equally, whether they be the scruples of Non-Catholics against Catholic schools, or the conscientious objections of Catholics against Non-Catholic schools; but in neither case is it competent to test their validity.

Again, argues our honest cotemporary-although it is very right and proper that the English speaking Protestants of Lower Canada should have a Protestant and English Normal school at Montreal for the training of their teachers, as well as another at Toronto-yet it would be preposterous to grant to the French speaking Catholics of Upper Canada an analogous privilege, by establishing a Catholic Normal school at Toronto as well as at Montreal-"inasmuch," says the Wilness, as "Romish and French Canadian pupils, could, without any difficulty, be sent for tuition to the Jacques Cartier school in Montreal, and the expense of supporting a Romish Corporation in Upper Canada, under the plea of a Romish Normal school, be saved to the public chest."

To this admirable logic we would reply by pointing out to the Witness, that it is exactly as far from Montreal to Toronto, as it is from Toronto to Montreal; and that if there would be no hardship in compelling French Catholics to come from Upper Canada to the Montreal Catholic Normal School, so there would be as little hardship or injustice inflicted upon English Protestants in Lower Canada, if they were in like manuer compelled to send their teachers for tuition to the Protestant Normal School

a Protestant corporation in Lower Canada, under the plea of an English Normal School would be saved to the public chest." There is something almost sublime in the cool impertinence of the Witness; and in its quiet assumption of superiority over French" Canadian Romanists, embodied in the above admirable specimen of Protestant logic, when the transfer

Our cotemporary is also very anxious to know what can be the object of continuing here the institution of the "Christian Brothers;" and cagerly asks why steps are not taken to dissolve their establishments-seeing that there are now two Normal Schools-one at Quebec and another at Montrealunder Catholic control? Not recognising in the Witness any right to ask such question; or indeedseeing that the establishments of the "Christian Brothers" are entirely supported by Catholic fundsany right to trouble himself about them, we do not feel ourselves bound to gratify his impertinent curiosity by giving him any information, further then this-That, as the "Christian Brothers" were established in Canada by the sole authority of the Church. and without leave having been asked from any quarter-so they will be continued and maintained so long as, in her wisdom, the Church thinks proper, and profitable for the interests of religion and morality in Canada; and this in spite of the bellowings of the Montreal Witness, and the brayings of his evangelical brethren. With this answer our cotemporary must be content.

QUEBEC ELECTION .- This keenly contested election for the honor of representing Canada's ancient Capital in the Provincial Legislature terminated on Monday afternoon; the result being a decided victory in favor of Mr. Stuart, the professed friend of "Freedom of Education" for Catholics as well as for Protestants. We sincerely trust, and have no doubt, that Mr. Stuart will redeem in Parliament the solemn pledges given by him on the hustings, by sunporting, both with his votes and speeches, such measures as may be brought forward to secure to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada the full enjoyment of the rights which his Protestant friends possess in the Lower Province where they are in the minority. Mr. Stuart's majority over Mr. Plamondon, the Rouge candidate, was 248. Three thousand six hundred electors polled.

We regret to see that the election was not allowed to pass over without riots and bloodshed. According to the Morning Chronicle, the Rouges friends of M. Plamondon, the unsuccessful candidate, were the first to have resource to violence; which at one time, on Saturday last, was so serious as to call for the interposition of the military. We copy from our Quebec cotemporary the following details:-

"There was much animation exhibited during the day, and very great excitement in St. Rochs in the afternoon, when gangs of rowdies were allowed to rule at the booth in St. Joseph Street, and keep opposition voters from the polls. Complaints are made against the Deputy Returning officer acting at this place, and it is alleged that he has been notoriously a partizan of Mr. Plamondon from the commencement of the contest. Be this as it may, during the afternoon, the mob surrounding the poll gave unequivocal intimation of their desire to carry things with a high hand, and a Mr. Hands was knocked down immediately after he had given his vote in favor of Mr. Stuart. A party of the Police, under Mr. Russell was on duty in the neighborhood, throughout the day, but was not called upon to act until just after the close of the poll, when the Chief was informed that the mob had surrounded and intended to assault Mr. Stuart in King St. The Police, numbering seventeen men proceeded to the spot; here they encountered the populace, and a hand to hand fight took place. On seeing the overwhelming force which attacked him (about 1,000 persons,) Mr. Russell ordered his handful of men to adopt offensive and defensive action, and they used their truncheons right and left, and drove off their assailants. The mob, however, now better armed with sticks, returned to the attack and did not desist until Mr. Russell, Constables Welsh, Courtney and others were disabled, and the remainder of the Police compelled to flee in all directions. Constable Welsh was found lying in the street all in a gore of blood, and bleeding profusely from the mouth, nose, and some wounds on his head, and was removed into a house in the vicinity. It appears that he is so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Russell fought at the head of his men, and received several blows in the head and body. He is in a pitiable plight, and his injuries will deprive the city of his services for some time. The other men are not so seriously wounded. They all behaved with great forbearance and intrepidity. Mr. Stuart took refuge in a shop in the neighborhood, which was closely invested for an hour; every window was broken in the house where the Chief of Police was, and the excitement of the mob rose so tremendously that it was deemed expe-dient to send for the military. In carrying out this purpose there was delay, and it was not until about half past six o'clock that, upon the requisition of the Mayor, a detachment of the 16th Regiment was ordered to St. Rochs. The presence of the military was then unnecessary, for the mob had nearly fled from the street, Mr. Stuart had returned to the Up-per Town, and, by the time the troops accompanied by the Mayor and Inspector of Police arrived, the thoroughfares were pretty well cleared. Three more of the Police who had been badly treated and driven into a house by the crowd were brought away by the military.

This victory obtained by the friends of "Freedom of Education" in Lower Canada will be a great blow to Mr. George Brown of the Globe, and the tyrant majority of Upper Canada generally; by whom the result of the Quebec election has been awaited with much anxiety. The Globe especially had pronounced itself strongly in favor of M. Plamondon, as a gentleman entitled to the support of all the sound Protestants of Quebec. To our surprise the Quebec Colonist also took the part of M. Plamondon, upon the ground that, by voting for him, they voted for Mr. Alleyn, their fellow-countryman; who is indebted to the Irish Catholic vote of Quebec for his seat in Parliament. It is indeed strange to see the Globe and the Quebec Colonist, supporting the same candidate; and we confess that we cannot understand how, if M. Plamondon was, as

Protestants, the same gentleman could have had any strong claims upon the votes of the Irish Catholic electors of the good city of Quebec. We know well what the Globe means by sound or true Protestants-that is men who are determined to uphold, "Protestant Ascendancy" in the Upper Province, by compelling Catholic parents to pay for schools to which they are as strongly and as conscientiously opposed, as are the Protestant minority of Lower Canada to the Church and school system, which find favor in the eyes of the Catholic majority; but how Irish Catholics can have any interest in forwarding the designs of these men for the enslavement and degradation of the Catholics of the Upper Province, is more than we can understand. It seems to us therefore that, either the Globe, or the Quebec Colonist, has been egregiously mistaken as to the principles of the man whom they both supported.

There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Stuart owes his victory to his promise to support the cause of "Freedom of Education," ver. "State-Schoolism;" and it is equally certain that, if the Catholic electors of Lower Canada make as good use of their political privileges as has been made by the electors of Quebec, at the next general election we shall be able to secure a majority in the Legislature in favor of a "Denominational" system of schools; the benefits of which will be shared alike by Catholics and Protestants. But to effect this the "School Question" must be made everywhere-as it has been made in Quebec-a test question; and from every candidate who presents himself before a Lower Canadian constituency, must a pledge be exacted, such as was given by Mr. Stuart and refused by Mr. Noad. Nor in this will there be any, the slightest interference on the part of Lower Canada with the rights of their fellowcitizens of the Upper Province. The Montreal Witness indeed says-that "it will be a somewhat novel feature in Canadian politics to see a Lower Canadian member elected on a purely Upper Canadian question;" and "will go far to remove the plea so often set forth that Upper Canada Protestant members ought not to legislate in Lower Canadian politico-religious questions."-But our cotemporary forgets that the question is not purely an Upper Canada question; and that, if in Lower Canada the Protestant minority were by law compelled to pay tithes to a Romish priest, or for the support of a " Common Church" system to which they were opposed-which would be a hardship precisely parallel to that under which the Catholics of Upper Canada labor in being taxed for the support of a school system of which they cannot conscientiously avail themselves-the "Upper Canada Protestant members" would very quickly and effectively come to the aid of their Lower Canada brethren; and would not hesitate to interfere in such a " politico-religious question" even though it were pretended that it was purely a "Lower Canada question."

A case destined to have an important influence on the contending parties within the pale of the Anglican Establishment, has just been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The chapels of St. Paul, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, have long been noted because of the Romanising tendencies of their respective clergymen. Altars, crosses, and candlesticks-"credence tables," and many coloured ornamented altar-cloths-at last aroused the indignation of the more evangelical portion of their congregations; and actions were instituted in order to procure the removal of the offensive articles Judgment having been given in favor of the Anti-Romanising party, the case was brought by appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and a final sentence was pronounced on the 21st ult., in the presence, and with the approbation, of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. We may therefore safely assume that, in this case, the Church of England accepts the doctrines asserted in the decision arrived at by the above mentioned tribunal.

The most important question upon which this body was called upon to adjudicate, was, whether 'altars" as distinguished from ordinary tables, were a legitimate portion of the furniture of a Protestant place of worship? This question, which of course involved the questions-whether the Church of England recognised, sacrifice as forming any portion of its worship, and the priestly character of its ministers, has been finally decided in the negative. The stone altarthe abomination which the Rev. Mr. Liddell, the incumbent of St. Barnabas set up, thereby causing the people of Pimlico to sin-has been ordered to be removed; and the highest authority known to the Church of England has solemnly declared, that the Protestant establishment has no need of altars, and has therefore neither priest nor sacrifice. Crosses, however, provided they be but used as architectural ornaments, and be not treated with more respect than sound Protestants are accustomed to display towards the British Lion" or the Queen's Arms-" vich" as our old friend Sam Weller profoundly remarked, " vas vell known to be a collection of fabulous animals"-are to be allowed to remain, as are also the "credence tables;" but lace, and embroidered linen, are prohibited for the future as coverings for a Protestant communion table.

Trifling and frivolous as these squabbles may appear to the Catholic, there is yet, if attentive- with a subject of especial interest to every resident

question about alters, ver communion fables, in ... The Confront Works of Greath Griffin." To volves the whole Eucharistic controversy; and the decision of the Privy Council has therefore, in so far as it has declared that in the Church of England there is no altar, given a complete triumphto the evangelical or Low Church party. On the other hand, the great majority of High Churchmen, or Tractarians, are consoled by the reflection that they may with safety so far play at Popery, as to place crosses in their meeting houses, and retain candlesticks upon their communion tables. In these things they will still continue to find " signs of life."

