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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

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NO. 32.

GLEANINGS FROM MACAULAY.

It having been found that Londonderry was too strong and too numerously defended to be carried by *coup de main*, it was determined to convert the siege into a blockade:—

"THE SIEGE TURNED INTO A BLOCKADE.

"Nothing was left but to try the effect of hunger. It was known that the stock of food in the city was but slender. Indeed it was thought strange that the supplies should have held out so long. Every precaution was now taken against the introduction of provisions. All the avenues leading to the city by land were closely guarded. On the south were encamped, along the left bank of the Foyle, the horsemen who had followed Lord Galmoy from the valley of the Barrow. Their chief was of all the Irish captains the most dreaded and the most abhorred by the Protestants. For he had disciplined his men with rare skill and care: and many frightful stories were told of his barbarity and perfidy. Long lines of tents, occupied by the infantry of Butler and O'Neil, of Lord Slane and Lord Gormanstown, by Nugent's Westmeath men, by Eustace's Kildare men, and by Kavanagh's Kerry men, extended northward till they again approached the water side. The river was fringed with forts and batteries which no vessel could pass without great peril. After some time it was determined to make the security still more complete by throwing a barricade across the stream, about a mile and a half below the city. Several boats full of stones were sunk. A row of stakes was driven into the bottom of the river. Large pieces of fir wood, strongly bound together, formed a boom which was more than a quarter of a mile in length, and which was firmly fastened to both shores, by cables a foot thick. A huge stone, to which the cable on the left bank was attached, was removed many years later, for the purpose of being polished and shaped into a column. But the intention was abandoned, and the rugged mass still lies, not many yards from its original site, amidst the shades which surround a pleasant country house named Boom Hall. Hard by is the well from which the besiegers drank. A little further off is the burial ground where they laid their slain, and where even in our own time the spade of the gardener has struck upon many skulls and thighbones at a short distance beneath the turf and flowers.

"In the meantime an expedition which was thought to be sufficient for the relief of Londonderry was despatched from Liverpool under the command of Kirke. The dogged obstinacy with which this man had, in spite of royal solicitations, adhered to his religion, and the part which he had taken in the Revolution, had perhaps entitled him to an amnesty for past crimes. But it is difficult to understand why the Government should have selected for a post of the highest importance an officer who was generally and justly hated, who had never shown eminent talents for war, and who, both in Africa and in England, had notoriously tolerated among his soldiers a licentiousness, not only shocking to humanity, but also incompatible with discipline.

"On the 16th of May, Kirke's troops embarked: on the twenty second they sailed; but contrary winds made the passage slow, and forced the armament to stop long at the Isle of Man.

"Still the line of posts which surrounded Londonderry by land remained unbroken. The river was still strictly closed and guarded. Within the walls the distress had become extreme. So early as the 3th of June horseflesh was almost the only meat which could be purchased; and of horseflesh the supply was scanty. It was necessary to make up the deficiency with tallow; and even tallow was doled out with a parsimonious hand.

"On the 15th of June a gleam of hope appeared. The sentinels on the top of the Cathedral saw sails nine miles off in the bay of Lough Foyle. Thirty vessels of different sizes were counted. Signals were made from the steeples and returned from the mast heads, but were imperfectly understood on both sides. At last a messenger from the fleet eluded the Irish sentinels, dived under the boom, and informed the garrison that Kirke had arrived from England with troops, arms, ammunition, and provisions, to relieve the city.

"In Londonderry expectation was at the height; but a few hours of feverish joy were followed by weeks of misery. Kirke thought it unsafe to make any attempt, either by land or by water, on the lines of the besiegers, and retired to the entrance of Lough Foyle, where, during several weeks, he lay inactive.

"And now the pressure of famine became every day more severe. A strict search was made in all the recesses of all the houses of the city; and some provisions, which had been concealed in cellars by people who had since died or made their escape,

were discovered and carried to the magazines. The stock of cannon balls was almost exhausted; and their place was supplied by brickbats coated with lead. Pestilence began, as usual, to make its appearance in the train of hunger. Fifteen officers died of fever in one day. The Governor Baker was among those who sank under the disease. His place was supplied by Colonel John Michelburne.

"Meanwhile it was known at Dublin that Kirke and his squadron were on the coast of Ulster. The alarm was great at the Castle. Even before this news arrived, Avaux had given it as his opinion that Richard Hamilton was unequal to the difficulties of the situation. It had therefore been resolved that Rosen should take the chief command. He was now sent down with all speed.

"By this time July was far advanced; and the state of the city was, hour by hour, becoming more frightful. The number of the inhabitants had been thinned more by famine and disease than by the fire of the enemy. Yet that fire was sharper and more constant than ever. One of the gates was beaten in: one of the bastions was laid in ruins; but the breaches made by day were repaired by night with indefatigable activity. Every attack was still repelled. But the fighting men of the garrison were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs.—Several of them, in the act of striking at the enemy, fell down from mere weakness. A very small quantity of grain remained, and was doled out by mouthfuls. The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by gnawing them the garrison appeased the rage of hunger. Dogs, fattened on the blood of the slain who lay unburied round the town, were luxuries which few could afford to purchase. The price of a whelp's paw was five shillings and sixpence. Nine horses were still alive, and but barely alive. They were so lean that little meat was likely to be found upon them. It was, however, determined to slaughter them for food. The people perished so fast that it was impossible for the survivors to perform the rites of sepulture. There was scarcely a cellar in which some corpse was not decaying. Such was the extremity of distress, that the rats who came to feast in those hideous dens were eagerly hunted and greedily devoured. A small fish, caught in the river, was not to be purchased with money. The only price for which such a treasure could be obtained was some handfuls of oatmeal. Leprosies, such as strange and unwholesome diet engenders, made existence a constant torment. The whole city was poisoned by the stench exhaled from the bodies of the dead and of the half dead. That there should be fits of discontent and insubordination among men enduring such misery was inevitable. At one moment it was suspected that Walker had laid up somewhere a secret store of food, and was revelling in private, while he exhorted others to suffer resolutely for the good cause. His house was strictly examined: his innocence was fully proved: he regained his popularity; and the garrison, with death in near prospect, thronged to the cathedral to hear him preach, drank in his earnest eloquence with delight, and went forth from the house of God with haggard faces and tottering steps, but with spirit still unsubdued. There were, indeed, some secret plottings. A very few obscure traitors opened communications with the enemy. But it was necessary that all such dealings should be carefully concealed. None dared to utter publicly any words save words of defiance and stubborn resolution. Even in that extremity the general cry was 'No surrender.' And there were not wanting voices which, in low tones, added, 'First the horses and hides; and then the prisoners; and then each other.' It was afterwards related, half in jest, yet not without a horrible mixture of earnest, that a corpulent citizen, whose bulk presented a strange contrast to the skeletons which surrounded him, thought it expedient to conceal himself from the numerous eyes which followed him with cannibal looks whenever he appeared in the streets.

"It was no slight aggravation of the sufferings of the garrison that all this time the English ships were seen far off in Lough Foyle. Communication between the fleet and the city was almost impossible.—One diver who had attempted to pass the boom was drowned. Another was hanged. The language of signals was hardly intelligible. On the 13th of July, however, a piece of paper sewed up in a cloth button came to Walker's hands. It was a letter from Kirke, and contained assurances of speedy relief.—But more than a fortnight of intense misery had since elapsed; and the hearts of the most sanguine were sick with deferred hope. By no art could the provisions which were left be made to hold out two days more.

"Just at this time Kirke received a despatch from England, which contained positive orders that Londonderry should be relieved. He accordingly determined to make an attempt which, as far as appears,

he might have made, with at least an equally fair prospect of success, six weeks earlier.

"Among the merchant ships which had come to Lough Foyle under his convoy was one called the Mountjoy. The master, Micaiah Browning, a native of Londonderry, had brought from England a large cargo of provisions. He had, it is said, repeatedly remonstrated against the inaction of the armament. He now eagerly volunteered to take the first risk of succouring his fellow-citizens; and his offer was accepted. Andrew Douglas, master of the Phoenix, who had on board a great quantity of meal from Scotland, was willing to share the danger and the honor. The two merchantmen were to be escorted by the Dartmouth frigate of thirty six guns, commanded by Captain John Leake, afterwards an admiral of great fame.

"It was the 30th of July. The sun had just set: the evening sermon in the cathedral was over; and the heartbroken congregation had separated, when the sentinels on the tower saw the sails of three vessels coming up the Foyle. Soon there was a stir in the Irish camp. The besiegers were on the alert for miles along both shores. The ships were in extreme peril: for the river was low; and the only navigable channel ran very near to the left bank, where the head quarters of the enemy had been fixed, and where the batteries were most numerous. Leake performed his duty with a skill and spirit worthy of his noble profession, exposed his frigate to cover the merchantmen, and used his guns with great effect. At length the little squadron came to the place of peril. Then the Mountjoy took the lead, and went right at the boom. The huge barricade cracked and gave way: but the shock was such that the Mountjoy rebounded, and stuck in the mud. A yell of triumph rose from the banks: the Irish rushed to their boats, and were preparing to board; but the Dartmouth poured on them a well directed broadside, which threw them into disorder. Just then the Phoenix dashed at the breach which the Mountjoy had made, and was in a moment within the fence. Meantime the tide was rising fast. The Mountjoy began to move, and soon passed safe through the broken stakes and floating spars. But her brave master was no more. A shot from one of the batteries had struck him; and he died by the most enviable of all deaths, in sight of the city which was his birthplace, which was his home, and which had just been saved by his courage and self-devotion from the most frightful form of destruction. The night had closed in before the conflict at the boom began; but the flash of the guns were seen, and the noise heard, by the lean and ghastly multitude which covered the walls of the city. When the Mountjoy grounded, and when the shout of triumph rose from the Irish on both sides of the river, the hearts of the besieged died within them.—One who endured the unutterable anguish of that moment has told us that they looked fearfully livid in each other's eyes. Even after the barricade had been passed, there was a terrible half hour of suspense. It was ten o'clock before the ships arrived at the quay. The whole population was there to welcome them. A screen made of casks filled with earth was hastily thrown up to protect the landing place from the batteries on the other side of the river; and then the work of unloading began. First were rolled on shore barrels containing six thousand bushels of meal. Then came great cheeses, casks of beef, fitches of bacon, kegs of butter, sacks of peas and biscuit, ankers of brandy. Not many hours before, half a pound of tallow and three quarters of a pound of salted hide had been weighed out with niggardly care to every fighting man. The ration which each now received was three pounds of flour, two pounds of beef, and a pint of peas. It is easy to imagine with what tears grace was said over the suppers of that evening. There was little sleep on either side of the wall. The bonfires shone bright along the whole circuit of the ramparts. The Irish guns continued to roar all night; and all night the bells of the rescued city made answer to the Irish guns with a peal of joyous defiance. Through the whole of the 31st of July the batteries of the enemy continued to play. But, soon after the sun had again gone down, flames were seen arising from the camp; and, when the 1st of August dawned, a line of smoking ruins marked the site lately occupied by the huts of the besiegers; and the citizens saw far off the long column of pikes and standards retreating up the left bank of the Foyle towards Strabane.