But on the higher minded and more serious amongst them-and that amongst the Tractarians there are many earnest, serious men must be admitted—this decision will have a very different effect. These have long buoyed themselves up with the belief that their sect was really a portion of the One Catholic Church; their studies have fully convinced them, that always and everywhere, has 'sacrifice" formed the one great act of worship of that Church; and consequently they now find themselves compelled-either to reject the decision of their own "Branch." as they call it. of the Catholic Church, or else to un-church themselves altogether. The dilemma to which these men have been reduced by the decision of the Privy Council, sanctioned as it has been by their Primate, and one of the most eminent of their Prelates, is indeed most painful; and would excite our pity, were it possible to subdue the tendency to laughter which the ludicrous inconsistencies of Anglicanism invariably provoke.

We may however hope, that, as happened after the "Gorham Case" when the Anglican Establishment formally repudiated the doctrine of "one baptism for the remission of sins," this second formal disclaimer of the Eucharistic sacrifice, will have the effect of greatly increasing the number of conversions to the Catholic Church from amongst the most zealous and high minded members of the "High Church" party. "Playing at Popery," they must now see will not be tolerated in the Establishment; they can no longer delude themselves with the theory that that Establishment has any connection, however slight or remote, with the Church of those Fathers whose memories they venerate, and whose writings they quote with respect. Christian antiquity, and the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council of the XIX. century are diametrically and irreconcileably opposed to one another: and the Anglican High Churchman must make his choice betwixt them. That God in His mercy may guide him aright in that choice, should be the constant and earnest prayer of all who have the happiness of being members of that Church which is founded, not on Acts of Parliament, but on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone.—Eph. ii., 20.

CONCERT OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL .- We would remind our friends of the Concert which will be given on the evening of Monday next, at the Mechanics' Institute in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. No efforts have been spared by the promoters of this charitable project; and we trust that a numerous audience will crown their efforts with success.

PRESENTATION .- On Saturday last a deputation from the Congregation of St. Patrick's Church of this city waited upon the Reverend Mr. Connolly, their esteemed and much beloved pastor-for the purpose of presenting him with a most handsomely bound, and elegantly engraved Missal, imported from Paris by Mr. J. B. Rolland; and also with a suitable stand for the same, manufactured by M. T. Papineau. Upon the same day the Irish pupils of the Congregational Nunnery presented the reverend gentleman with a beautifully worked Alb, as a mark of their love and respect for one whose paternal admonitions will never be forgotten by those who have had the happiness of listening to them.

ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION.—The monies collected from the congregation of St. Patrick's Church of this city for charitable purposes, on St. Patrick's Day and Easter Sunday, amounted to £80, and £76, respectively, thus showing a gross amount of £156 contributed by our Irish Catholic friends, in less than one month. This speaks highly for the zealous charity of the St. Patrick's congregation.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of £1 10s. from the gentlemen of the Special Jury, in the case of Jones & Co. vs. L. Renaud & Frere. And £5 15s. 10d. from the men of the Hose Company by the hands of Lieutenant Farrel.

SERMON DELIVERED AT ST. PATRICE'S CHURCH, MON-TREAL, ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY. BY THE REV. MR. O'-Brien .- This eloquent discourse has been published in pamphlet form; and may be had at Mr. Sadliers' Book Store, Notre Dame Street, and at Mr. Flynn's Registry Office, Bleury Street.

DICTIONNAIRE HISTORIQUE DES HOMMES ILLUSTRES DU CANADA, ET DE L'AMERIQUE." By M. Bibaud, Jun., President of L'Institut Polytechnique, Professor of Law at St. Mary's College, Montreal, &c.

We have to thank M. Bibaud very sincerely for the first number of this very useful and entertaining work; which when completed will form a "Biographical Dictionary" of all the great men-illustrious by their talents or virtues-connected with the history, not of Canada alone, but of America. Such a work is worthy of every encouragement, and could not have fallen into better hands than those of M. Bibaud, who gracefully acknowledges the important services in the same cause, of M. Le Commandeur Viger, than whom no man in Canada is better acquainted with the history and antiquities of his native

SUPPLEMENT AUX TRAVAUX SUR L'HISTOIRE DU CA-NADA"-4eme et 5eme Livraisons.

We have here the fourth and fifth numbers of the work published by M.M. Biband and Richer on the History of Canada. We can strongly recommend it to all who desire to make themselves acquainted the Globe says, entitled to the support of all sound ly considered, much meaning in them. The of Canada, whether of French or British origin.

be completed in about 30 weekly numbers, at 25 cents each. D. & J. Sadleir & Co., New York and Montreal.

As a popular writer the late Gerald Griffin enjoyed such a high reputation, that we feel assured that this cheap and elegant edition of his works will meet with a ready sale. The present number contains part of the interesting story of the "Collegians-A tale of Garryowen."

LAVAL UNIVERSITY .- The Courrier du Canada gives most cheering tidings of the progress making by this noble institution; which, though but entering upon the fourth year of its existence, deservedly takes the highest rank amongst the educational establishments of North America.

REMITMANCES RECEIVED.

Haldimand, T. McManus, 15s; Restigouche, C.E. Rev. Mr. Dumontier, 10s; Rawdon, T. Price, 10s; Johnson's Corners, S. Brown, 5s 3d; Tingwick, J. R. Murphy, £1 5s; Alexandria, G. McPherson, 12s 6d; Longueuil, J. McShane, £1; Seymour West, P. Hogan, £1 58; Thorah, W. McRae, 10s; Alexandria, R. McDouell, £1 5s; Portage du Fort, M. J. McClane, 10s; Russelltown Flatts, J. McGoldrick, 6s 3d; St. Gregorie, J. Harper, £1 58.

Per P. Doyle, Gore of Toronto-Rev. W. O'Reilly, Per Rev. J. Quinn, Rawdon-L. Daly, 10s; J.

Daly, 10s; J. Carroll, 5s; H. Cassidy, 5s; T. Lane, Per P. Fitzgerald, Ottawa City-C. Sparrow, £1

58; B. Gilligan, 12s 6d; R. C. Bennet, 6s 3d; J. Leamy, 6s 3d; General Hospital, 11s 9d; Right Rev.

Leamy, 6s 3d; General Hospital, 11s 9d; Right Rev. Bishop, 12s 6d; Mr. Moore, 6s 3d; D. O'Connor, 6s 3d; J. Devlin, 11s 3d; J. Heany, 6s 3d.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. Burrough, 15s; G. Smith, 15s; J. Beaky, 7s 6d; L. Moore, 10s; Rev. Mr. Casault, £l 10s; Rev. Mr. Forgues, 15s; Rev. Mr. Bailliarge, 15s; The Seminary, 15s; Rev. Mr. Horse, 15s; Rev. Mr. Horse, 15s; Rev. Mr. Horse, 15s; Rev. Mr. Mc-Horan, 15s; Rev. Mr. Farland, 15s; Rev. Mr. Mc-Gauren, 15s; Rev. Mr. Bonneau, £1 10s; Rev. Mr. Colfer, 15s; T. O'Brien, 15s; J. Lynch, 15s; M. O'Brien, 15s; Rev. Mr. LeMoine, 12s 6d; St. Sylvester, T. O'Sullivan, 6s 3d; C. O'Regan, 12s 6d; Faussmbault, J. Caughlin, Jr., 68 3d

Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville-John Fitzsimmons,

The Upper Canada "School Question" is discussed by the correspondents of the Quebec Protestant press. A writer in the Morning Chronicle, over the signature " Elector." having had the impudence to assert in the subjoined paragraph that the Catholics of Upper Canada, are already as well off as are the Protestants of the Lower Province, has been cleverly taken to task by another correspondent of the same journal who signs himself " Cutholic Elector." The first. or Protestant " Elector" boasted that :-

"The Journal de Quebec and a Roman Catholic paper in Toronto, in encouraging the Ministry not to concede all that Bishop Charbonnell asked, proved satisfactorilly that with respect to the separate school, Roman Catholics in Upper Canada, as the law now stands, are better off than Protestants in Lower Ca-

Whereupon a " Catholic Elector" replied as follows. We insert his letter as a pledge to our friends in Upper Canada, that the Catholics of Quebec interest themselves warmly in behalf of their brethren of the other section of the Province :-

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "An Elector," has not fairly stated the merits of the Separate School ques-Neither the Journal de Quebec, nor the Roman Catholic paper in Toronto, has proved anything satisfactorily on this question, nor do they express the views of the Catholic body. On the contrary, the Catholics of this Province have ceased to regard these journals as the organs of any one, except the shifting interests of the Immaculate Joseph, and a government land agent in Toronto. I beg to assure your correspondent that he is not one whit more satisfactory, on this subject, than the journals already referred to; and that he has presumed too far, in asserting that men are ignorant of the merits of this question-that is, if he includes Catholics in his sweeping statement.

Sir, I shall proceed on the assumption that "An Elector" is not an electioneering agent, that he has given us his honest opinions on this subject, and that he has not knowingly suppressed anything of serious importance in the Catholic view of this question.
Catholics hold, that education, wealth, and the

most unbounded influence—even a salary and seat in the Cabinet—avail a man nothing if they cause the loss of his immortal soul in the future state. Catholics hold, that they are guardians, under God and his Church, of their children during the term of minority, and that God will exact a strict reckoning at their hands, on this point at the final judgment.

Catholics hold that the Common School system of education is in itself a snare, and would positively entail eternal damnation upon their children; consequently, Catholics feel bound in conscience to oppose the Common School system, as they would oppose the introduction of poison into their families as an article of diet."

Catholics claim the right to reject the Common School education for their children, no matter in what part of the Province; and they claim this right in the name of that liberty of conscience which Protestants profess to respect so much. On the other hand Catholics concede to Protestants the right to educate their children according to any system which Protestants may think best. Can anything be fairer than this? And yet, what are the facts?— While in Lower Canada, where the Catholics prevail, Protestants are not coerced to support Catholic Schools, in Upper Canada where the Protestants are in the majority, Catholics are compelled by an iniquitous law, to contribute to the support of Schools, which they conscientiously regard as hotbeds of infidelity, and anti-Catholic principles.

To assert that Bishops M'Donnell and Power were satisfied with the old school system, in U. C. is equal to asserting that they were satisfied with the penal laws, because forced to submit to such laws till humanity prompted legislators to repeal them. To argue that Separate Schools should not be in U. C. because they never have been established there, is equal to telling a person born in poverty, that he must not improve his condition, because he never was affluent. But the grand argument is that Catholics in L. C. have no business to interfere in this question: as if liberty of conscience was to mean one thing at Quebec and another thing at Hamilton. At Montreal, perfect toleration for the minority: but at Toronto, the minority obliged nolens volens to follow Rev. Mr. Ryerson to Jericho, or anywhere else he may take it into his noddle to lend them. But Sir, this question is not a sectional one. It affects every man in the Province; and notwithstanding the sophistries of a few bad Catholic politicians, who seek to stifle the twitchings of conscience with Government salaries and subsidies, the candidate who frankly and unequivocally pledged himself, on the hustings, on last Saturday, in favor of Separate Schools,—the man, who on a former occasion gave his constituents proof of his independence, and sincerity in his promises,— George Okill Stuart—that man, at the poll, will receive the suffrages of every independent

CATHOLIC ELECTOR. Quebec, April 8th 1857.