"So ended this great siege, the most memorable in the annals of the British isles. It had lasted a hundred and five days. The garrison had been reduced from about seven thousand effective men to about three thousand. The loss of the besiegers cannot be precisely ascertained. Walker estimated it at eight thousand men. It is certain from the despatches of Avaux that the regiments which returned from the blockade had been so much thinned that

many of them were not more than two hundred strong. Of thirty-six French gunners who had superintended the cannonading, thirty-one had been killed or disabled.

"As soon as it was known that the Irish army had retired, a deputation from the city hastened to Lough Foyle, and invited Kirke to take the command.—He came accompanied by a long train of officers, and was received in state by the two Governors, who delivered up to him the authority which, under the pressure of necessity, they had assumed. He remained only a few days; but he had time to show enough of the incurable vices of his character to disgust a population distinguished by austere morals and ardent public spirit. There was, however, no outbreak. The city was in the highest good humor.—Such quantities of provisions had been landed from the fleet, that there was in every house a plenty never before known. A few days earlier a man had been glad to obtain for twenty pence a mouthful of carrion scraped from the bones of a starved horse. A pound of good beef was now sold for three half-pence. Meanwhile all hands were busied in removing corpses which had been thinly covered with earth, in filling up the holes which the shells had ploughed in the ground, and in repairing the battered roofs of the houses.

"Five generations have since passed away; and still the walls of Londonderry is to the Protestants of Ulster what the trophy of Marathon was to the Athenians.

"The anniversary of the day on which the gates were closed, and the anniversary of the day on which the siege was raised, have been down to our own time celebrated by salutes, processions, banquets, and sermons: Lundy has been executed in effigy; and the sword, said by tradition to be that of Maumont, has, on great occasions, been carried in triumph.—There is still a Walker Club and a Murray Club. The humble tombs of the Protestant captains have been carefully sought out, repaired, and embellished. It is impossible not to respect the sentiment which indicates itself by these tokens. It is a sentiment which belongs to the higher and purer part of human nature, and which adds not a little to the strength of states. A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve any thing worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants. Yet it is impossible for the moralist or the statesman to look with unmixed complacency on the solemnities with which Londonderry commemorates her deliverance, and on the honors which she pays to those who saved her. Unhappily the animosities of her brave champions have descended with their glory. The faults which are ordinarily found in dominant castes and dominant sects have not seldom shown themselves without disguise at her festivities; and even with the expressions of pious gratitude which have resounded from her pulpits have too often been mingled words of wrath and defiance."

In these gentle terms would the Whig historian reprove the brutal excesses, and ribald orgies, with which for upwards of a century and a half, it has been, and still is the custom to celebrate the defeat of the national cause, and the cause of religious liberty. James II. may have had his faults; but even his traducers—traducers unscrupulous and bitter as Mr. Macaulay—must admit that if James died an exile, it was because he would not submit to be the tool in the hands of a Protestant oligarchy, to oppress Catholics and Quakers. Even Macaulay is forced to admit that during his short stay in Ireland James II. did his best to establish perfect religious liberty amongst all classes of his subjects; and that if he compelled the Protestants to disgorge some part of their ill gotten plunder, and to yield back a portion of their stolen lands to the Irish owners, he at the same time secured to them that freedom of conscience which they, in their day of power, sternly refused to the Catholic. It should never be forgotten that one Act of the Irish Parliament of 1689, secured entire liberty of conscience to all Christian sects. Of course, after the conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Dutch army this law was repealed, and "Protestant Ascendancy" became the cry of the self-styled champions of "religious liberty."

"One Act," says Macaulay, "James induced" his Irish Parliament to pass:—

"Purporting to grant entire liberty of conscience to all Christian sects. On this occasion a proclamation was put forth announcing in boastful language to the English people that their rightful King had now signally refuted those slanderers who had accused him of affecting zeal for religious liberty merely in order to serve a turn. If he were at heart inclined

to persecution, would he not have persecuted the Irish Protestants? He did not want power. He did not want provocation. Yet at Dublin, where the members of his Church were the majority, as at Westminster, where they were a minority, he had firmly adhered to the principles laid down in his much maligned Declaration of Indulgence."

Contrast this Act of an Irish Popish Parliament, under a Catholic King, with the famous "Toleration Act" of the English Protestant Legislature—"a statute," according to Macaulay, "long considered as the Great Charter of religious liberty;" from the benefits of which, of course, all Catholics, and the most intelligent of all the Protestant sects—the Unitarians—were expressly excluded:—

"Several statutes which had been passed between the accession of Queen Elizabeth and the Revolution required all people under severe penalties to attend the services of the Church of England, and to abstain from attending conventicles. The Toleration Act did not repeal any of these statutes, but merely provided that they should not be construed to extend to any person who should testify his loyalty by taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and his Protestantism by subscribing the Declaration against Transubstantiation.

"The relief thus granted was common between the dissenting laity and the dissenting clergy. But the dissenting clergy had some peculiar grievances.—The Act of Uniformity had laid a mulct of a hundred pounds on every person who, not having received episcopal ordination, should presume to administer the Eucharist. The Five Mile Act, had driven many pious and learned ministers from their houses and their friends, to live among rustics in obscure villages of which the name was not to be seen on the map. The Conventicle Act had imposed heavy fines on divines who should preach in any meeting of separatists; and, in direct opposition to the humane spirit of our common law, the Courts were enjoined to construe this Act largely and beneficially for the suppressing of dissent and for the encouraging of informers. These severe statutes were not repealed; but were, with many conditions and precautions, relaxed. It was provided that every dissenting minister should, before he exercised his function, profess under his hand his belief in the articles of the Church of England, with a few exceptions. The propositions to which he was not required to assent were these; that the Church has power to regulate ceremonies; that the doctrines set forth in the Book of Homilies are sound; and that there is nothing superstitious and idolatrous in the ordination service. If he declared himself a Baptist, he was also excused from affirming that the baptism of infants is a laudable practice. But, unless his conscience suffered him to subscribe thirty-four of the thirty-nine articles, and the greater part of two other articles, he could not preach without incurring all the punishments which the Cavaliers, in the day of their power and their vengeance, had devised for the tormenting and ruining of schismatical teachers.

"The situation of the Quaker differed from that of other dissenters, and differed for the worse. The Presbyterian, the Independent, and the Baptist had no scruple about the Oath of Supremacy. But the Quaker refused to take it, not because he objected to the proposition that foreign sovereigns and prelates have no jurisdiction in England, but because his conscience would not suffer him to swear to any proposition whatever. He was therefore exposed to the severity of part of that penal code which, long before Quakerism existed, had been enacted against Roman Catholics by the Parliaments of Elizabeth. Soon after the Restoration, a severe law, distinct from the general law which applied to all conventicles, had been passed against meetings of Quakers. The Toleration Act permitted the members of this harmless sect to hold their assemblies in peace, on condition of signing three documents, a declaration against Transubstantiation, a promise of fidelity to the government, and a confession of Christian belief. The objections which the Quaker had to the Athanasian phraseology had brought on him the imputation of Socinianism; and the strong language in which he sometimes asserted that he derived his knowledge of spiritual things directly from above had raised a suspicion that he thought lightly of the authority of Scripture. He was therefore required to profess his faith in the divinity of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, and in the inspiration of the Old and New Testaments.

"Such were the terms on which the Protestant dissenters of England were, for the first time, permitted by law to worship God according to their own conscience. They were very properly forbidden to assemble with barred doors, but were protected against hostile intrusion by a clause which made it penal to enter a meeting house for the purpose of molesting the congregation.

"As if the numerous limitations and precautions which have been mentioned were insufficient, it was emphatically declared that the legislature did not intend to grant the smallest indulgence to any Papist, or to any person who denied the doctrine of the Trinity as that doctrine is set forth in the formularies of the Church of England.

"Not a single one of the cruel laws enacted against nonconformists by the Tudors or the Stuarts is repealed. Persecution continues to be the general rule. Toleration is the exception. Nor is this all. The freedom which is given to conscience is given in the most capricious manner. A Quaker, by making a declaration of faith in general terms, obtains the full benefit of the Act without signing one of the thirty-nine Articles. An Independent minister, who is perfectly willing to make the declaration required from the Quaker, but who has doubts about

six or seven of the Articles, remains still subject to the penal laws. Howe is liable to punishment if he preaches before he has solemnly declared his assent to the Anglican doctrine touching the Eucharist.—Penn, who altogether rejects the Eucharist, is at perfect liberty to preach without making any declaration whatever on the subject."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

COADJUTOR CATHOLIC BISHOP OF ELPHIN.—Letters have been received from Rome, announcing the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Gilbooley, as Catholic Coadjutor of Elphin.—*Evening Post*.

The Very Rev. Daniel McGittigan, P.P. of Ballyshannon, is appointed coadjutor to the Bishop of Raphoe.

His holiness the Pope has appointed the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh to the Bishopric of Kildare and Leighlin.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL.—We are happy in being enabled to inform his friends, "who are legion," that the above distinguished divine, who had been for some days laboring under a severe attack of illness, owing to over exertion in preaching, is now nearly fully restored to perfect health. His hotel was besieged by anxious inquirers and visitors; and we are rejoiced to state that he is now able to see them. The rev. gentleman was attended during his illness by Dr. Kavanagh, who had been an old pupil of his own in Carlow College, and who paid him the most zealous attention.—*Limerick Reporter*.

The sum of £560 has been collected towards the funds of the Catholic University of Ireland in the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly.

CONVERSION.—Mr. John Otway Cuffe, of Missenden House, Buckinghamshire, and St. Albany, county of Kilkenny, was last Tuesday received into the Catholic Church, by the Rector of the Institute of Charity, Rugby, and on the following day confirmed by the Bishop of Birmingham. This gentleman stood for the county of Kilkenny at the last general election, on the Conservative interest. He is the nephew of the Earl of Harborough, and closely allied to many noble families both in England and Ireland. For the sake of the poor who live upon his Irish estates, as well as for his own sake, we most sincerely congratulate him on the happy event.—*Galway Mercury*.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST PRIEST IN IRELAND.—The Very Rev. Dean McCafferty recently expired at his residence, near Carridonagh, at the patriarchal age of 95. He was not only the oldest Priest in this diocese, but was, by some years, the oldest in the Irish Church. He has lived a longer life than is given to most men, and certainly twice the average age of the most Priests. He officiated as Curate in Templemore, under Bishop O'Donnell, during the troubled times of '98. From this time, up to the hour of his death, he officiated as Parish Priest, in Carridonagh, Coleraine, Donaghedy, Donaghmore, Moville, and finally returned again to Carridonagh, where his ashes repose near the high altar of the parish church. Few Priests have been more zealous in the cause of Religion than Dean McCafferty. The same zeal which he manifested during life he carried with him, even to the end of his career. It is but a few short months, and he might be seen in his parish church, catechising a group of little children, or arrayed in the sacred vestments of his order, ascending the steps of the altar, leaning on the arms of his curates. Or you might see the venerable old man of ninety-five, when his tottering limbs were scarce able to sustain his feeble frame, enter the pulpit, and then, in words glowing with devotion, and in a voice tremulous with age, give some salutary admonition to his flock, or denounce the judgments of God against the unrepenting sinner. His manner of life was conformable to the spirit of the Gospel; and the retirement in which he lived was simplicity itself. Like his great prototype, he sought not houses or lands, but was always content to live in a hired lodging, apart from the thronged haunts of men and the bustle of active life. When Dean McCafferty entered the mission, this diocese had not more than twenty Priests; before he died he saw the number increase to 100; and he saw churches rise up in every parish, rivaling in magnificence the splendor of other times.—*Derry Journal*.

The following is an extract from a "circular" by His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam:—"Sad experience should teach us the necessity of meeting with reasonable promptitude and vigor, every attempt at anti-Catholic legislation, sure that through the selfish acquiescence of some Catholics, the feeble opposition of others, and the dependence of almost all, every such measure acquires force with the progress of time. Witness the national system of education, and contrast the comparative satisfaction it gave to numbers at its commencement, on account of the largeness of its promises, with the bitter disappointment since experienced from the abridgment of the scanty measure of the few liberal conditions by which it won its way. Witness its model schools scarcely different from the infidel colleges in principle and in their operation, raised, if not in opposition, at least without any regard to the religious feelings of several who were friendly enough to the rest of the system, but who now look with no little alarm at its formidable development in those model institutions of perfectly mixed education. And as for the Godless colleges themselves, though stricken, and for ever under condemnation of the successor of St. Peter, how differently are they now treated; and at the time when their just condemnation was issued; then loudly and ostentatiously denounced by unprincipled candidates for the people's favor, who, now the recipients of ministerial patronage, deem it wise to be silent on the dangers and anathema of those Godless institutions. Nay more, they appear to be favorites with many who affect a great reverence for the head of the church, and nothing seems to them more desirable than to effect a lasting alliance between the institutions which he encourages and those which he condemns. To those pliant characters, not so deserving of blame as those who support them, the present scheme of ambiguous legislation for juvenile offenders is a most grateful measure, and no matter with what evil it might be fraught to the faith of the Catholic Church, they would freely adopt it, nay, become its advocates and encomiasts, provided that support could ensure to them a continuance of ministerial favor. The interests of our holy religion and of our Catholics' souls are too sacred to be sacrificed to the selfish schemes of unprincipled politicians, by whom the most sacred pledges and interests are utterly disregarded.

I remain your faithful humble servant,
J. JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

The Very Rev. Dr. Newman has returned from Rome to the Oratory of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, from whence he will take his departure for Dublin almost immediately, to resume his duties as rector of the Catholic University of Ireland.—*Weekly Register*.

An unusual concourse of people—we may say thousands—are daily in attendance at the services of the Redemptorist Fathers, who, accompanied by Father Petcherine, are now holding a mission in this town.—*Clare Journal*.

Some of the Catholic boys who joined H.M.S. Hecla at Waterford have, since the return of that ship to England, complained that they were compelled to attend Protestant service, and a resolution remonstrating against this circumstance as a grievance was proposed by the Mayor of Waterford at the last meeting of the poor-law guardians of that town, and carried with a view of having it transmitted to some Irish members.

It is stated that five Irish representatives, all Liberals, and members of the Reform Club, will retire from parliament, consequent on the unfortunate end of Mr. John Sadlier.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The second reading of the Tenant Right Bill is postponed to the 2nd of April, that is, immediately after the Easter recess. This will give abundant time for the preparation of petitions on a scale adequate to the importance of the measure.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN DUBLIN.—It is currently stated, in circles likely to be acquainted with the Royal intention, that her Majesty has expressed a desire to have a Royal marine pavilion erected for her residence at Killiney, within eight miles of Dublin. A more desirable site for a marine villa could not be selected. It is situated on a high promontory, commanding an uninterrupted view of the bay, surrounded by enchanting scenery and the most convenient bathing places, and possessing every combination for health and pleasure.—*Daily Express*.

ARRIVAL OF A VESSEL OF WAR AT GALWAY.—The Meander, war frigate, of 44 guns, Bailie, commander, has arrived in the harbour. The cause of this arrival on the West Coast of Ireland has not yet transpired. The officers themselves plead ignorance of the affair. It would not astonish us if the American difficulty had something to do with the matter. The stay of the Meander promises to be for sometime.—*Galway Vindicator*.

SLIGO ELECTION.—A Dublin correspondent thus writes of the forthcoming election for the borough of Sligo:—"It is generally understood that the contest in Sligo will be between Mr. Treston and Mr. Robert Knox, editor of the *Morning Herald*, or some other Conservative candidate—Mr. McDonough, Q.C., according to report, reserving his energies for Carrickfergus; and Mr. Patrick Blake, Q.C., intending to defer his candidature for Parliamentary honors until the next general election, when he means to stand for the county of Galway, in opposition to Captain Bellew, M.P. Rumor has it that the expenses of a successful candidate in Sligo are but little short of £1500; and that the constituency would be by no means ill pleased if an Englishman, with a long purse and generous disposition, would contest the honor of representing them." The writ for the election of a representative for this borough, in the room of the late Mr. John Sadlier, was forwarded, on Friday evening, from the Hanaper-office, to the returning officer for Sligo.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.—The provincial reports complain of the long continuance of the rainy season and the consequent backwardness of spring fieldwork. The ground is everywhere said to be completely saturated with moisture, but within the last few days there has been a favorable change in the weather.

BEEF ROOT SUGAR.—The manufactory at Mountmellick is at full work, employing about 120 hands in the various processes; the article produced is very good, though it has not yet been brought to market. The price farmers are receiving for beef root is 20s per ton, delivered at the works.—*Waterford Mail*.

THE TIPPERARY JOINT STOCK BANK.—We understand that a petition under the joint stock companies' winding-up act was presented to the Court of Chancery to wind up the affairs of this bank, on which an order for hearing has been made. The liabilities of the Tipperary branch are estimated at £75,000. The Rev. Dr. Howley, parish priest of Tipperary, had £2,400 lodged to the credit of a building committee towards the erection of a new chapel which has been commenced in the town, and upon Saturday, when a sum of £200 was required to advance to the contractor, it could not, we have been told, be procured at the bank.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.—Letters have been received in Dublin announcing the lamentable death of Capt. Aquila Howe Kent, of the 4th Lancashire Militia, stationed at Newry. A prescription of Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., was sent by Captain Kent to an apothecary in Newry, and a mistake was made in sending deadly nighshade instead of the medicine prescribed. The lamented gentleman died in twenty minutes after taking the draught.

SPECIMEN OF AN IRISH PEASANT.—Mr. Nolan was born on the 24th of July, 1742. He stands 5 feet 10 inches in height; he married at the mature age of 60, and had seven sons and four daughters. Two of the sons and one of the daughters are dead. He enjoys good health—never had an attack of rheumatism—his articulation is perfectly distinct, having all his teeth except four, two of which he lost by accident; he is a farmer tenant of Lord Besborough.—*Carlow Sentinel*.

The unshrinking courage and cheerful endurance, under a double privation, of the gallant Limerick artilleryman, H. Davis, have again been benevolently recognised, and recompensed by the Queen, by whom an increase to his pension of one shilling a day from her Majesty's private purse, has been considerably awarded; and, furthermore, a cottage allotted him in England, whither, with additional kindness, the passage of his wife is to be paid. Our readers will probably remember that this brave and buoyant Irishman had both his arms shattered at Inkermann, whilst serving the battery in which the most execution was done on the Russian force; and that he bore the double amputation afterwards with a firm fortitude which could not be surpassed. He has taken a wife—not indeed to his arms—for these are far off—a well-conducted Limerick woman, who loved him the more for his mutilation, and he has now the prospect of spending the rest of his life in happiness, under the favor of the gracious Sovereign he devoutly served.—*Munster News*.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—There will be little to do for legal gentlemen and judges at the approaching assizes. The *Tipperary Free Press* says the criminal calendar in the South Riding of Tipperary will be the lightest ever presented for trial in that county. In both city and county of Limerick the calendar is particularly light, and the records are few.

KILKENNY PETTY SESSIONS.—PROSELYTISING.—At these sessions on Tuesday, 19th, the Mayor proceeded to give judgment in several complaints for assault that had been brought before the court by the proselytising agents, the other magistrates present being Lord J. Butler, H. Potter, Thomas Hart, J. Greene, R.M.; E. Smithwick, and J. N. Greene, Esqrs. His Worship said that in these cases judgment having been postponed, it was their duty to pronounce it that day. He next admonished the large assemblage present that there should be no demonstration of feeling on their part. The first case he would refer to was that in which William Winton was plaintiff. The majority of the bench was of opinion that they could not believe the testimony in this case, and therefore the case was dismissed. On the last occasion he had read placards of the society of which Winton was a servant, of the most revolting and disgusting description, and highly insulting to the faith of Catholics. These were the main causes of these assaults, of which the plaintiffs were the chief promoters. Some of the citizens—nay, many of them—the most retiring—could bear testimony to the character of the documents posted. It would be for the resident magistrate to say whether such placards—as provocation to the people—were not a breach of the law of the land. Even one of the defendants came into his own office and intruded his opinions upon him, so that he was forced to believe him a fanatic. He liked to know why should there not be protection for every man, whether he be the denizen of a castle or a cabin? The Mayor here read the bye-law of the Dublin police, by which placards disrespectful to any religious denomination were prohibited and rendered punishable by law. He would not say that that law was binding on the police here. But who threw the "first stone"? Did the Scripture-readers post these placards? Did they not insult the people? Did they not come into court with dirty hands? His worship then announced the decision of the majority of the bench. In the case of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, no assault. In No. 5, the defendant to be fined 1s. and costs. The other complaints, up to No. 10, were dismissed. The Mayor next referred to the language of the Earl of Besborough at Piltown; and to that of other distinguished persons in the county condemnatory of the proselytisers, and concluded by stating that a member of parliament would bring the whole matter of these Scripture-reader riots before parliament, and call for copies of the correspondence between the Castle and the local constabulary officials. Mr. Greene believed there had been an assault in all the cases. He contended that the law recognised the right of any person preaching in the street, if they thought proper, but none should enter another's house against his will—if he did, he might repel him by force. If the complainants simply spoke in the streets on controversial subjects, that was no legal offence, and if the passers-by differed from them, their business was to take no notice, but to walk on. Lord James Butler next said that Mr. Greene had put the case accurately as well as strongly. He (Lord James) entered his protest against the present decision, because he believed that the several complainants had given their evidence in a clear and satisfactory manner. He considered that the law ought to be vindicated, and those men protected. Mr. Smithwick expressed his disinclination to speak at all on the subject under consideration, but his lordship (who had just spoken) came to conclusions from which he (Mr. Smithwick) dissented. He had ample opportunities of knowing the complainants, and could well judge respecting them. He did not believe the witnesses for the defence had strictly sworn the truth. He was not in favour of persecution against any sect, but he would insist on protection for the creed of his country. (Cheers.) Why was this spirit of religious discord fostered here beyond other places? It was not so in Piltown, or wherever a liberal spirit prevailed. He hoped that no one would interfere with those Scripture-readers—let them only adopt the right course, and they would hear no more of them.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

Lord Chief Justice Lefroy, in opening the Meath Assizes at Trim, addressed the grand jury of that great county in this manner:—"Gentlemen of the county Meath, I have only to congratulate you upon the state of the calendar now before me—it is the lightest I ever recollect to have seen at the spring assizes in any county in which I have heretofore presided."