"ROMANISM" AT QUEBEC .- A writer in the Quebec Gazette is intensely disgusted, and seriously alarmed, by a rumor that is affoat—to the effect that it is in contemplation to "intone the service" of the Church of England on the approaching festival of St. George's Day at Quebeo. This practice the writer stigmatises as an "essential characteristic of ultra-Pusevism" and an "absurd mimicry of the ritual of Rome." Our cotemporary should however take notice that a religious observation of a "Saint's-Day" at all by Protestants, is even a more grievous falling away from the reformed faith than "intoning the service" or "singing of anthems." To be consistent, the Quebec Gazette should condemn all religious celebration of St. George's Day as superstitious and savoring of Romanism

The Regular Monthly Meeting of St. Patrick's Association of Prescot was held on Tuesday, the 7th instant, when the following newly elected Officers were duly installed :-

Daniel Conway, Esq.,... President.

Mr. James M'Donnell, ... Vice President.

"Edward Creighton ... Corresponding Secretary.
"Francis Oulhane ... Recording Do. ', Farrel Foony Treasurer.

Committee of Management-Messrs. Thos. Whealan. John Murphy, Stephen Kavanagh, Patrick Halpin, William Tobin, Daniel M'Donnell, and Philip Murphy. FRANCIS CULHAND, Roc. Sec.

On Friday morning, as a boy was playing just above the Brick-yards, in Colborne Avenue, he discovered the body of man lying on the side of the bill. He gave an alarm, and immediately Messrs. Adams and Burnett, with several men hastened to the place and found the body much decomposed and badly esten by dogs. Coroner Jones was notified, and an inquest held this afternoon, and a verdict returned of "Death from Exposure." The strange part of this The strange part of this affair is that, on the 24th of November, 1856, the decoased Pierre Alfred Berreau, left his house, Visitation Street, Quebec Suburbs, in a state of delirium, and although strict search was made by his friends and relatives no trace was discovered until to-day .-Thus the body was lying with a few yards of a brick-kiln, from which hundreds of loads have been carted since last fall, and within a few feet of where men have been working all winter without its being seen until to-day .- Montreal Herald of Monday .

BIRTH IN THE CARS.—On Thursday night, 9th inst., as the through freight and emigrant train on the Great Western Railway was proceeding on its westward jonraey, a female passenger was delivered of a son and heir. It was decided before the train reached its destination to name the young one "Conduct-

NAVIGATION AT TORONTO .- The Colonist of Monday says that nearly all the ice in the harbor is now broken up, and vessels can now make their way to any One vessel is about leaving with 12,000 bushels of wheat for Ogdensburgh.

The St. Mary's Argus thinks that that village ought to urge its claims to be made the Seat of Government, as in the general scramble which must take place for the honor in England St. Mary's might have as good a chance as more pretentious places. The people of Galt are also putting in their claims for the Seat of Government. With so many claimants Mr. Labouchere will find it rather a difficult matter to decide which shall be the happy place.

END OF A DISCHARGED PRISONER.-We have just heen informed that the man Samuel Hagarty, who was tried lately at Brockville for the poisoning of his wife, Catherine Hagarty, by means of strychnine, was one of the "unknown" men killed at the Desjardins Canal catastrophe. He was discharged from custody through a want of positive proof; and until recently was engaged as a teamster in this vicinity. He did not long enjoy the liberty our laws allowed him .-

The community was shocked to learn that on Friday morning last, Mr. John McFarland jr., farmer, of the Queenstown Road, committed suicide by hanging himself in a fit of insanity. Deceased had for some years been laboring under a monomania of impending poverty and ruin, although he was really in good circumstances. This insane idea took such possession of his mind that it resulted in the melancholy catastrophe above named. He leaves behind him a large and afflicted family. A Coroner's inquest returned a verdict in accordance with the case.—Nia-

REMITTANCES.—Persons making remittances to the United States should be careful not to register their letters, or to place any mark upon them their contents can be known. A letter so marked rarely reaches its destination. The registration or marking "money letter" upon it points it out at once for plunder. Money is frequently sent in this manner to American ports by persons in Canada to friends arriving to assist them here, and much disappointment and suffering is occasioned by its loss. The only safe course is to obtain drafts which may be had of Mr. H. Chapman, and of others in this city. When James the First came to England he brought with him a favourite cow, which shortly after, disliking English ways, returned to Edinburgh alone. When her performance was told the King, he said that there was one part of it he could not understand, and that was how she got safely through the Debateable Land, a section of country on both sides the border, where the subjects of the two nations plundered at will .-The Debateable Land now-a-days is the United States Post Office, and a money letter which has got through it safely, is a curiosity for a museum.—Montreal Commercial Advertiser.

Birth.

At Yorkville, Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of Moore Alexander Higgins, Esq., Executive Council office, of a daughter.

Died. On Sunday, the 5th inst., at Prescott, C.W., Mr. David Hillyard, of the Co. Down, Ireland.—Requiescat in pace.

SALE,

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

"Honaris" ar Connec.—A writer in the Bucher Court is intensor discusted and seriously abound

PORFIGN INCRLIEGENCE thing to president the second of the confidence of the confident confidence of the c 10 Arrumor was current in Paris on the 26th ult. that the French Government intended to suspend the reduction of the army on account of complications which the suspensions of diplomatic relations; between Austria and Sardinia, may create in Italy. !! It was also reported that the Austrian officers on leaving Paris had received orders to

rejoin their respective regiments forthwith. It is currently reported in Paris that the Emperor is about to send commissioners into the departments to examine and report on the real situation of the country.

It is announced that the Emperor has just accomplished a great offering to the memory of Napoleon I. Count de Persigny has obtained from the English Government a concession of the house and grounds occupied by the First Emperor at St. Helena. They are to be rescued in 1833, 34,217, 494; which gives an augmentation, from mere farming purposes and are to be main- in 15 years, of about one-sixth; whilst, if we turn tained in a state worthy the residence of the to the official statistics of France of 1837, we find heroic founder of the Imperial dynasty.

The note despatched by the French government to its minister at Berlin is said to be in rather energetic terms, to the effect that if the King of Prussia did not make up his mind to do something the conference would go on without his representatives. The delay is producing a very unfavorable impression in Switzerland.

The Times Paris correspondent says that the answer of the King of Prussia to the last communication of the French government has been received. The terms are said to be pacific and somewhat to the point.

One hundred and twenty-five students were expelled from the Polytechnic on Wednesday, for mutiny. They beat an adjutant who had reported them to the commanding officer.

A French priest, the Abbe Belloc, who arrived at Lyons from Marseilles a few days ago, attracted immense attention as he walked through the streets by his frightfully mutilated condition, and the story connected with it. He was one of five missionaries sent to preach the Gospel to the savage tribes of Penang-Kiou, at the extremity of the Chinese territory, near the mouth of the Tchou-King river. His four colleagues were beheaded, and he himself, after having had his nose and ears and right hand cut off, was about to suffer the same fate, when he was rescued by some English sailors. The Abbe Belloc is now at Rennes, where he has relations.

The tribunal of the Scine has just decided a cause which, it is to be hoped, will not often call for the same judgment. A gentleman who occupies a high position, has obtained a separation from his wife, with the right to retain his daughter, under the following circumstances:-The child had the measles, and was pronounced by the medical men to be in a serious state.— The mother continued, however, to prepare for going to a ball. "You shall not go," said the father. "I will go, but I will only stay two hours; I have promised, and I cannot break my word without inconvenience." "Your child is dying." "I will only stay one hour." "If you go under these circumstances, you shall never more enter here." He kept his word. When the mother returned, she found the door closed against her. The tribunal has judged that a mother abandoning her child on its bed of suffering loses her rights.

The Paris correspondent of the Guardian (Protestant paper) writes as follows:-" There are at this moment no fewer than six French of the country and of the "panic" which exists .-Bishops either on their way to Rome or actually arrived there, for the purpose of 'giving an account of their administration' to the head of their Church. Most of these Prelates publish some account of their visit to the Eternal City, of their reception there, of their feelings on the occasion, either in the shape of a direct address to their clergy or flocks, or in that of private letters, which generally find their way into the religious journals. The tone of many of these addresses and epistles is very remarkable, and shows how strongly, how violently one might almost say, the current feeling in the French Church and Episcopacy has set in the direction indicated; how completely, to use the phrase in vogue on this subject, it has been retrempe, by the actual contact with the old Roman spirit."

The Paris correspondent of the Times has the following remarks on the independent tone of the Catholic pulpit in France :- "Father Ventura continues his denunciations of courtly vices in terms still more energetic than before. In his sermon of yesterday in the Chapel of the Tuilleries, and in the presence of the Emperor and the courtiers, his language was of the most unmistakeable kind, and he spoke almost as if he had received the confessions of his auditory, and was authorized to declare them from the pulpit. He addressed himself directly to the Emperor: he declared that, even if his life was moral and edifying, it was not sufficient if he did not stigmatize and drive from his presence all who might scandalize the public by their vices, their corruption, or their profligacy. He said the Emperor was in error if he thought his private acts were confined to the walls of his palace; they were not; he, and men like him, lived in a house of glass, and no secrets were safe from the prying eyes and the infidelity of courtiers. He told him that he was looked up to as a superior being, with powers for good or for evil superior to all others, and that consequently more was expected from him. He denounced those who might sell the favor or protection of the Court for gold, and who had grown rich in iniquity. In fact, the reverend father's language was so strong that persons by no means friendly to the Emperor thought he struck too hard in his flagellation of magnificent sinners."

ITALY.