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT CELTIC REMAINS.—We have been favoured with an interesting account of a hitherto undiscovered relic of bygone art, recently found, with a bronze spear head, in an artificial mound in the county Galway. This discovery possesses considerable interest on account of its being the only true type of an embossed shield, for the first time brought to light in this country. In shape it resembles the old Scottish shield in use about the time of Fergus I., monarch of Scotland, and one of which was found at Sconi in 1845; and deposited, as we are informed, in the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh. The circumference of the Irish shield measures 39 inches by 14 in diameter. The material is a rich golden or gilt bronze, with the handle ornamented and anciently wrapped with ribbon or leather. The umbones are numerous, and in *alto relievo*. Movable slips of metal perforated and rivetted to the bosses, to which was attached a thong of leather by which the shield was suspended from the belt of the chieftain. Communion plates, so called, and of a singular construction, have been erroneously supposed by some of our antiquaries to be shields, and a few specimens of those are deposited in the Royal Irish Academy for the inspection of those who take an interest in our neglected antiquities. In a code of sumptuary laws of the ancient Irish, we read of gold and silver shields and targets, none of which had come down to us. They were, no doubt, gilt or plated with those metals, as the above described article will illustrate. The discovery has been made by Mr. James Underwood.—*Nation*.

There are laws (says the *Daily Express*) on the statute book of a most absurd character. There is one forbidding any Irishman to go to England without a certificate of character from the Lord Lieutenant; one forbidding a farmer to keep more than 2,000 sheep, and another prohibiting the carrying of coals to New-castle; and there is a statute which regulates the use of flesh in Lent.

ACCIDENT TO A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—On Sunday afternoon last the Rev. Mr. O'Leary, Catholic curate of Shinrone, was returning from the performance of his religious duties at Ballingarry chapel, he met with a serious accident. The reverend gentleman was riding a young and untrained horse, which plunged violently, and threw him on the road, from the effects of which his left leg was broken above the knee. He was extricated by some persons who were passing, and no time was lost in conveying him to his lodgings in Shinrone, where he was promptly attended by Dr. McArthur, who however deemed it necessary to have the attendance of Dr. Waters, of Parsonstown, and a messenger was dispatched for that gentleman, who on his arrival set the leg, and the reverend gentleman is pronounced to be going on favourably.

STREAM DIRECT TO NEW YORK.—We are happy to perceive that the powerful steamship Brenda, 300 horse power, will sail direct from Cork Harbour for New York, about the 15th March next. The Brenda will start from London, and will call at Cork on her outward voyage, to ship first, second, and third class passengers.

EMIGRATION.—Emigration has commenced from this port to Liverpool. The Mars had, on Friday, sixty of our peasantry on their way to their relatives in the United States, several of whom were sent cash remittances to procure necessaries and their passages free for them to New York and New Orleans. Several farmers were among the number, and many others are preparing to follow before the next March rent accrues due. We regret to hear of tenants being ejected from a county Kilkenny district of this union. —*Waterford Chronicle.*

On Saturday night, seven men and a woman were drowned on their way home from Skull to Castleside. They had come there to sell potatoes, and next morning the boat was found, bottom upwards, with not one survivor left to tell the cause of the accident.

THE LATE JOHN SADLEIR.—There is every reason to believe that, when all is known, it will be found that the amount of frauds of which the late Mr. John Sadleir has been guilty will not be much under £1,000,000. First it has been ascertained beyond all question that Mr. Sadleir had forged no fewer than 50,000 Royal Swedish Railway Company's shares, and obligations of £5 each, on which large sums of money were raised. The forgery alone is to the nominal sum of £250,000, only it is not yet known what amount he was able to raise on the shares and obligations. In addition to these forgeries there are forgeries of several deeds and mortgages of estates in Ireland. As regards those, however, the extent is not known; but perhaps the boldest and most daring forgeries of all are those which relate to the deeds for the purchase of property in the Encumbered Estates Court of Ireland. The forged deeds purport to bear the signatures of the commissioners, the registers, the chief clerk, the solicitors in the various causes and the commissioner's seal. The extent to which this class of forgeries had been committed may be inferred from the fact that the stamp duty alone on these amounted to several hundred pounds. A considerable number of forgeries on private individuals, also have already been discovered, and there is every reason to believe that others yet remain to be ascertained. Those which have been detected are supposed to amount to nearly £100,000. In addition to the classes of forgeries already enumerated, Mr. Sadleir has been guilty of the assignment of deeds held in trust by him to an enormous amount. The drafts all the forged deeds and mortgages are in Mr. Sadleir's own hand writing. The forgeries of signatures are in every case remarkably successful. Those of the Encumbered Commissioners are said to be so perfect that the most experienced sage could not detect the forged deeds from the genuine. The act of self-destruction was, it is believed, precipitated by the circumstances of four of the holders of deeds relative to the purchase of one of the encumbered estates who had advanced £10,000 to Mr. Sadleir having on Saturday last gone over to Ireland with his solicitor for the purpose of having the deed registered, Mr. Sadleir endeavored to frustrate the intention of the party, but failed. On the Continent, too, where his transactions were to an enormous extent, great alarm prevails. In a letter which he wrote before leaving Gloucester square for Hampstead Heath, where he put an end to his existence, he declares that without the knowledge of any human being, unaided and unassisted, he committed the most diabolical crimes of which it was possible to be guilty; that these crimes must now be discovered; and as they would involve the ruin of hundreds of innocent families, he had preferred to die rather than witness the sufferings which they must endure. The crime of suicide must have been contemplated by Mr. Sadleir for some time before he committed the act, for he had purchased "Taylor on poisoning," and had evidently read it through till he came to the chapter on the essential oil of bitter almonds, when he turned down the page, as if he had made up his mind. The frauds of Sir John Paul, Strahan and Bates are not only much smaller in amount, but they are tame compared with his. They denote a combination of criminality, boldness, ingenuity, versatility, and tact such as the world never before witnessed. —*Morning Advertiser.*

Until the hearing of the winding-up petition presented to the Court of Chancery, it is not expected that anything perfectly reliable will transpire with respect to the affairs of the Tipperary Bank, or to the extent of its difficulties—the result of its unfortunate connection with the man whose gigantic frauds have cast into the shade the memory of the most accomplished swindler of ancient or modern times. "What next—and next?" are the questions in every one's mouth, and full and complete answers cannot be long delayed, so that in the meantime it would be unnecessary to refer to the almost countless reports that are in circulation as to transactions which have not been yet wholly brought to light. Long before Mr. Sadleir left his native country for England, as a more enlarged sphere for his peculiar operations, his professional reputation was none of the highest; but people here, even those who best knew the man, were not prepared for the astounding revelations elucidated since the commission of the act which closed his misspent life. A country journal (the *Tipperary Vindicator*), received this morning, gives the subjoined statement in reference to the affairs of the bank and its branches in the south:—"Various rumors are current as to the liabilities of the late Mr. John Sadleir, but as it is impossible to give currency to rumors which a few days will either verify or contradict, we abstain from referring to them. A tremendous feel-

ing of excitement prevailed for some days in every part of Tipperary, and the rush on all the banks for gold was unprecedented. The small farming class, holding notes, made no distinction—and such of them as had deposits in other banks, and notes, claimed gold, with which they were supplied in an instant. An immense pile of bullion met the eye of every individual who presented a note for payment in the Nenagh National Bank, where Mr. Devitt, the manager, and his assistants met the claims of the people with a cheerful alacrity, and showed how foolish was the run on that establishment. In Thurles Mr. Cummins, the manager, and his assistants were equally active; and in Tipperary and elsewhere, wherever the run prevailed on the National Bank, the same expedition in meeting the demands of those who ran for gold, was observable. We have heard that the managers paid gold for all notes presented, whether their own or of any other branch, and in some cases notes of the Bank of Ireland, for which the poor holders claimed gold in a few instances." A Kilkenny journal (the *Moderator*) states that the effect of the sudden stoppage of the one branch of the bank in that county has not been so extensively felt there as in other localities; still, should there not be sufficient assets forthcoming to meet all demands, there will be many victims in the Thomas-town district.

The *Waterford Mail* contains the annexed particulars:—"We are not surprised at the intelligence which we published this day of the forgeries of the late Mr. John Sadleir, but we are surprised at their amount. It was evident that a man of his ability and position would not have put an end to his existence merely from loss of property. We greatly fear that the securities in the London and County as well as in the Tipperary Joint-stock Banks, for advances made to him will prove valueless. We are told we know not with what degree of truth, that a large amount of funds belonging to Roman Catholic charities and religious houses in England was deposited with Mr. Sadleir, and fears are entertained that it is all lost." All these misfortunes are of course but the beginning of the end, and no one can foretell what further revelations time may bring forth. The *Banner of Ulster*, a journal not politically opposed to the wretched author of this fearful amount of misery, thus comments upon his career and death:—"The suicide of John Sadleir, M.P., produced a sensation which, so far from subsiding, has been greatly increased by subsequent disclosures of an astounding description. It was at first supposed that misfortune only had overtaken him, and the prevalent feeling was one of deep regret that he should have allowed calamity so to overpower his intellect as to begat that temporary insanity to which, by a conventional fiction of a very questionable nature, the fearful act of flinging back the life the Almighty has bestowed, as if it were a gift not worth the having, is usually ascribed. It was believed that, whatever might be thought of his imprudence in rushing into speculations which have proved utterly ruinous, his honor and integrity at least in the commercial sense of these terms, would continue unimpeachable. Long before life was sacrificed, however, everything that could have made life desirable had been cast away, and John Sadleir, when he drank the deadly poison, only anticipated the law, which, at a comparatively recent period, would have consigned him to an ignominious death, and even now, in its more mitigated form, could have had no milder sentence in reserve for him than perpetual penal servitude. The feeling of sympathy produced by the first announcement of his fate has been succeeded by a universal burst of indignation, and his name will descend to posterity as that of one of the coolest and most consummate villains who has ever lived."

NO IRISH NEED APPLY.—There is a regiment in the service of the crown of England known as "the 2d Dragoon Guards." In the ranks of this regiment there are, we doubt not, plenty of Irishmen, though from a recent exhibition on their part, we are bound to suppose that there is not one native of Ireland among the officers. The other day there was published in the columns of the *United Service Gazette*, the newspaper of the army, an advertisement from the officers of "the 2d Dragoon Guards" for a mess servant. In that advertisement they did not trouble themselves by stating what very special qualifications the man should possess; but they laid down distinctly one disqualification which he should not possess—the disqualification of being a native of this unfortunate island, for they wound up the advertisement with the brief threatening notice—"No Irish Need apply." Here is an appeal to Irishmen. Shall we prostrate ourselves before these British officers? They know the value of your mere Irish. Were they at the Crimea, they would be glad; indeed, to have a gallant band of invincible Irish arms around them to meet in strong array the shock of Russian chivalry. Were any of them unhorsed, with a Russian sabre at his throat, glad would he be to have that cold glittering steel dashed aside by the ready hand of the Irish trooper. But when the battle is over—when the clash of arms no longer rings in their ears—when the rich feast is before them, and the only music is the tinkling of glass and wine cup—their aristocratic stomachs are revolted at the idea of taking their luscious meats from the hands of any branded member of that gallant Irish race. "No Irish need apply!" Wellington did not put it in the order of the day when he looked at the bristling fortifications of Badajoz. He did not utter it on the field of Waterloo, when the soldiers of France reeled back from that fiery wall of living men, of which the Connaught Rangers were the corner-stone. Gough did not proclaim it when his Irish followers mowed down the Sikh chivalry, and raised the British flag in victory on the banks of the Sutlej. —*Ulsterman.*

ANOTHER BABE OF GRACE.—COLLEGE-STREET.—CHARGE OF ROBBERY AGAINST A SCRIPTURE READER.—A demure looking young man, dressed in a suit of seedy black clothes, and wearing a white neck cloth, who gave his name as James Crawford, by occupation a reader of the Scriptures, was brought up in custody of Police Constable 61 B, on Monday, charged by a young woman of decent appearance, named Catherine Rooney, with having robbed her of a shilling on last Saturday. The prosecutrix, on being sworn, deposed that she was a servant in the employment of a family in Erne-street; she was sent on the evening in question with a bottle for a small quantity of spirits; she proceeded to a vintner's shop in the neighborhood with the bottle and a shilling: the prisoner was standing at the door of the shop; she thought he belonged to the establishment, and told him that she wanted a naggin of spirits, adding that she hoped it was not too late; the prisoner said he would get the spirits for her, and she handed him the bottle and the

shilling; the prisoner, on getting the shilling and the bottle, made off at full speed down the street, closely pursued by witness, who cried out "Stop thief!" as loudly as she could; police constable 61 B being on duty in the neighborhood heard the outcry, and succeeded in stopping and taking the prisoner into custody; on his being conveyed to College-street station house, the bottle and the shilling were found in his possession; no other property was found on his person save a small Bible in one of his pockets. The witness positively swore to the above facts. The magistrate, Mr. Bourke, ordered the shilling and the bottle to be delivered up to the prosecutrix, and severely reprimanded the prisoner for his conduct. The fellow was then discharged with a caution.

DEPORTATION OF IRISH POOR.—BARBARITY OF THE SCOTCH AUTHORITIES.—We have to record another instance of the grossly inhuman manner in which the Scotch Parochial authorities treat our unhappy countrymen, who become destitute among them. On the arrival of the Elk steamer, from Glasgow, between four and five o'clock on Saturday morning, in consequence of an intimation from the deck steward, Superintendent Magee went on board, and found a young man lying on the steerage helpless, speechless, and laboring under a very bad type of the jaundice disease. It appeared, from the statement of the officers of the boat, that the young man, whom temporary disease had incapacitated from maintaining himself, had been put on board at Glasgow, by order of the Parochial authorities, with directions to be landed here. The cruelty of the proceeding is enhanced by the fact, that the sufferer had been a patient in hospital, at Glasgow, previous to his forcible removal. Being totally unable to give any account of himself, his person was searched, and a card was found in one of his pockets, which gave his address as John Wilson, and it subsequently appeared that he was a native of Ballycastle. Superintendent Magee had a car procured, and sent him to the Union Workhouse, in the hospital of which Institution he is now receiving the treatment which his weak and exhausted state requires. The hopes of his ultimate recovery are very faint. —*Northern Whig.*

SKIBBEREEN IN 1856.—The *Cork Constitution* supplies the following sketch of the present state of the Skibbereen Union as contrasted with its condition during the terrible year of the famine. The transition is, perhaps, one of the most striking that has marked the progress of the Irish social revolution:—"Few localities evince the returning prosperity of the agricultural population in a more remarkable degree than Skibbereen. Within a few years it was pointed out as the poorest and most miserable district in Ireland—its name was but another word for poverty and desolation. It was universally believed in this country and in England not only to have reached the climax of misfortune, but also to be irremediably destitute. Now, circumstances have altogether changed; the tide of prosperity, which had so long ebbed, is flowing with a steady and accelerated course. In 1847 the number in the workhouse was so enormous that additional wings had to be erected, and auxiliary buildings were hired as a temporary accommodation for the wretched inmates of an overcrowded house, where fever and other contagious disorders were filling the hospital wards, and carrying off hundreds weekly. In 1856, so considerably has pauperism diminished, that by far the most extensive portion of the house is deserted, and the remainder is but thinly occupied by about 550 inmates principally composed of sick and infirm, with a number of children. The number in the workhouse on Tuesday last was 556. Emigration from the Skibbereen workhouse has almost ceased; but thirty young girls were sent last year to Canada, and are believed to be doing well. One remarkable effect of the emigration of previous years is still perceived in the numbers of aged and infirm people who, being deserted by their younger relatives, who have departed for America and Australia, had no resource but to go to the workhouse and die. Whole rooms are filled with these bedridden people."

A GALLANT IRISHMAN.—We feel proud in noticing the arrival in our town of a gallant countryman and county man, Lieutenant L. O'Connor, of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers. This brave fellow, by his daring gallantry at the Alma, obtained his ensigncy, having joined the ranks as a private soldier, though of a respectable family. Here he was severely wounded, but recovered in time to reap fresh laurels at the attack on the Redan, where he obtained his lieutenantcy. Among all the gallant spirits the late war has raised to notice few have surpassed our brave countryman. —*Roscommon Messenger.*

LOVE AT THE GRAVE.—We find this touching incident in the *Cork Examiner*:—"A very affecting and unusual scene was witnessed about one o'clock, last Sunday, in the burial ground of the Botanic Gardens. Some young men on entering the Gardens had their attention attracted by deep sobbing at a distance, and having proceeded towards the spot whence the sounds came, they perceived two or three women and some children collected around the grave. On approaching nearer they discovered a private of the North Cork Rifles in the act of exhaling the body of, as they subsequently learned, his wife, which had been buried since last Tuesday. The poor fellow was perspiring from his exertions, and tears fell fast from him. It appeared that the deceased had been buried in his absence, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he determined on again seeing her. When the women who were assembled about the grave entreated of him to desist, he would reply that he only wanted to see how Hannah looked. At length he succeeded in reaching the coffin and, having taken off the lid, he threw himself on the body, kissed its cold lips, and cried bitterly. He then carefully arranged the cloth in which the body was wrapped, pressed affectionately the hands of the corpse, and having slowly replaced the lid, expressed his regret for having disturbed the body at all, but that he could not believe that his "affectionate Hannah, the best of wives," could have been dead. Though the body had been interred since Tuesday, decomposition had not commenced."

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday week the new bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev. Dr. Goss, co-adjutor and successor to the late Dr. Brown, was solemnly enthroned in the cathedral of St. Nicholas, Liverpool.

CONVERSION.—On February the 9th, Mr. Culverwell, of Shepton Mallett, was received into the Holy Catholic Church by the Rev. James Dawson, P.P.—*Weekly Register.*

The Duke of Norfolk, once the head of the Catholic nobility of England, but who, on the passage of the "Papal Aggressions" act, dissented from the views of the Catholic Hierarchy, and joined the Anglican Church, is dead. He is succeeded by his son the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who has always adhered to the Catholic Church. The *Times* states that the reason of the late Duke's apostasy from the Catholic Church was in consequence of his being so "highly incensed" at the appointment of the Hierarchy. We (*Catholic Standard*), are however, able to state that his Grace died in the peace of the Catholic Church.

DEFENCES OF CANADA.—In addition to the 80th Regiment and a battalion of the Rifle corps, which are about to be despatched to Canada, it is understood to be the intention to send out several other regiments to British North America, so as to form a powerful force in that country. In anticipation of this step being taken, it is rumored that almost every regiment now attached to the home station has received private intimation that their services may be required in Canada, and such early notice has been given in order that the regimental clothing, which is made expressly for that station, may be in readiness in case the exigencies of the service should require a large body of troops to be moved to that country. Orders have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard for the authorities to expedite with all despatch the refitting of the three steam troopships Vulcan, Perseverance, and Urgent, as they may be wanted suddenly to embark troops for colonial service. The General Screw Company have received an intimation that the government might require the use of their four large ships now lying in the Southampton Docks—viz., the Calcutta, Argo, Aydaspe, and Queen of the South, for the transport service. The company are acting upon the intimation, and the vessels are being prepared for sea.

PROPOSED NEW CAMPS.—It is understood to be the intention of government to establish camps in the spring on Barham Downs, near Canterbury; Penenden Heath, near Maidstone; and Southsea Common, Hants; the troops to be encamped are stated at 8,000 on Barham Downs, 20,000 on Penenden Heath, and 15,000 on Southsea Common, at all which places the men will be under tents, and will be drilled in field duties ready for any emergencies.