ROME.—Those who take an interest in the industrial movement of things in the States of the Church, will be glad to know that projects for more extensive railway communication are beginning to assume a more tangible form. The "General Society," by whose shares the works are to be carried on, is already formed; and the various laws and statutes have appeared in the Roman official organ in extenso. The plan is to unite the Mediterranean and Adriatic

a Protestant corporation in Lower Canada, under the Professant Series British CHRONICIES and Parish PRINT To Protestant Corporation in Lower Canada, under the Professant Series CHRONICIES and Professant Corporation in Lower Canada, under the Professant Canada, under the Professan

to Bologus, and through Ferrara, will afterwards establish a communication with the railways of the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom, and through them with those tof Central & Europeta Tortravellers in Italy these lines will be a great advantage. But the commerce of the Pontifical States cannot fail to be very materially benefitted by them; for, in addition to the cities just named, the line will pass through, or very near to, some of the larger manufacturing provincial towns, such as Turin, Foligno, Spolito, and others, as well as through a large portion of the march of Ancona, which is so famous for its agricultural products. The port of Ancona also will very probably become of much greater general importance, as it will be very favorably situated on the high road for much of the Levant and Oriental commerce. A memoir has lately appeared from the Minister of Public works, on the population of the Pontifical States, from which the following statistical statements are taken, drawn up in comparison with that of certain other neighboring countries :- For instance, " in 1816, the population of the Pontifical States was 2,354,721; in 1853, 3,124,668; showing an increase of 770,497, or about 1 in 37 years. The civil population of Austria, in 1818, was 29,813,586; that in 1801: the population was 27,349,003; 1836, 33,540,910; which shows an increase of nearly one fifth in a period of 36 years." The population, therefore, of the Pontifical States has increased in a greater proportion than that of France, whilst it has not quite equalled the increase of that of Austria. With regard to the number of inhabitants in relation to the square surface, it appears that the Roman terri-tory has about 75.3.5 inhabitants for each square kilometre, whilst the Sardinian States have 80 1-4, and France had, in 1838, 62 !-5 for each square kilometre. The products of the soil are sufficient for the necessities of the population of the States of the Church, and in good years allow also of exportation. When you reflect that so large a proportion of the States is covered with mountains, and that such an immense tract of land as that of the Roman Campagna is comparatively speaking uninhabitable, on account of malaria and excessive heat at certain times of the year, the general well-being of the country, judged of by its population, stands out in a favorable point of view from the foregoing details.

-Correspondent of the Weekly Register.
The Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition has lately condemned to twelve years' imprisonment, a certain young woman living at Sezze, not far from Rome, who had for a long while succeeded in deceiving people of all classes, by pretended revelations, ecstacies, prophecies, and the like, into the belief that she was a Saint. The Holy Office, after a very mature examination of the whole affair. has discovered it to be a mere imposition, and has forbidden any one now to hold any opinion whatever of the sanctity of this woman. Such a case as this shows the benefit of an institution whose judicial character is mainly spiritual, since from its very nature it could not be decided by a merely temporal

court of law. NAPLES .- Reports are again circulated that a Muratist party is rapidly forming and consolidating, and fresh appeals are making to the army against the

The King of Naples, with the view of conciliating the Western Powers has, it is said, promised some large contracts to English and French capitalists.

We were furnished last week with another proof of the disinclination of the Neapolitans to anything like a rising. On the 4th instant, a decree, purporting to come from the Royal hand, was posted up in different parts of the city by the revolutionary sect. The decree promised the Constitution of 1848, and a complete amnesty within fifteen days. It remained on the walls for several hours, when the police observing it caused it to be torn down. Several hundred persons had collected round one of these false decrees, but evidently they either knew it to be false, or were sick and tired of hearing the same story drummed into their ears day after day. Yet here was an opportunity of making something like a demonstration, if that was what they wanted, but no sign of any kind was exhibited by them; after having known the substance of the decree, each man went his way in silence, and to all appearance with the greatest indifference. It is simply idle to talk in the way the English press does of the excited state

The Sardinian Government has ordered the immediate withdrawal of its Charge d'Affaires from Vienna, and I understand that Count Cavour has addressed a circular to the Sardinian diplomatic agents at foreign Courts, justifying this step, and casting all the blame and responsibility of the present rupture, and its possible consequences, on the Austrian Government. On the retirement of the Marquis Cantono from Vienna the business of the Sardinian Legation there will be committed to the French Embassy .- Corr. of Times.

At a time when so many in England are praising the acts of the Government of Sardinia, the following account is taken in substance from the Armonia, and will serve to show the injustice which is there being practised towards the Church. The Government agents introduced themselves by force into 112 religious houses, some of them on the mainland, and some in the Island of Sardinia. They were seized and now the 1,857 individuals, of both sexes, belonging to those on the mainland have not a centime which they can call their own. They are therefore obliged to buy their bread of the Government, or die of hunger. This has been done in face of the law, which declares all property "inviolable" without exception; and by those very people who have raised the loudest clamour against the Austrian sequestrations in Lombardy (which, by the way, are all at an end now, and where all political refugees are allowed to

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 24 .- As the Marquis of Cantono, the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires at this court, yesterday received orders from his Government to quit Vienna, the diplomatic rupture between Austria and Sardinia must be considered complete. Yesterday evening it was very generally related in this city that Count Paar had been insulted as he was leaving Turin; but the report was totally unfounded. The Ministerial Oesterreichische Correspondenz has not yet informed the public that the diplomatic relations be-tween the Austrian and Sardinian Governments have been broken off; but the Foreign-office will not fail soon to give some account of what has occurred.

In some quarters the suspension of diplomatic relations between Austria and Piedmont is looked upon as rather grave, not so much as regards immediate consequences, but on account of the complications to which it may give rise hereafter in Italy. It is rumonred, though I cannot say what grounds exist for the rumour, that it is in contemplation to suspend the reduction in the French army. The mode, however, of that reduction is such that the Emperor may again call the men back to the ranks without difficulty. Those who had returned to their homes on leave of absence, and whose period of service expires this year, were informed that they might remain at home; while those who have not obtained leave of absence, were told that they might obtain leave by applying for it, and that such leave should be extended from time to time. Again, it is stated that the Austrian officers on leave in Paris have received notice that they are to join their respective regiments forthwith. The coincidence of the notice with the rupture between Austria and Piedmont does not pass unobserved .- Corr. of Times.

RUSSIA. The spite of Russia against Austria shows itself very significantly. Sardinia, it is said, is just now

Turn To The mutual rudeness between the Courts of Turing and Vienna thad attracted motices before the recent withdrawal of the Ambassadors. This week the Russian organ, Le Nord, gives us the programme of new disputes in the same quarter. It says "In case of the death of the infant Duke of Parmi, the territory under the existing European treaty would have to be divided between Austria and Sardinia; and should the infant Duke of Modens, who has no issue, die withont children, the duchy would revert to Austria, unless it could be shown that the Salic law does not exist in Modena."

Possibly this may be some retaliation for the expression of the general feeling in the North of Europe about the possible claims of the Romanoff family to the Danish succession, and the conflicts between the German tendencies of Holstein and the Scandinavian aspirations of Schleswig. In past times, wars were in nine cases; out of ten wars of succession. The claims of some French or English or Spanish House to the petty inheritance of some small state, have a hundred times kindled a flame over half of Europe.
AUSTRALIA.

WILL THE GOLD DIGGINGS SOON BE EXHAUSTED? At a time when public attention is being directed to the discovery of new gold fields in New Zealand, Tasmania: (Van) Diemen's Land), and New South Wales, this question may be supposed, practically to be disposed of; nevertheless, it is a matter of so much importance to persons who may propose to emigrate to those countries, that we may afford a little time to its consideration. It is certain that the future prosperity of lands so rich in resources, is not dependent on the gold; but it is also certain that, were the yield of the precious metal to decline considerably, a large amount of temporary distress among the population would ensue." Let 'us, 'therefore, endeavor to ascertain the value of the different opinions and statements put forth on this matter.

Mr. Evan Hopkins, not perhaps the highest authority, but one who has had the advantage of a personal examination of the strata at the gold fields of California and Australia, affirms that the primitive rocks, and especially quartz, are the only portions of the earth's crust which contain gold. He states that when the gold was in course of formation, the quartz was the rock with which its particles mixed the most readily. Gold may be found in all the primitive rocks, and especially in crystallized sand and it is curious to observe, as is frequently the case, the gold clinging about the roots of large trees,

with which it has not been able to assimilate.

These are the views commonly entertained by the diggers, who are accustomed to call quartz mother of gold." In surface-digging a digger will usually prefer to take his "washing-stuff" from about the roots of a tree, experience having shown him that the gold often lies thicker in such places.

Another geologist is of opinion that the gold fields of Australia are inexhaustible, and that the discoveries are yet in their infancy; that there are vast fields which will remain to be worked by future generations, when machines have been invented suitable for extracting the gold from the different rocks. Sir Roderick Murchison, on the other hand, is of an entirely different opinion: according to information furnished him by the Governor-General of Australia, it is doubtful whether the yield of gold has increased although the number of the diggers has been conti nually augmenting.

The last argument is, in our opinion, of little value; it proves merely that the present diggins are diminishing their yield, and does not bear upon the question of the probable extent of auriferous strata throughout the country. Nevertheless, if we reason from analogy, we must come to the conclusion that the gold strata of California and Australia, though the richest ever known, have only a limited extent and that, in course of time, they will be exhausted and abandoned.

Then comes the question, how soon is this likely to take place? Sir Roderick Murchison says within twenty-five or thirty years; but such a calculation is useless unless it were possible beforehand to fix the limit of new discoveries. Ask the diggers themselves, and they will tell you that this is not possible.

At the same time the general points of resemblance between California and Australia on the one hand, and the old gold fields of Mexico and Peru, are undoubted. The richest deposits are found near the surface. When the Spaniards first landed in America, and found the palace of Montezuma and of other princes covered with gold, which the people had dug out of the soil with sticks, they said to themselves, "What riches we shall find when we sink into the bowels of the earth!" Well, what did they find? Why, in searching for this gold, they ruined themselves; the deeper they went the less

sign there was of the precious metal.

This gave rise to the saying that "whoever wants to make a fortune, let him dig for copper; he who merely requires a moderate income, let him search for silver; but he who wants to be ruined, need only set off hunting for gold." In our day we must take this golden rule with some exceptions. Those who have been ruined by the gold diggings are certainly not so numerous as those who have derived benefit, directly or indirectly, from the discoveries.

THE EXILE OF ERIN. (From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.)

It is but a few years back that an Irishman was a popular character in this country; his genial wit was met with smiles, his rich brogue was good humoredly mimicked, and his preposterous bulls, even, were welcomed with cordial but kindly laughter. Now it is the fashion to heap up malignant abuse, upon the natives of the Green Isle, and to show up his foibles not as the trivial errors incident to an impulsive reople, but as monstrous crimes against the liberties of the Republic and Social order. That any man of ordinary sense, from Maine to Texas, belives such imputations, is highly improbable, but it serves party ends to affect to believe them, and the result answers a purpose, which is to bring hatred and persecution on the heads of a body of men whom interested persons wish to proscribe.

One can scarcely enter a mixed company now-a days without hearing some expression of aversion towards the Irish, and yet, if you question the sentiment and call it to account, it certainly proves a baseless fabric-

"I do not like you, Mr. Fell, The reason why, I cannot tell, But this is what I know full well, I do not like you, Mr. Fell."

Perhaps there is a reason, if prejudice may be so called, but there is certainly nothing better. The spirit of religious persecution is at the bottom of the whole of it. An Irish renegade, who will truckle to, and fawn upon, the enemies of his name and nation, will receive their toleration and sympathy. He will be allowed to vote against the foreign party, as the majority of the citizens of that Republic are maliciously called by the proscriptives, and he may even be promised reward, before an election, though after it, he will probably hear another story, and dren's souls. This evil we would not undervalue, for find to his cost that it is ever thus, and those who

love the treachery will yet hate the traitor.