The recent majority against the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays shows how completely the public mind is subjected to the influences of Protestantism. It would, perhaps, be difficult to name a more remarkable instance of the absurd contradictions of that form of belief than the "Sabbath" superstition; or a more striking exemplification of the Pharisaical spirit of modern religions. We are perpetually dinning with the parrot-cry, "The Bible and the Bible only" (as the people exclaimed "The temple of the Lord" of old); and are at the same time made the victims of a pious tyranny which refuses to allow any but the highest classes relaxation "on the only day" (to use the expression of Cardinal Wiseman at Liverpool) on which it is accessible to the masses. Then, as to the Bible, it would be impossible to name a doctrine or a practice which has less sanction in Scripture, or, indeed, which is more plainly condemned by the inspired records, and the words of Our Lord himself. His denunciation of the hypocrites of the ancient Pharisees on this very point applies exactly to those Judaizing Protestants; and nothing can be more true than that they wish to impose burthens upon others which they have no intention of inconveniencing themselves with. I observe that a correspondent of the *Times* has maintained in that journal (what I asserted in your own last week) that Sunday is not the Sabbath, and is, moreover, a day for relaxation, though not for labour. The reply of the champion of the Sabbatarians states that sufficient amusement can be derived from the Bible (such is his reverence for the sacred volume), and that to open the Crystal Palace or the British Museum (he might have added churches), would necessarily cause some amount of labour; but the *Times* itself has given the fanatics a wholesome castigation, attributing their zeal to similar motives to those of the worshippers of Diana of the Ephesians, of whom we read in Scripture. This superstition has the worst practical effect upon Protestants themselves (as I know from experience), both moral and religious. For when young people are taught that a Divine command is still of literal obligation, which they see is not literally observed by any (except Jews), it necessarily predisposes a lax view with regard to other precepts of the Divine law (e.g., those which relate to morals), which are of perpetual and literal obligation. It makes them, too, hate the very name of Sunday in the week. A young foreigner once observed to me that when he first arrived in this country on a Sunday, he "thought every one was dead," and that Dover had been visited by some dreadful plague; nor were his apprehensions removed by the gloomy and care-worn faces of the people as they emerged from their meetings; for the middle classes are generally Dissenters, if anything. —*Cor. Tablet.*

FAILURES AT GLASGOW.—It appears that there have been somewhat like twelve or thirteen failures of merchants and millers within the last two months, involving liabilities to the extent of about £400,000; in fact, the insolvencies in the corn trade in Glasgow during the period we have named are more numerous, or at least heavier in amount, than all that have transpired in all the other leading towns in the kingdom put together.

We (*Times*) would wish to hear the crimes of John Sadleir spoken of with universal abhorrence, but let even indignation spare his unhonored grave; let there be no morbid dwelling upon the last scenes of his life nor upon his closing agony. He has already appeared at the bar of that Almighty Judge before whom we must all of us one day stand; to that tribunal let him be left. If word of ours could avail we would deprecate all further and unnecessary prying into the secrets of the family, even by the coroner and his jury. It is surely proved that John Sadleir died by his own hand, being unable to bear the shame of exposure and the consequence of his crimes. What has the public to do with the distracted letters addressed by the suicide to his relatives in the last moments of his career. One sentence from these contains the whole moral of his guilty life and tragical death:—"Oh! that I had resisted the first attempts to launch me into speculation!" There are many of the English public who would do well to lay seriously to heart the dying words of John Sadleir.

Subscriptions from the Army in the Crimea for the Nightingale fund amount to £4,500.

REMITTANCES

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856.

The *Persia*, from Liverpool, the 8th inst., arrived at New York yesterday. The result of the Conference is not known positively; but the peace prospects are considered good. Bread stuffs declined considerably. No news of the *Pacific*.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

"What a pretty thing man is, when he goes in his doublet and hose, and leaves off his wit!" What a queer thing a member of Parliament is, when he takes up the cant of Exeter Hall and leaves off common sense! He brings in Bills to suppress Intemperance. He might as well bring in a Bill to put down gluttony, immoderate waltzing, or unseasonably cold weather in March.

Is it possible—we asked ourselves, on reading the title of a Bill laid before the House on the 29th ult.—is it possible, after so many trials and so many total failures, that any man outside of a Lunatic Asylum can really bring himself to believe that an "Act of Parliament" can "suppress intemperance?" or a "Resolution" of the Legislature promote sobriety or chastity? Yet so it is; and undeterred by the numerous examples before their eyes of the injurious effects of all "Blue Laws," our Canadian Legislature seems determined to persevere in the silly attempt to effect a moral reform by legislative enactments. As well might the surgeon expect to set a broken leg, by clapping a mustard poultice on the back of his patient's head!

A good deal of course, in one sense, may be done by Legislation. A single "Act of Parliament" may, to-morrow, suppress the whole licensed traffic in wine, brandy, and the poor creature small beer. But that it, or fifty "Acts of Parliament" to boot, should have the slightest effect in diminishing the actual amount of intoxicating beverages consumed by the community, so long as the depraved appetite of that community calls for them, is a proposition too monstrous, too absurd to be seriously entertained by any one except an idiot; or a raving Temperance fanatic from the "Little Bethel." Legislation may indeed suppress the legal selling of spirituous liquors, by an exercise of arbitrary power; but the only result of such legislation must ever be to give an extraordinary stimulus to the sly-gog-selling business, and to put a premium upon smuggling. Very powerful for evil, all Temperance legislation is—and whilst human nature remains what it is, must be—impotent for good; and this because drunkenness, like every other vice, like gluttony, impurity, and all concupiscence, proceeds from causes over which human legislation can have no control.

Two systems of Temperance Legislation have, each their respective advocates. The one propose to suppress drunkenness by a total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors; and treat the liquor traffic as something essentially and incurably evil. The others propose to effect the same object by what they call "stringent" license laws. They would not condemn the traffic as evil; but they would throw so many impediments in the way of the sale of liquor, and make the situation of the dealer so disreputable, and so precarious, as to deter all respectable men, all with any character or property to lose, from engaging in the hotel or tavern business. Of the two, we must confess that the plan advocated by the "Maine Liquor Law" men, whilst not more impracticable, is certainly more consistent, than that advocated by the friends of the "stringent" license system.

As we cannot get rid of the liquor traffic—as, so long as men want drink, there will always be lots of other men to sell it to them—it would seem that the wisest system to adopt would be that which should tend to make the trade of hotel or tavern keeper, as safe, and respectable as that of any other member of the community; and that the worst possible system must be that whose tendency is to place the whole business in the hands of a class of men of little reputation or standing in society, of little or no property, and who therefore having little or nothing to lose, are always ready to risk everything. This however is the system propounded by Mr. Felton's Bill, and advocated generally by the friends of the "stringent" license system.

Let us look at some of the clauses of this extraordinary specimen of Exeter Hall legislation; the main object of which seems to be to set so many traps for the unfortunate spirit dealer, to encompass the way of the tavern or hotel keeper with so many dangers, and so to strew his path with thorns, as effectually to deter any prudent or respectable person from embarking his capital, and endangering his re-

putation, in such a perilous line of business. For instance, it is provided by clause XLI., that:—

"Whenever any person shall have drunk in any licensed tavern, any spirituous liquors therein sold or provided for valuable consideration, and shall, while in a state of intoxication from the use thereof, come to his death by suicide, or by drowning or perishing from cold, or from any accident, the keeper of such tavern or place shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Better at once to declare guilty of felony any person who, for any consideration, shall furnish another with a glass of wine or beer, than such monstrous legislation as this. A stranger, having already partaken of a glass of strong liquor, enters another tavern, and, being to all appearance still sober, is supplied with a glass of wine and water; the effect of which, combined with that of his first glass, suffices to make him a little giddy in his head, in consequence of which, on his way home, he is thrown from his horse, and breaks his neck. Will any man pretend that, under such circumstances, it would be just to punish both, or either of the hotel keepers, who furnished him with the liquor, as criminals? Again, the xxxi. clause provides that any tavern keeper who shall permit any drunken person to remain in his premises, shall be deemed guilty of a "contravention of this Act." Now suppose—not at all an improbable case—that a man should get drunk in a hotel where he was stopping in the winter time. How, in such a case, should the unfortunate hotel keeper act? If he allows the drunken man to remain on the premises, he will be guilty of a "contravention of the Act," and liable to be fined accordingly. If he turns him—the drunken guest—out, no other hotel keeper will dare to receive him. In all probability the unhappy man will therefore die of exposure to the cold; and the ends of justice be vindicated by visiting the hotel keeper, who turned him off his premises, with the penalties of a misdemeanor.

But what is drunkenness? Since hotel keepers are liable to be so severely dealt with for having a drunken man on their premises, the law which punishes, should strictly define, in clear and unmistakable lines what drunkenness is. Drunkenness is, no doubt, an abnormal state produced by the use of alcoholic liquors; but is every such abnormal state, drunkenness? Is the young lady who takes a glass of champagne, after her first polka, to be considered drunk, because a slightly abnormal state of her system—owing in part to the polka, in part also to the champagne—is thereby produced? Is every excitement, or transient exhilaration, the effect of alcohol, drunkenness?

We ask these questions, because Mr. Felton's Bill professes to define "when a man shall be held to be drunk;" in which definition it deviates from some of the oldest and most respectable authorities. A sailor swears that no man is drunk who can lie on his back, and smoke his pipe; whilst there are many valuable members of society who hold that the man who takes his boots off before going to bed is to be considered perfectly sober. The "Act to Suppress Intemperance" is, upon this point, very vague and unsatisfactory:—

"Every person shall be considered drunk, who is so far intoxicated as to be unable to walk unsupported, to stagger or fall in walking, or to be unable to speak distinctly, or to be noisy and disorderly, or to be quarrelsome and brawling, or whose intellect is disordered by strong drink."—c. 46.

Argal, every one who can hold his tongue, and is not so far gone, but that he can walk straight, is to be held legally sober. We know many hard topers who will most joyfully accept this definition of drunkenness; and who, no doubt, will look upon themselves as Model Temperance men after all.

But it is perhaps invidious to single out one or two clauses as especially absurd, when they are all equally absurd; when the whole Bill is a mass of absurdities. Why don't you introduce a total prohibitory law at once? we ask of the friends of this measure. Because, would be the reply, such a law could not be enforced, as we know from the experience of those States that have tried it; because, in spite of our prohibitory legislation, liquor would still be sold in Canada—as every body knows is the case in Vermont, Maine, and the State of New York, where the "Maine Law" is part of the law of the land.—An excellent answer, and conclusive. But why—would we ask—do you expect that your "stringent" license laws will be a bit better obeyed than a prohibitory law? If you diminish—as no doubt you will—the number of licensed taverns, what reason have you to doubt that unlicensed grog-shops will spring up in every direction? You admit that your police would be insufficient to repress that illegal traffic, in violation of the provisions of the "Maine Law;" what reason have you for hoping that you shall be able, with the same police, to repress that same illegal traffic, carried on in violation of the provisions of Mr. Felton's Bill? Of this be assured, that, "Maine Law" or no "Maine Law"—"stringent" license laws, or no license laws—the quantity of liquor consumed, will still remain the same; that the supply will still keep pace with the demand; and that the only result realized by your legislative efforts to "suppress intemperance," will be to give us "Drunkenness plus Smuggling;" instead of Drunkenness.