The honest, faithful, Irish Catholic, true to his adopted country, true to his people, and true to his God is the next object of animadversion. Why? Answer Exeter Hall—answer Palmerston. The English have a sort of reason for hating the Irish according to a Latin proverb which says I hate whom I have injured. But what has America against Ireland and the Irish? Is it that they the people, have accepted the invitation so often given them to come hither to better their fortunes, and that they have taken for literal truth the sonorous proclamation that the American engle invites the oppressed of all nations to take shelter under his outspread wings?

cities, or that they have recruited our armies and navies in war, and fought our battles and shed their blood upon every field; and upon every sea, in del fence of our liberties? In page 21 tall - almsteador'! Certainly in all this they have done us no wrong, and to all this they can point as the history of their

immigration and settlement among us. vid nonlivor? Is the Irishman so faulty in his personal character as to be an object of dislike? Behold him he is so cial, generous, witty, brave; grateful for favors con-ferred; remarkable for filial devotion. All this is true, deny it who may : true in the general, erroneous only in the exception. These are not the traits then to excite hostility, among a people of lofty, preten-sions—there must be some vice or error hidden somewhere what is it where is it leaded you good may

The political fanatic-no, not fanatic, for the very word supposes some honesty of prejudice-the political trickster cries out that the Irish are impertment politicians, claiming not only equal rights, but office also, with American citizens. Well, are they not American citizens by every pledge of law and honor that a State can give? Is it criminal in them to ask for what has been freely offered? As to offices, they have just held enough to give a handle to their maligners. Look among our legislative bodies, whether of the States individually, or in their federal assemblage, look at all high executive offices, look at the foreign missions, look at the commissions of the army and navy, and throughout the whole, how many Irishmen will you number? We find no fault as to the fact, but as to the hypocrisy which protends to make them recipients of what are but too truly termed the spoils of office.

In some of the humbler capacities, there was a time when Irish Catholics served the public-in such capacities, for instance, as city watchmen, for which service they received the tremendous income of some where about one dollar per diem or per nociem, for a night's service of vigilance, labor and exposurethis appears to be considered too much honor and trust for them, and they were driven off. What a blessing to the people! But a swarm of flies much much more hungry than they took their places, and all of our fellow-citizens, at least, have reason, to withhold any congratulations upon this score.

No, the offices held by the Irish are perfectly insignificant-something else must be brought against them. Turn the something else which way you may, it is nothing else at last but that they are Catholics. It comes down then, as we said, simply to religious persecution. This spirit has been transplanted here from England and is joyfully fostered by the well paid bigots of that country, just as abolitionism is .-What has England to gain by fostering religious proscription here? The same that she has by keeping up intestine discords every where in Europe.-She has made the Irish her enemies at home, and if they centre their affections here in perfect unity with our people, the danger is greater for her. Nothing would please her more than they should be proscribed and injured here. Having expatriated them she would wish to see them outlaws in their new home, to have every man's hand against them, and their's against all. Thus both parties would be weakened. But her hopes will never be realized. The end of proscription here will be what may now be discerned in its incipiency. The Irish in America will be ever faithful to the country of their adoption, and times of common danger will make them a unit, as they have ever desired to be, with the whole American people; but the future "Exiles of Erin," will seek other homes as they already do in South America and clsewhere, where their religion is respected and where their stout arms and bold hearts will build up new and powerful empires.

THE RECORD AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF IRELAND. (From the Weekly Register.)

The Irish correspondent of the Record complains of the increased communication of Irish Catholics with the Holy See. 'A "school or convent cannot now celebrate an anniversary without communicating the fact to 'The Holy Father'-the Popc.

Then, after the doleful record of the reception of a rescript from Rome, at "the College of Knockto-pher," he adds, truly enough, "These are in them-selves small matters, but they are indications of a trian troops, who were eager to take his life; to great movement."

He proceeds to deplore that Protestant marriages

"In 1850 there were 9,781 Protestant marriages. 9,339 9,487 1852 10,197 9,246 8,765 1853 -17 1854 1855

His comments are curious :--

"For the decrease we may account by the facts that Protestant enterprise prompts emigration, and that the avoidance of unthrifty marriages is more growingly the feature of our Protestant population than of the Roman Catholics. It may be well to note, however, that of these, scarcely more than one-half were married in the parish church, 3,843 having been married according to other Protestant rites. Sad is it to add that 2,260 men, and 3,674 women, were too illiterate to sign their names. What a call does such state of things make upon the friends of the Church Education Society to augment its funds and extend its influence!"

That is, he admits, first, that Protestantism loses more in proportion by emigration than the Church. An important concession, the truth of which is patent to all who know Ireland, while the very contrary is confidently and unblushingly asserted by the agents of proselytism in England. We wish he had liness; especially as the native pork and game are begun his comparison before the famine. We can good of their kind, and so plentiful as to make positively say, on undoubted authority, that we know of no district in any part of the country in which the proportion of Protestants to Catholics is not now much smaller than it was before those tragical events, which Mr. Dallas and his friends hailed as paving the way for the conversion of Ireland to Protestantism. The famine of course fell far more heavily upon the Catholics, who are the mass of the nation, than on the handful of well-to-do people who belong to Her Majesty's religion. But the difference thus made by death has been far more compensated by emigration. Of course, the actual number of Protestant emigrants has been and is small in comparison with the Catholic emigrants; and hence careless observers assume that the Catholic Church is losing ground; but the proportion of those who have emigrated, to those who stay behind, is far greater among Protestants than among Catholics; and the result is, that Ireland, though less populous, is a far more Catholic and less Protestant nation now than than it has ever been-at least, since Cromwell's time; and, as far as men can foresee, it will be far more Catholic ten years hence than it is now. As to Protestant proselytism, it has no doubt done irreparable mischief to a handful of unhappy victims whom it has tempted to sell for bread their own or their chilwho can estimate the worth of a single soul? But we must not exaggerate it.

Those who have thus perished were bad Catholics to begin with. While there is life there is hope, and we might therefore hope to see them become better; but they might perhaps have become worse instead of better, even if they had never received Mr. Dallas's money, clothes, or food as the payment for denying their faith. But set the evil at the highest, and still the proselytising movement has done far more good than harm. It has possibly destroyed souls by the unit, but it has been the cause of their salvation by the hundred. Any one who knows a parish where proselytism has been rife, and where it has been met with zeal and activity, knows well the truth of this. It is invidious to mention single examples, because Seas by a grand line, which, starting from Ancona, passes through Rome and goes thence to Civita and the Grand Duke alike took care to avoid passing vecchia, whilst another line, starting from Ancona through the Austrian dominions on their way to in times of peace, or that they have built up our lytism has been vigorously attempted, the result has ple of the United States.

been different; but we may wenture to name, as spel cimens of our meaning Carrigaboltin West Clare, or. again, Olifden, or, Oughterard in Galway. Whoever, has had, the happiness of knowing these parishes knows that the effect of the many thousands sterling spent in the vain endeavour to undermine the faith of the people; has been that you have on the one side a small handful of, miserable, degraded apostates, as-hamed of themselves, and of whom their family, friends and country are aslamed (except where as sometimes happens, all have returned to the Church) and on the other, you have hundreds who were formerly tepid Oatholics and are now fervent. Certainly, whoever has gained, the religious hopes of "moderate" politicians, whether Conservative or Liberal have been signally foiled. There is much less possibility now of uniting Catholics and Protostants in anything like indifferentism, whether on educa-tional or any other principles, than there was tea years ago. The Record's remark on education is amusing. The "Church Education Society" needs to exert itself because 5,934 Protestants have married who cannot write their names: No doubt, not for want of enormous educational endowments (quite out of all proportion to the Protestant population), but because the one object to which the efforts of Protestant education in Ireland have been directed is. not teaching Protestants, but proselytising Catholics. t would no doubt be much better that they should look at home." The proportion of Protestants not belonging to the establishment is of course important. It is, in fact, much greater than the number of marriages shows; for a large population of Dissenters choose for "respectability," convenience, and other motives, to be married, in the Established Churches. But nearly half, even of the handful of Protestants in Ireland, have actually been married elsewhere.
The sunfortunate Irish Establishment! Its own friend, the Record, thus ruthlessly demolishes the only argument which we have heard urged for it of late. Men of weight and character have been wont to say -"Wait, but a little, and the Established Church will become the Church of the people; the famine, the emigrant ship,, and the proselytiser between them, will soon Protestantise Ireland. Nay, it is only two years back that the Times, referring to these very causes, boasted in a leading article, in its most prominent page and its largest type, that "a few years hence Popery will be as much unknown and forgotten in Ireland as the worship of Woden and Thor." But one greater than the Times had pro-nounced, "No weapon that is formed against Thee shall prosper, and every tongue that riseth up in judgment against thee thou shalt condemn." And the effect is that the Established Church now bears a much smaller proportion to the tragically-thinned population of the Island of St. Patrick, than it did to the eight millions of some ten years back. We would suggest that these marriage returns will furnish some

interesting questions in arithmetic to the pupils in

Protestant schools, the multiplication and improvement of which the writer in the Record so much

urges. For instance, four thousand nine hundred

and twenty-two were the marriages, celebrated last

year by the Established Church; how many marri-

ages to a benefice, which we believe are about 1,500,

and how many to a parish, the number of which we

have not by us at this moment, but it must of course

be well known in these Irish schools? Or, again,

calculating the revenues of the establishment at a

million, how much did each marriage cost? Or,

what proportion do the members of the Establish-

ment, as indicated by the number of their marriages.

bear to the Irish nation?

plan of the Market Venner Solved world be result

AN EMPEROR'S EXPERIENCES .- Vicissitude is confessedly the law of human life. Everybody experiences it more or less; but in the whole history of modern times there are few examples of individuals who have passed through greater or more numerous changes than Lous Napoleon. Born in a palace, and for a while the heir presumptive of the greatest monarch in Europe, he was afterwards thrown headlong from that high estate, and condemned in obscurity and exile to associate with the sous of humble tradesmen and farmers; to be to-day the companion of cardinals, popes, and kings, and to sleep to-morrow on a heap of stones on the street, in the trian troops, who were eager to take his life; to fight as a common soldier and a rebel, in the hope of overthrowing a bateful form of despotism; to have are steadily decreasing in Ireland. The facts he his brother die in his arms; to wander about in sickand dejection mon taverns; to owe his life to an English passport; to trend the soil of France as an outlaw at the peril of his life; to organise repeated insurrections, to be in prison, to lie in a dungeon; to write treatises on pauperism and the sugar question; to mingle with the haughty nobles of England at a tournament, to be the President of a Republic, to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him to make himself Emperor; to be the ally on terms of equality of the strongest Government in Europe; and, in conjunction with Great Britain, to subdue the armies of Russia, and compel her Czar to sue humbly for peace in that capital which, forty-two years before, on the self-same day, he had entered as a conqueror.—Louis Napolcon. A Biography, by James Augustus St.

> A NEW USE FOR THE FEMALE SEX .- Our correspondent on board the United States ship John Adams, in his letter published on Sunday, remarks that the natives of the Marquesas Islands in the Pacific, with whom he had been staying, are in the habit of wooing the fairest damsels they can find, wedding them, and then eating them up. Our gallant correspondent is indignant at this sad misuse of so much loveit obvious that no man need pick his wife's ribs or cut steaks from her person from necessity We need not say that we concur with our countryman in this view, not only on humane but on hygienic grounds. Every medical man will vouch that the flesh of female mammalia is less wholesome than that of males. We fear the people of the Marquesus must be injuring their health by their unwholesome diet.

The most curious feature in the business is that there is a large body of Christian missionaries on the islands, many of them from this country. We are not led to suppose indeed that these reverend gentlemen are in the habit of lunching off their tender spouses; nor even do we hear of their accepting invitations from the native chiefs to partake of a nice wife ham, or a rasher of young girl broiled with bread fruit. But they are there, and from the popularity of these repasts, it is evident the missionaries know of them, and cannot prevent them. It would perhaps be well for some of the gentlemen whose contributions go to sustain these missionaries to inquire what has been done during the past and what may be expected for the future. We are aware that in May next we shall have in the proper column of the usual report, an exact list of the number of Marquesas souls converted to grace, and of those which are considered to be in a softening state; we think it would be well to add in a foot note a classification of these fortunate converts according to their gastronomical performances. A few asterisks might do the business. And if in a second note, merely for curiosity sake, a financial account was given, showing-in a word-how much the salvation of each Marquesa's soul costs this country, we think that also would be useful information. Of course souls cannot be properly estimated in dollars and cents, for the simple reason that in the limited sphere we inhabit, there is no demand for the article, and his Satanic Majesty may be said to monopolize the market; still it would be instructive to know that the chief A. B. C. of Nukubiva, who had become a convert and was in an edifying state, had eaten three of his wives, nibbled the shoulder of a fourth, and had been saved at a cost of \$2,317, 65 to the benevolent peo-

THE PART OF THE

COMMENTARY ON THE NINTH COMMANDMENT.-At the examination of the children of the Windsor Infant School, a little boy was asked to explain his ides of "bearing false witness against your neigh-bor." After heatating, he said it was; "telling lies?" on which the worthy and reverend examiner said, "That is not exactly an answer to What do you say ?" addressing a little girl who stood next, when she immediately replied, "It was, when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told of it." "Quite right," said the examiner, amidst "irrepressible rours of laughter, in which he could not help joining; the gravity of the whole proceedings being completely justingst over rate endried બરહાલ કહીં હતું. જાણીલા કહ્યાં

Bishop Horne had his dignity somewhat taken down, when he took possession of the Episcopal palace at Norwich, in 1791. He turned round upon the steps, and exclaimed, "Bless us, bless us! what a multitude of people!" "Oh, my lord," said a bystander, "this is nothing to the crowd on Friday last, to see a man hanged!"

After a christening at a church in Southwark, while the minister was making out the certificate, he hap-pened to say, "Let me see, this is the 30th." "Thir-tieth." exclaimed the indignant mother, "indeed it is only the eleventh!" The minister was alluding to the day of the month.

A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

33-So celebrated has Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season of the year particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful; and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'-LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGE, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS. [34] FLEMING BROS. LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

NEW AUCTION

COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 245, Notre Dame Street.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Merchants and Citizens of Montreal, that he has Leased Extensive Premises in Notre Dame Street. next block West to Alexander's Confectionary, where he intends, from 1st April next, to commence BUSI-

AUCTIONEER

COMMISSION MERCHANT

From his thorough knowledge of the DRY GOODS TRADE.

he flatters himself that all business of this description entrusted to him, will be transacted to the satisfaction of those who honor him with their commands.

OUT-DOOR SALES OF FURNITURE,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, ATTENDED TO.

The subscriber trusts his long residence in the City, strict personal attention to the interest of his Customers, economical charges and prompt settlements, will procure for him a share of Public patron-

JOHN COLLINS. Montreal, March 28, 1857.

Pending alterations in the above premises, Mr. who is now prepared to und DOOR SALES, will be found at his Office, No. 181 St. François Xavier Street.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE a few VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS upon Wellington Street, West of the Bridge, adjoining the Property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and in the vicinity of its Terminus and Works (on the Montreal side of the Track.) The location is pleasant and healthy, and must, from its admirable situation for BUSINESS purposes, such as

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORES,

-ALSO,-RESPECTABLE BOARDING HOUSES,

soon become an important part of the City. The Tail-Race of the New Water Works is to pass close by these Lots, affording great facilities for a thorough system of Drainage. Excellent Spring Water is obtainable from Wells at a small depth. Land has been reserved in the immediate neighborhood for a Public Market.

The PROPERTY is COMMUTED, and an unexceptionable Title will be given.

Terms of Payment will be easy.

Purchasers of Lots, will be required to Build a Dwelling House or Store upon them within one year

Dwelling House or Store - from date of purchase.

PLANS of the LOTS may be seen by application to the Proprietor, at his Residence, Wellington Street, West, adjoining the Property.

FRANCIS MULLINS.

Montreal, March 12, 1857.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, THREE TEACHERS immediately, for the PARISH of ST. BRIGIDE, in the COUNTY of IBERVILLE, duly qualified to TEACH the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, for Elementary

For Salary, address to the undersigned,
W. PEARSON, President. St. Brigide, C.E., August 29, 1856.

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

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

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address,

DENNIS & BOULTON,

DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agencs.

Toronto, August 6, 1856.

The state of the s

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

This Property, the residence of Anthony Leslie, Esquire, consists of TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of rich LAND, in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and planted with Ornamental Trees. The COTTAGE and OUT BUILDINGS are in good order, and it is in every respect such a situation as would please a gentleman in want of a genteel and hand-

some property.

The owner has spared no expense, during the last twenty-six years, to bring it to its present high state of comfort and beauty, and will be ready to treat with persons in want of such a place, on the most liberal terms. For further particulars enquire by letter, post paid, of the proprietor at Perth.

The above mentioned property is bounded on the East by the continuation of Wilson Street, the principal entrance to the Town; on the South by Leslie Street; on the West by the River Tay, (a very hand-

some piece of water); and on the North by the property of the Hon. R. Mathrson.

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

Had I complied, as frequently urged, to dispose of Building Lots, I might have sold them at the rate of £500 per acre. Judge Malloch, on the opposite side of the Street

has sold five Building Lots, one-fifth of an acre each, at £100 the Lot. "What I expect to obtain for the Property is at the rate of £100 per Acre. I invite persons disposed to purchase to make their offers.

ANTHONY LESLIE.

FALL 1856.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY RECEIVE

NEW GOODS

BY EVERY CANADIAN STEAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STEAMERS, VIA BOSTON.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES

COMPLETE.

OUR GOODS ENTIRELY NEW. AND OUR PRICES REASONABLE.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE One Price System.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures. SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY.

As we open no Accounts, we can afford to Sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS

Just Marked Off, EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF

DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF

NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, FROM THE MARKETS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our

numerous Customers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, September 26, 1856.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Cornelius a'Lapide's Commentary on the Saatin) 4to, 20 vols., half bound in Morocco, £15 The Catholic Church in the United States. s. d.

By Henry De Courcy. Translated by John Ailey Moore. By Father Baptist (London ed.) 3 9 The Beleaguered Hearth. A Novel, " 6 3 Hughes and Breckenredge's Oral Discussion, 7 6

Life of Father Ephraim and His Sister Mother Mary, of the Order of La Trappe, 3 9
Edma and Marguerite. Translated from the
French of Madame Woelliez, Author of the Orphan of Moscow, 2 vols,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Madden's Life of Robert Emmet, with notes. . 5 0

rector, with 150 copper plates, and numerous diagrams; 4to, 50 0
Nicholson's Operative Mechanic and Machinist's Guide; 150 engravings, 25 0
Froissart's Chronicles of the Middle Ages; 115 plates, 12 6
Bancroft's History of the United States; 5 vols. 18 9

Collot's large Dictionary—in French and Eng-lish and English and French; 8vo, of 1324 pages; price only 15 0
Spier and Surenne's French and English Dictionary, 15 0 Webster's Dictionary; 8vo (containing all the

words in the quarto); price only 17 6
Adler's German and English Dictionary; 8vo, 25 0
Waverly Novels; by Sir Walter Scott; 12 vols 65 0 Lippencott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World; containing the pronunciation and a notice of one bundred thousand places;

2 vols ... 21 3
Miscellany; 10 vols; muslin, 30 0
Papers for the People; 6 vols;
muslin, ... 25 0 Do

muslin, 25 0

Do Pocket Miscellany; 12 vols; mus'n 25 0

Scotland Illustrated in a series of 80 views, .. 25 0 Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland, (English edition) illustrated; 5 vols, 60 American Edit. of same, without plates, 5 vols. 25 0 Mr. and Mrs. Hall's Ireland, illustrated with several hundred plates, 3 vols., extra Mor., £5 0 0 Albums at from 5s. to 25s., according to size and

binding. We keep constantly on hand the largest stock of miscellaneous books to be found in Canada—compris-ing Works of Fiction, Poetry, History, Biography,

Also, a very large selection of Medical Works. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier

Streets. Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

OWN SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Candied, Lemon, Orange, and Citron, Peel, Bottled Brandy, and Wines, Lemon, Syrup, Ginger do, Rasson, Correction of the Company of th berry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Quahty, and at the Lowest Prices; and market and age of the last and as a management a JOHN PHELAN, are

Dalhousie Square. Montreal, January 21, 1857.

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW." "THE METROPOLITAN,"

PATRICK DOYLE.

AGENT FOR

TORONTO, WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

CHURCH ARTICLES.

SACRED VASES, CHALICES, VESTMENTS.

MONTREAL No. 78, NOTRE DAME STREET, (BRANCH DEFOT FROM NEW YORK.)

THE Subscriber begs leave to offer his respectful thanks to the Rev. Clergy of the United States and Canada for the liberal patronage extended to his Establishment of New York and Montreal. Having two assortments to offer to his Patrons, the Subscriber can, at any time, supply their orders either from Montreal, or from New York, at the most reduced prices.

THE ASSORTMENT AT MONTREAL is composed of many splendid articles not to be found in any other Establishment—viz.: VERY RICH ALTAR CANDLESTICKS.

(ALL GILT!! OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.) Splendid Parochial "Chapelles" in Morocco boxes containing each a Chalice, a Sett of Crueta, and a Ciborlum, all fire-gilt, with lock and key.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT of Holy Water Vases, Sanctuary Lamps, Chalices, Ciboriums, &c., &c.

READY-MADE VESTMENTS, of various colors, always on hand.

MATERIALS FOR VESTMENTS, Crosses, Gold Cloth, Damasks, Laces, Fringes, &c. MASS WINES; WAX CANDLES, PATENT SPERM CANDLES, &c., &c.