We published last week a copy of a Bill intended so far to amend the existing School Laws of the Upper Province, as to exempt all bona fide supporters of Catholic schools from taxation for the benefit of Non-Catholic Schools and Libraries. The following is a copy of a "Resolution" to be moved by Mr. G. Brown on the same subject:—

"Resolved—That it is expedient to repeal all such sections of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada as authorise the establishment or continuance of Separate Schools; and to place all the National Common Schools under one uniform system of superintendence and instruction, in which no violence shall be done to the religious feel-

ings or opinions of any child, or the parent or guardian of any child."

We would call attention to the words which, in the above "Resolution," we have marked with Italics.

"It is expedient"—says Mr. Brown—so to construct the School system of Upper Canada, as "that no violence shall be done to the religious feelings of any child, or the parent or guardian of any child." It must therefore be inexpedient to establish any system in which violence is done to such religious feelings or opinions; of which fact, no one but the person whose feelings are outraged can take cognizance. Mr. Smith alone can say with authority whether his—Mr. Smith's—"feelings or opinions" are done violence to by certain conduct on the part of Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones, though an excellent judge of his own feelings, can know nothing whatever of those of his neighbor, Mr. Smith.

Herein lies the gist of the whole matter and of the whole controversy betwixt Catholics and Protestants on the subject of Separate or Denominational, and Common Schools. Without contesting the desirableness, if possible, of establishing one common uniform system of education, for all the children in the community, we, Catholics, in common with Mr. Brown, insist upon it as indispensable, that, in establishing any system of education whatsoever, "no violence shall be done" to any one's "religious feelings or opinions." And we further insist that this is of such paramount importance that, rather than do such violence, it is better to have no common uniform system at all; that, whatever may be the evils resulting from the want of such a system of education, those which must inevitably flow from a violation of the fundamental principle of all civil and religious liberty, would be greater still. It is not imperatively obligatory upon the State to establish one uniform system of education; but it is obligatory upon the State to abstain altogether from doing "violence to the religious feelings or opinions" of any, the humblest of its citizens. This, by implication, is fully admitted in Mr. Brown's "Resolution" copied above.

Admitting then these premises—and we defy any one to point out a fallacy therein—it follows that any educational system which does violence or outrage to the religious feelings or opinions of any Catholic, is inexpedient. But the system of education, patronised by Dr. Ryerson, approved of by, perhaps the majority of, the Protestants of the Upper Province, and advocated by Mr. George Brown, does "do violence to the religious feelings and opinions" of all sincere Catholics—that is, of all who fully believe all that the Church believes and teaches—and of many religiously disposed Protestants. Therefore it is inexpedient to repeal such sections of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada as authorise the establishment or continuance of Separate or Denominational schools—or to place all the Schools under one uniform system—until such time at least as a system shall have been devised which shall "do no violence to the religious feelings or opinions" of any member of the community. When such a system shall have been devised, we will advocate its adoption as heartily, and as loudly as Mr. George Brown.

THE NEPEAN TRAGEDY.

We trust that some of our Protestant cotemporaries, who in the affair of Corrigan have manifested such zeal for the punishment of his slayers, will be at least equally zealous in calling for a public inquiry into the truth of the following statements of the *Ottawa Tribune* of the 14th inst.—respecting the brutal and unprovoked slaughter of a man named Tierney, by a mob of Orange ruffians at Nepean—and the constant refusal of the Protestant magistrates of that district to take any steps to bring the offenders to justice, or to avenge the innocent blood shed upon the occasion alluded to. The following are the particulars, as we glean them from our cotemporary:—

"Four or five farmers are sitting in a road side inn smoking and conversing, about four miles from the scene of a Municipal Election which had closed that day; several double sleighs containing from thirty to forty Orangemen are passing the inn; a cheer is given by the cortege; it is answered by the Innkeeper standing outside his own door, who is supposed to be a Catholic; a halt is ordered, clubs are brought forth, and the whole body, rush into the house and assail its defenceless inmates unmercifully. Tierney is felled to the ground, his skull shattered into fragments, three others are dangerously wounded. A few humane men throw themselves between the raging mob and their victims and save their lives; one of these is a local Magistrate. The majority of the assailants are belonging to other Townships, and had been at the polling place prepared expressly for violent ends. The house is wrecked; windows, doors, partitions, floors, furniture all torn up, cut up and destroyed.

"This is a plain statement of the case; and we call on the Coroner, Dr. Van Cortlandt, to correct us if any assertion here is unsupported by the evidence taken at the inquest. House breaking, riot, and at the least manslaughter are here committed by a body of Orangemen. Have the magistrates issued warrants? No, they refuse to take information. Have troops or policemen, been sent to apprehend the guilty parties? Has a royal proclamation been issued offering a reward for the discovery of Tierney's slayers? No; not a shadow of an investigation except a Coroner's inquest; and the Doctor who attended Tierney for the day he lived, was absent from that inquest. The magistrate who was present and witnessed the whole proceedings was also absent. For the well-being of society we have hoped that the Protestant magistracy of this country would have maintained the supremacy of the Law and have brought its violators to justice. There is now no recourse left but a petition to the Governor in Council to adopt the same zealous course of action which was successful in the St. Sylvester affair, in bringing the slayers of Corrigan to the bar of justice."

Now here is a plain story, the truth of which ought at once to be inquired into. Not only does it involve a most serious charge against the "thirty to forty Orangemen" who killed Tierney; but, if true, it convicts the Coroner and the magistrates of the district generally of the grossest dereliction of duty. With great forbearance, which it would be well if our Protestant cotemporaries would occasionally imitate,

the *Ottawa Tribune* purposely refrains from applying the term "murder" to the slaying of Tierney—leaving it for the Court, before which we trust the accused will yet, and spite of the efforts of the Protestant agitators of Nepean to shield them from justice, have to plead, to decide as to the nature of their crime. "We have abstained" says the *Tribune*:—

"We have abstained from using the term murder here because we hope to see the parties indicted for manslaughter, felonious assault, housebreaking and riot. While charged with murder, as Corrigan's slayers, were a legal acquittal might easily follow. We do not follow the wolfish example of the Protestant Press in howling out for blood; but deeply regret the atrocious violence which compels the State to seek atonement of individuals for shedding the blood of one of its members."

But whether murder or manslaughter, the death of Tierney must be inquired into. If the statements of the *Tribune* be true—if "the magistrates of the country have"—as the *Tribune* asserts—"refused to take cognizance of the atrocious act"—it is the duty of the Government, it is the duty of the Legislature, so anxious as it professes to be for the pure administration of justice, to institute a rigid inquiry into the behaviour of these men; and, if the charges be proven, to dismiss them from the Bench to which they are a disgrace. Protestants as well as Catholics are alike interested in having this matter sifted to the bottom. We trust therefore that the Protestant press of Lower Canada will not, like the Nepean Magistrates, endeavor to hush the matter up. But whatever the conduct of our cotemporaries in this matter, it is the duty of Catholics, as the *Tribune* says, to petition the Governor in Council to institute proceedings against the slayers of Tierney, and their accomplices in the bloody deed—the Protestant Magistrates of Nepean.

THE LATE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—The storm which for a moment last week seemed to menace the Canadian Cabinet, has blown over in the most harmless manner possible; doing no damage to anything, unless it be to Mr. Cameron's reputation—if, he possessed such an article.

The object of the mover is—and was of course from the first—palpable to the dullest intelligence. Every body of course knew, Mr. Cameron knew, Mr. Ross knew—and every body knows that they knew—that Judge Duval never used the language imputed to him. They all knew that it was but an ordinary Protestant lie, like that got up by our "separated brethren," about a Satanic, and a diabolical, and a fiendish, and a Popish, and a Romish, and an Irish, attempt to upset the train in which were a party of soldiers; despatched to arrest the persons accused of the Corrigan murder. This ridiculous story, for which there was not a shadow of foundation, which with many a wry face, its authors, and promulgators were at last obliged to retract, is but one specimen out of many, which we might adduce, of the "sanguinary perversions of truth"—not to use a harsher phrase—in which the Protestant press habitually indulge, and the Protestant public delight. Now, what pleases the public in the columns of a journal, is just as likely to please, in the mouth of a No Popery Legislator in the House of Assembly.

"Hinc ille lachryma;" hence the amusing display of sound Protestant feeling on the debate on Mr. Cameron's motion. Besides, it must be remembered that in the rowdy city of Toronto, the debates are presided over, and controlled by the Orange canaille; to whom in an especial manner the speakers address themselves; whose applause is coveted, and whose wrath is deprecated upon every occasion. Mr. Cameron moved his motion to curry favor with this canaille. For a similar reason Mr.—seconded it, Mr.—spoke to it, and so many voted for it. No one of course believed the charge against the Judge to be true; no one was silly enough to think that Judge Duval would condescend to pay the slightest attention to their nonsensical motions.

Of the process by which the vote of the 10th inst. was got rid of, an account will be found in the columns devoted to Parliamentary intelligence. Suffice it to say that the row has blown over—that its instigators look very silly, and that the Ministry seem more firmly seated than ever. One fact only of any consequence connected with it is worthy of record: and that is, that in Toronto, with its Orange Rowdies, and brawling Protestantism, there is neither freedom of opinion for Catholics, nor freedom of debate for the members of the Legislature. From which fact, we come to the conclusion, that Toronto is not a fit place for the Seat of Government, nor for the meeting of Parliament.

"Mr. Sadleir, whose astounding forgeries, speculations, and subsequent suicide, form a prominent topic of discussion in the British papers, was, it seems, the man chosen by the Irish priests as a kind of successor to O'Connell in the leadership of what has been termed 'the Pope's brass band' in Parliament."—*Montreal Witness*, 18th inst.

The above is a fair specimen of our cotemporary's extensive and accurate acquaintance with Irish and Catholic questions. We must however take the liberty of correcting him upon one or two points which are incorrect.

Mr. Sadleir, so far from being a leader of the Irish Catholic party in the House of Commons, has, for many years, been denounced as an apostate and a renegade from that party, by almost the entire Catholic press of Great Britain and Ireland. He did at one time, but for a very short time—during the excitement upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—enjoy the confidence of the Catholic Clergy and people of Ireland. But this confidence he quickly, and forever, forfeited, by violating his pledges, by becoming a "Government hack," and accepting office under Lord Aberdeen. From that moment to the present—living or dead, he has been the object of the unremitting hostility of those who once were silly enough to put trust in him, and listen to his fine professions of devotion to the Irish cause. Mr. Sadleir was

essentially a "liberal Catholic sole;" that is, as near a Protestant as possible.