J. C. ROBILLARD, Montreal: No. 78, Notre Dame Street; New York: No. 79, Fulton Street.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

"ST. JOHN'S MANUAL;"

A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND BERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL.

Illustrated with Fifteen Fine Steel Engravings. BY MULLER OF DUSSELDORF. A new Catholic Prayer-Book, got up expressly for

the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the Faithful in this country, the Office-Books and Rituals Authorized for use in the United States being strictly followed.

It has been Carefully Examined by a Competent Theologian, and is Specially Approved by THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D.

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK. THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LOUGHLIN, D.D., BISHOP OF BROOKLYN;

THE RIGHT REV. D. W. BACON, D.D., BISHOP OF PORTLAND;

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN TIMON, D.D., BISHOP OF BUFFALO;

THE RIGHT REV. JOSUE M. YOUNG, D.D., BISHOP OF ERIE.

CONTENTS

Calendar, Movab Summary of Christian Doctrine.

Of Prayer. Morning Exercise and Prayer, Meditation or Mental Prayer. On Sanctifying Study. Manner of Spending the Day. Evening Exercise and Prayers.

Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for Every Day in the Instruction on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

Prayers before Mass. The Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations. Prayers at Mass. Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the

Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead.

Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually.

Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with Explanations of the Festivals and Sea-

Vespers, with full explanation.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with In-

tructions. The Office of Tenebræ. An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penance. Preparation and Prayers before Confession. Examination of Conscience. Prayers after Confession.

Devotions after Confession Instructions and Devotions for Holy Communion— Prayers before Communion—Prayers after Communion—Prayers for Hass kefore Communion—Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion.

Instruction and Prayers for First Communion. Instruction and Prayers for Confirmation Order of Confirmation.

General Devotions.

Devotions to the Holy Trinity. Devotions to the Holy Ghost.

Devotions to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord— The Holy Name—The Infant Jesus—The Passion -The Holy Eucharist-The Sacred Heart. Devotions to the Blessed Virgin-Little Office-Office of the Immaculate Conception—Rosary— St. Liguori's Prayers for every day in the week. Devotions to the Holy Angels.

Devotions to the Saints-general and particular. Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances
—For the Pope—The Church—The Authorities— For the Conversion of those in error-The Itinerary -Prayers for time of Pestilence-Universal

Prayer, &c., &c. Prayers for various states of life—For Children— The Married-The Single, &c .- Instructions on Matrimony and the Marriage Service-Churching of Women—Instruction and Order of Baptism, &c, &c.—Devotions for a happy death—Devotions for the use of the sick-Morning and Evening Prayers—Instructions—Ejaculations—Order of the Visitation of the Sick—Prayers before and lafter Confession and Communion.

For Sale in all variety of Binding, and at all Prices, from \$1.25 to \$10, by EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.

(JAMES B. KIRKER,) 151 Fulton Street, New York. PECTORAL, FOR THE BAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and

Hoarseness. BRINGELD, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.

Da. J. C. Aver.: I do not heeltate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hourseness, Indianeura, and the concemitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Perroral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M.D.

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Brangield, Miss., Fob. 7, 1856.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Montreet, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many nedicines without relief; finally tried your Protosal, by the advice of our clergyman. The first does relieved the soreness in my threat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we settem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

When Manchester, Pa., Feb. 4, 1866.
Sin: Your Charry Pecceal is performing marvellous curse in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Albion, Moneoz Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cheesy Perforal for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable." We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing

trial. Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the Chenny Pectonal affords re-

proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon

lief and comfort. lief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, Murch 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pertural has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet asstrong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls liered! well. Yours, with gratitude and regard.

ORLANDO SHELBY, or SHELDYHLE.

Consemptives, do not despair till you have tried Aven's Cherry Provorat. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its curve all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — Philadolphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this hest, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that those Priss have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purgo out the forl humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the everyodry complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism. Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausca, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flattlency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Aven's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR \$1. SOLD BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

RETAIL STOCK

READY-MADE CLOTHING

SELLING OFF

AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT UNDER COST PRICE, AT THE

MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE,

Lately Occupied by MR. D. CAREY,

85 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL, 85 [NEAR NOTRE DAME STREET.]

THOMAS PATTON having purchased the entire Stock of the above Establishment, in consequence of Mr. Carey's retiring from business, consisting of Gentlemen's and Youth's

READY MADE CLOTHING Of every description, at a very low price, he is now desirous of informing Mr. Carey's customers as well as his own friends and the Public in general, that he will dispose of the whole of the above Stock at

Twenty-five per cent under cost price. Country Merchants and others are most respectfully requested to call at the above store and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.



EMIGRATION.

PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obviate all risks of loss or misapplication of the Mo-

ney.

Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application of the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal.

. Montreal.

Dec., 1854.

DRS. W. DION & CO.,

SURGEONS AND DENTISTS. WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that they have made a New and Wonderful Discovery for RESTORING OLD AND

DECAYED TEETH, and filling them, so as to render them perfect for life. Teeth in Whole Setts or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Extracting of Teeth without pain.

DRS. D. & Co. perform Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

TEETH EXTRACTED FOR 1s. 3d. EACH Office at 201 Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite to S. J. Lyman & Co's Drug Store. January 2.

MONTREAL HOSPITAL.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD,

OCULIST AND AURIST

TO ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THE MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION. THIS HOSPITAL is now open for the reception of Dr. Howard's PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been separed to make it in every way suited to accom-

modate them. Careful and experienced nurses and servants have been engaged; new and appropiate furniture and hospital comforts have been procured, and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment

have been introduced. The Hospital being situated in the same building with Dr. Howard's Cilice, and the Montreal Eye and Ear institution, secures the patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy at the same time the comforts of a private residence—an arrange-ment which can only be effected in a Private Hospi-

For terms apply to.

DR. HOWARD, No 68, St. François Xavier Street. Montreal, April 1, 1856.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con-

stantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at

reasonable rates.
Montreal, March 6, 1856. MRS. D. M'ENTYRE,

No. 44, M. Gill Street,

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET) MONTREAL. BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Mon-

treal and vicinity, that she has just received a large FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and

Dress Makers; and is better prepared than hereto-

fore, havingenlarged her work room, to execute all

orders, at the shortest possible notice. Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN,

To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets

and Hats. Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES

Mrs. Macl. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is ma-

naged with the greatest economy.

Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years.

June 13, 1856.

DONNELLY & CO., GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,

(WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL,)

No. 48, M'Gill Street, Montreal.

DONNELLY & CO., BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS

Ready-Made Clothing Line,

in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No. 48, M'Gill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROW-SERINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will make to Order, under the direction of der, under the direction of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS,

at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any

An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respect-

fully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere. All Orders punctually attended to. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

other Establishment in this City.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer. (FROM BELFAST,)

JOHN M'CLOSKY.

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and

which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silka, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawis, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

13 N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

owner twelve months, and no longer.
Montreal, June 21, 1853.

P. J. FOGARTY, ACCOUNTANT,

COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENT, 26 St. Nicholas, Corner of St. Sacrament Streets, MONTREAL.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Retail Grocers supplied on Reasonable Terms.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL,

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

NO. 64, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

MR. DANIEL DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, in-cluding the investigations of its different formulæ, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Guaging, &c.

The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical braches.

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes.

Montreal, March 15, 1855.

SADLIER & CO.'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.

BALMES' GREAT WORK.

Fundamental Philosophy. By Rev. J. Balmes.
Translated from the Spanish by H. F.
Brownson, M.A.; with an Introduction and
Notes by O. A. Brownson. 2 vols., 8vo.
Cloth extra, 15s; half Morocco. . 17 6 THE ALTAR MANUAL;

DEVOTIONS FOR CONFESSION & COMMUNION: With Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and various other
Devotions. From the "Delices des Ames
Pieusea." Edited by Edw. Caswell, M.A. 32mo., of 432 pages, price only, in roan, 3s 9d; roan, gilt, 5s; mo-

rocco, extra, 10s to 12s6d. JUST READY, A NEW EDITION OF THE

"LIFE OF THE BLESSED V. MARY,"

MOTHER OF GOD;" WITH THE HISTORY OF THE DEVOTION TO HER;

with the history of the Devotion to EER; completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To which is added the Meditations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York. Royal Svo., illustrated with SIXTEEN fine STEEL ENGRAV-LINGS. Price. in roan. marble edge. 25s: roan. gilt. INGS. Price, in roan, marble edge, 25s; roan, gilt, 30s; morocco, extra, 35s; morocco, extra bevelled, 40s. It may be had in Sixteen parts at 1s 3d each.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY. A Series of attractive and unexceptionable Books of A Series of attractive and unexceptionable Books of Instruction and Amusement for young and old.—Chiefly designed as Premiums for Colleges, Convents, Schools, and general circulation, with two illustrations in each, printed on the finest paper.—16mo. volumes, each complete in itself. SIX VOLUMES NOW READY.

THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT PAINTERS.

Containing Tales of Seventeen of the Great
Masters. 2 volumes,
The Miser's Daughter. By Miss Caddell,
Lost Genoveffa; or, The Spouse of Madonna.
By Miss Caddell,
One Hundred and Forty Tales. By Canon
Sebmidt Schmidt, . The Young Savoyard: A Story of Three Generations,
The Knout: A Tale of Poland. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo.; with an Engraving,

THE POPULAR LIBRARY. VOLUMES READY.

(We have now ready Fifteen Volumes of the Popular Library; and we can sufely say that better, or Cheaper Books, for Cutholic reading, have never been printed in America. In every Catholic Library, whether public or private, a complete set of it should be found.)

1.—FABIOLA: or, The Church of the Catacombs.
By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of
400 pages; cloth, extra, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s 7½d.
2.—The Life of St. Francis of Rome, &c. By Lady Fullerton. Cloth, 2s 6d; gilt, 3s 9d.

3.—Catholic Legends; a very interesting Book.—
Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

4.—Heroines of Charity. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt,

5.—The Witch of Melton Hill. A Tale. Cloth, 25

5.—The Witch of Melton Hill. A Tale. Cloth, 2z
6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.
6.—Pictures of Christian Heroism. Edited by Dr.
Manning. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3z 9d.
7.—The Blakes and Flanagans. A Tale. By Mrs.
J. Sadlier. Cloth, 3s 9d; cloth, gilt, 5s 7½d.
8.—Life and Times of St. Bernard. By Abbe Ratisbonne. Cloth, 5s; cloth, gilt, 7s 6d.
9.—Lives and Victories of the Early Martyrs. By Mrs. Hope. Cloth, 2s 9d; cloth, gilt, 5s 7½d.
10.—History of the War in Lavendee, and The Little Chouannerie. By G. J Hill, M.A. With Two Maps and Seven Engravings, 3 9
11. Tales and Legends from History, 3 1½
12.—The Missions in Japan and Paraguay.
By Cecilia Caddell, author of "Tales of the Festivals," &c., 3 1½ 3 1}

the Festivals," &c.,
13.—Callista. A Tale of the Third Century. By Dr. Newman,

14.—Bridges' Modern History. 12mo., 567 pages, 15. Bridges' Ancient History, 3 9

15. Bridges' Ancient History, 3 9

(Other Volumes in preparation;)

THE GRACES OF MARY; or, Instructions, and Devotions for the Month of May. With examples. To which is added Prayers at examples. To which is added Prayers at Mass, 24mo., 504 pages, price, in cloth, ls 101d froan,
Ravelling from the Web of Life. By Grandfather Greenway. Cloth

WELL, WELL!

A Tale founded on fact. By Rev. M. A. Wallace. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, extra, 3 9
Hayes' Book of Irish Ballads, in 1 vol., 5s; 2 vols. 6s

Jad.
Lingard's History of England, 10 vols., with Thirty
Illustrations; half calf, antique binding. Price, £5.
(This is the last London Edition Corrected by the Author.)

Lacordaire's Conferences. Translated by Henry
22 6 Langdon,
The Complete Gregorian Plain Chant Manual,
containing the whole of the Offices of the
Church. 2 vois, 8vo. of 800 pages each,... 35 0
White's Sermons. Edited by Dr. Lingard.... 12 6
Massillon's Sermon's. Translated by Rev. E.

Life of Albulcher Bisciarah. By the Author of

Nouet's Meditations for every day in the year, 7 6 Missale Romanum; with Supplements. Roan

marble edge, 15s; gilt, 20 0 CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK

ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. Price, 2s. 6d. The BEST and CHEAPEST CATECHISM for Schools and Families published, is the

DOCTRINAL AND SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM. By the Rev. Pere Collot, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Half bound, 1s 101d; Cloth, 2s 6d.

NINTH EDITION.

AN ORIGINAL TALE, "NEW LIGHTS; or, LIFE IN GALWAY." A Tale of the New Reformation. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, Illustrated with 2 engravings, 443 pages, 18mo. Cloth, 2s 6d; Cloth, gilt, 3s 9d; Cloth, full gilt, 5s. Castle of Roussilion. Translated by Mrs. Sad-

lated from the French by Mrs. Sadlier,.... 3 9
Brownson's Essays on Theology, Politics, and

Butler's Lives of the Saints, cheap edition, £1 2 6
Sadlier's illustrated Catholic Fancy Bible, 4to,
large print, with 25 fine steel engravings,
and Ward's Errata, at prices from 25s to £5 Sadlier's extraordinary cheap edition of the Bible, small 4to, large print, at from 10s to 30s Walsh's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, with

Pastorini's History of the Church, 3 9
Cobbett's History of the Reformation, 3 9
Do. Legacies to Parsons and Laborers, 1 101

CATHOLIC MUSIC.

PRAYER BOOKS.

Published with the approbation of the Most Rev.
John Hughes, Archbishop of New York.
Beautifully illustrated.

The Golden Manual; being a Guide to Catholic Devo-tion; Public and Private, 1041 pages, at prices from 3s 9d to £6. This is, without exception, the most complete, Prayer Book ever published.

The Way to Heaven; (a companion to the Golden Manual), a select Manual for daily use. 18mo., 750 pages, at prices from 28 6d to £5.

The Guardian of the Soul; to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600 pages, at from 28 8d to 25s.

pages, at from 2s 6d to 35s.

The Key of Heaven, greatly enlarged and improved, at from 1s 10d to 30s.

The Path to Paradise; 32mo., at prices varying from 1s 3d to 30s.

The Path to Paradise; 38mo., at prices varying from 1s to 12s.
The Gate of Heaven, with Prayers at Mass, illustrated with 40 plates, at from 1s 3d to 20s. The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, at from

10s to 30s. Journee du Chretien (a fine French Prayer Book) 8d to An assortment of all the Catholic Books pub-

lished in America, kept always on hands. D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, October 15, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal-Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COM-PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &CC.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermiruge and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Brog

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S.

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. Sole Proprietors.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS. &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and is vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.

person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace. COMPLETE WORKS

LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN

First Number on the 17th of March NEW EDITION of the LIFE AND WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN, Revised and Corrected by his Brother. Illustrated with splendid Steel Engravings, and printed on the finest paper. To be complete in twenty-five to thirty weekly parts, at 1s. 3d each— comprising the following Tales:—

Vol. 1.—THE COLLEGIANS. A Tale of Garryowen. 2.—CARD DRAWING. " Clare. THE HALF SIR. Munster. SUIL DHUV. Tipperary. 3.—THE RIVALS. A Tale of Wicklow; and TRACY'S AMBITION.

TRACY'S AMBITION.

4.—HOLLAND TIDE, THE AYLMERS OF BALYLAYLMER, THE HAND AND WORD, and BARBER of BANTRY.

5.—TALES OF THE JURY ROOM. Containing: SIGISMUND the STORY-TELLER AT FAULT, the KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH, &c., &c.

6.—THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH. A Tale of the English Insurrection.
7.—THE POETICAL WORKS AND TRACE-DY OF GYSSIPUS.

8.—INVASION. A Tale of the Conquest.

9.—LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN. By his

,, 10 .- TALES OF FIVE SENSES, and NIGHT AT SEA. The Works will also be bound in cloth extra, and issued in Ten Monthly Volumes, at One Dollar per Volume. Sent free by post to any part of the United

Brother.

In presenting to the American public, a first edi-tion of the Works of Gerald Griffin, the Publishers

may remark that it will be found to be the ONLY complete one. Neither in the London nor Dublin editions, could the Publishers include the historical novel of "The Invasion," and the celebrated tragedy of "Gyssipus." As we are not subject to any restriction arising from the British copyright, we have included the former with the prose, and the latter with the poetical works of the Author.

We are also indebted to near relatives of Mr. Griffin, residing in this country, for an original contribution to this edition; which will be found gratefully acknowledged in the proper place.

As the life of the Author forms the subject of one entire volume, we need say little here, of the uncommon interest his name continues to excite. Unlike the majority of writers of fiction, his reputation has widely expanded since his death. In 1840, when he was laid in his grave, at the early age of seven and thirty, not one person knew the loss a pure Literature had sustained, for fifty who now join veneration for his virtues, to admiration for his various and delightful talents. The goodness of his heart, the purity of his life, the combined humor and pathos of his writings, all promise longevity of reputation to Gerald Griffin.

"He had kept The whiteness of his soul, and so men o'er him wept."
He united all the simplicity and cordiality of Oliver Goldsmith to much of the fiery energy and manly zeal of Robert Burns. His life does not disappoint the reader, who turns from the works to their author: it is indeed, the most delightful and harmonious of all his works. From his childish sports and stories by the Shannon, until his solemn and enviable death beside "the pleasant waters" of the Lee, a golden thread of rec-titude runs through all his actions. A literary adventurer in London at nineteen, with a Spanish tragedy for his sole capital, famous at thirty, a religious five years later, a tenant of the Christian Brothers Cemetery at thirty-seven—the main story of his life is soon told. Over its details, we are confident, many a render will fondly linger, and often return to con-template so strange and so beautiful a picture. Out of his secret heart they will find sentiments issuing not unworthily of St. Francis de Sales, while from his brain have sprung creations of character which might have spring clearons of character which might have been proudly fathered by Walter Scott. Canvassers wanted in every part of the United States and Canada to Sell this Work.

D. & J. SADDIER & CO.,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, C.E.

Will be ready on the 20th of March, (NEW AND REVISED EDITION.)

THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY. by the Count de Montalembert. The Life, translated by Mary Hacket, and the Introduction, by Mrs. Sadlier. 12 mo., of 427 pages, with a fine steel engraving. Cloth, 5s; cloth gilt, 7s 6d.

The first edition of Three Thousand having all been sold, and there being many calls for the work, we have put to press a New Edition. The translation has been read over with the French copy and carefully corrected.

Of the merits of the work, we can safely say, that no biography ever issued from the American Press equals it—it's as interesting as a romance. The Press have been unanimous in praise of the

first edition. We give extracts from a few of them : "The book is one of the most interesting, instructive, and edifying that have been produced in our times, and every Catholic will read it with devout thankfulness to the Almighty God, that he has been pleased to raise up, in this faithless age, a layman who can write so edifying a work. It is marked by rare learning, fine artistic skill, and correct taste; and breathes the firmest faith and the most tender piety. His work is as refreshing as springs of water in a sandy desert....Let every one who can read purchase and read this beautiful Life of one of the most lovely and most favored Saints that have ever been vouchsafed to hallow our earthly pilgrimage." Brownson's Review.

"The whole introduction shows the hand of a master, and it looses nothing in Mrs. Sadlier's racy and elegant English. It enhances the merit of the work, which, in the Dublin edition, was published without this essential preface. Of the Life itself, we cannot speak too highly. The exquisite character of 'the dear St. Elizabeth,' (as the good Germans have at all times styled her), is brought out with a clearness, a tenderness, and a vigor, which bring tears from the heart. We do not think there is any book.

from the heart. We do not think there is any book of the kind in English, at all to be compared to this 'Life of Saint Elizabeth.'"—American Celt.
"We might say much in praise of the harrative and Life of St. Elizabeth, attending which, from the beginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail to attract and secure the attention of the reader, did not the well known abilities of this distinguished author render it unnecessary We cheerfully recommend the work to our readers."-Pittsburg Ca-

tholic.
"This magnificent work of the great French Tribune of true liberty, has at last been translated into English. The name of its Author is a sufficient guarantee for the value of the work. Montalembert is one of the lights of the age—a man who combines rare power of intellect, with unswerving devotion to the cause of liberty and the Church. Let every one who desires to study the spirit of the Middle Ages, read this book."—Cahholic Telegrapgh.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

W. F. SMYTH,

ADVOCATE, Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal. THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVE. Torbo, W. mit RY OF THE AGE MR. RENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in

one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never-failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now inhis possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pin

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of pine.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in

the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and

running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most

desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scre-

futa.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrolula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will sapply it on a linen rag when

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ontment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scales: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered withscales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-ren Street. Roxbury, Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superiorof the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for serofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class o neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the plagatine of informing

ing the Asylum; and I have he pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.

ROBERT PATTON.

229 Notre Dame Street, BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cus-

tomers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

To R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

BELLS! BELLS!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, manufacture upon an improved method, and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, FACTORIES, STEAM-BOATS, PLANTATIONS, &c., mounted with their "Rotating Yoke," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and exciency in ringing. Warranted given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to Chumes, Keys, Weights, &c., apply for Circular to &c., apply for Circular to

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the dorth-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use ing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150

For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125

Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15

French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20

Music, per annum, 40

Use of Piano, per annum, 8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

REV. P. REILLY, President.

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC OHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND FUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY JOHN GILLIES FOR GEORGE E. CLERE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. \$21 do.

Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.