Yet even a man like this has his uses. And, if from his fate, from his treachery to the public cause, and the pecuniary ruin that he has brought upon thousands of his fellow-countrymen, Irish Catholics shall learn to beware how they put confidence in trading politicians—that is, men who make the practice of politics their business—if they acquire a wholesome distrust of "Jack-in-Office"—and learn to withhold their support from the stump brawlers, who seek to mount on their shoulders to the pleasant places of Downing Street, and whose visions are visions of salary, perquisites and red tape—then shall not even the late member for Sligo have lived and died in vain.

Thus our cotemporary will see that there is no analogy whatever between the case of Mr. Sadleir, and that of the evangelical bankers—Paul, Strahan, and Bates. Like them, Mr. Sadleir was a consummate scoundrel; like them, he has ruined thousands; but, unlike them, he never "professed religion;" never made a show of piety; and, whilst plotting how to cheat the fatherless children and widows, never, for a pretence, made long prayers; never sat as Chairman of Societies for converting "Unregenerate Shoeblacks;" and did not perpetrate his villainies in the name of a "Crucified Redeemer."—Sadleir was a clever rogue, a bold, heartless, and thoroughly bad man; but he lacked one thing—that evangelical unction, that odor of sanctity, that "sweetness" in fact, which were the special characteristics of the Exeter Hall swindlers; and of our old acquaintances, the ex-Managers of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, and the actual Directors of the French Canadian Missionary Society, Tract Distributing Society, Bible Auxiliary Society, &c., of Montreal.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House met on Thursday, when the usual routine business having been disposed of, Mr. At. Gen. Drummond moved that the Resolution for an address to the Governor for a copy of Judge Duval's charge in the Corrigan case be rescinded. Mr. Sandfield McDonald moved the previous question; and after a long and animated debate the numbers on a division, were, 72 to 42; being a majority of 30 in favor of the Ministry.

Mr. Drummond subsequently explained that he, and his colleagues, had determined not to present the Address in question to His Excellency, unless assured that they possessed the confidence of the House. They were now in a position to present it; but in doing so would advise His Excellency not to comply with its prayer. He added that he had had a communication with Judge Duval, in which the latter denied the correctness of the published report of his charge to the jury. The matter was then allowed to drop.

On Friday, Mr. Cauchon's Bill for rendering the Legislative Council elective, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

On Monday the Seat of Government question was brought before the House by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, in a motion to the effect that, the present migratory system was uselessly expensive, and injurious to the Province. He would not indicate where, in his opinion, the Seat of Government should be fixed; but he would vote for any place, in preference to continuing the present system.

Mr. Gamble was of opinion that the Seat of Government should be retained at Toronto for three or four years at least; and moved in amendment, that, any consideration of the questions was, during the present session, inexpedient.

Mr. Powell contended that the ambulatory system had been adopted by members when they were so completely under the influence of fear as to have lost their senses—that that system had already entailed a dead loss to the Province of some £200,000, and constantly exposed the public archives to great risk. He confessed his preference for the City of Ottawa as the permanent Seat of Government, but was prepared to vote for any other place if that site was not acceptable.

The Hon. Mr. Merritt did not believe in a permanent site, as he did not believe in the permanence of the Union. It was useless therefore to go to the expense of establishing one Seat of Government for the whole Province.

Mr. Rankin could not understand how any man of common sense could defend the present system, and was in favor of an immediate settlement of the question.

Mr. Bowes thought that no sufficient reasons had been assigned for the abandonment of the migratory system. On a motion, Mr. Gamble's amendment was negatived by 62 to 53.

Mr. Cameron then moved, in amendment, to postpone the question until the Government should have laid before the House an estimate of the expenses of establishing a permanent site. To this Mr. Loranger objected as the question was not a Government one. Mr. McKenzie spoke in favor of establishing the permanent seat of Government in Upper Canada, whose population was strongly anti-Catholic, instead of in Lower Canada with its French laws, and Catholic religion. Mr. Ferres was in favor of a permanent site, and thought that the Montreal mob had behaved exceedingly well when they burned the Houses of Parliament there; because they prevented the fire from spreading to any other buildings. Montreal was generally, the most quiet City in the world; whilst Toronto was the reverse. Mr. Ferris thought the amendment should not pass. Mr. Ferguson opposed the permanence of the Seat of Government. Mr. Gould thought if the Union were not to last, the present system would do well enough.—Mr. Drummond ridiculed the idea of continuing the present nomadic system; and hoped the friends of a permanent Seat of Government would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Pouliot alluded to the chances of war with the United States. Mr. Powell did not think that the probability of a Repeal of the Union should be used as an argument in discussing the question before the House; but in case of a war with the United States, the Government would have to go, either to Quebec, or the City of Ottawa. Mr. Brown admitted that, as an abstract question, every one must be in favor of a permanent Seat of Government. But the question was—should that permanent site be at Montreal? for no other place could be chosen. He was therefore, in the prospect of an approaching appeal to the country, in favor of postponing the consideration of the question. The Upper Canadians would never consent to have the Seat of Government permanently established in Lower Canada, unless they had secured to them representation by population. Mr. J. S. Macdonald said that the last speaker had furnished the best of arguments in favor of the motion, by calling on Upper Canadians to prevent the return of the Government to Quebec. Four years hence it would be impossible to remove the Seat of Government from Toronto; and the object of the supporters of the amendment was, by creating delay to secure the permanence of the Seat of Government in Toronto. Mr. Wilson was of opinion that the site should be settled at once, and that Ministers should have made the question a Government question. Mr. D. Macdonald was in favor of a permanent site. Mr. Stevenson opined that the object of the motion was to transfer the Seat of Government to Montreal. He would rather continue the present system than fix that Seat anywhere except at Kingston. Dr. Clarke approved of Quebec on account of its strong military position. Mr. Foley was in

favor of a permanent site. At. Gen. McDonald did not think Montreal an eligible place for the Seat of Government, and would therefore vote for the amendment. Mr. Larwill spoke in favor of the nomadic system; as did also Mr. Fortier. Mr. Cameron's amendment was then put and carried.—Yeas 63, Nays 58. The House then adjourned over the Easter Holy Days, to the 26th inst.

The Commercial Advertiser, of Wednesday calls attention to the harsh treatment to which a number of poor Irishmen have been subjected at the instigation of Mr. Dorwin, the American Consul. The names of these men are—John Murphy, James Joyce, Jeremiah Butler, James McCormick and Thomas Burns—all imprisoned since the month of May last, on a trumpety and groundless charge of being concerned in the death of a Yankee Sailor; the first four as parties to the crime the fifth as a witness.

At the Court of Queen's Bench, the Crown entered a nolle prosequi in favor of the former; and the latter after a long imprisonment of ten months, was discharged, on a writ of habeas corpus; there not being a title of evidence against the former, and the only reason assignable for the cruel punishment inflicted upon the other being, that he was too poor to give bail, to appear as a witness. The Advertiser comments as follows upon this brutal and arbitrary transaction, to which we would call the attention of our Irish friends:—

We have no hesitation in saying that the committal of these men was a high-handed illegal act, that there was not against them one particle of testimony as having been directly or indirectly connected with the death of the American seaman Connolly. The whole medical evidence went to prove that the deceased died of congestion of the brain caused by excessive drinking and exposure; the wound in the neck, which was given in a quarrel in which the accused and deceased were engaged, was a mere scratch, and had healed healthily.

But, to please Mr. Consul Dorwin, and to deprecate the anger of his awful Government, five innocent men are held in jail from May until the March following, and then there is not the shadow of a case against them. The witness who has shared their confinement is a British subject who was unable to obtain bail, and his nationality and his poverty being both crimes he has received ten months imprisonment for them.

The American witnesses gave bail, or the Consul for them; but when the trial came on, made default. The trial has been postponed from term to term, and at last the accused are liberated, and a writ of habeas corpus enfranchises the imprisoned witness, and sends him forth to the world with the mildew of a prison on his faculties and his name, to starve, or to earn a legal right to an incarceration which he before cruelly and illegally received.

Mr. Dorwin no doubt considers the matter as a capital joke, (the prisoners were only a lot of poor Irish) and has dismissed it to oblivion as he would any other of the ordinary respectable transactions of his eventful life. But we want to understand that he has not done with it yet; and that we are determined that right shall be done to these men, and that punishment shall be inflicted where it can reach.

The witness who could not give bail was held in prison; those that gave it, forfeited their recognizances, the British subject was punished for being friendless; we demand that the American witnesses shall be amerced for their default.

We call the attention of the Clerk of the Crown to the matter, and expect that a motion will be made to forfeit the recognizances of the witnesses refusing to appear, that the bail may be collected and applied to the purpose of recompensing the imprisoned witness for his long and unjust confinement.

Mr. Delisle will attend to this, or he will find the joke has been carried a trifle too far; and that the country is hardly in a mood to submit that the rights of its people shall be discounted to facilitate the financial operations of its officials, or be sacrificed to the ignorance and assumption of foreign Consuls, or made the plaything of a jumble of both.

No mercy was shown to the man who could not give bail; if it is shown to those who did, there must be cause for it, and the public has a right to know it.

We are requested to remind our readers that the Election of Office-Bearers of the New St. Patrick's Society, will take place on Monday evening next, at the St. Patrick's Hall. The Chair will be taken at half-past six o'clock.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that next week active steps will be taken to carry out in Montreal the recommendations of the Buffalo Convention. During the holy season, which we have just been commemorating, it was evidently impossible to do much in the business.

From a correspondent of the Boston Pilot, we learn that a meeting of the Catholics of Dubuque has been held in the Cathedral, to organise a Society for promoting Catholic emigration. His Lordship, Mgr. Loras, Bishop of the Diocese, was elected President; an office which that Prelate has condescended to accept; thus showing to the world that the highest dignitaries of the Church do not deem the objects of the "Buffalo Convention" unworthy of their notice. We will give further details in our next.

It will be seen by extracts from our English files, noticing the death of the Duke of Norfolk, that His Grace died a Catholic; another instance of the truth of the old saying that, whatever it may be for this life, Protestantism is a d, something or another, bad religion for the next. His Grace felt this; and shortly before his death was solemnly reconciled to the Catholic Church, by the Reverend Mr. Tierney, Catholic Pastor of Arundel, from whose hands he also received the last Sacraments of the Church; thus we trust, in all charity, making his peace with his Creator, and effacing the blot which his apostacy had brought upon the time honored escutcheon of the Howards.—R.I.P.

His successor, the present Duke, is a very different man from his father; of a higher order of talent, and what is better still, firmly attached to the faith of his illustrious ancestors. It is expected that in the House of Lords he will distinguish himself by his bold advocacy of Catholic claims.

The Metropolitan for March has been received. It is an excellent number, and admirably sustains the high character of this truly Catholic periodical.

"LIFE OF NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH." By Edward Roth. P. Dofabue, Boston.

This is a handsome reprint of a series of articles that originally appeared in the Boston Pilot.

"THE CONVERSION OF M. A. RATISBONNE."—Edited by the Rev. W. Lockhart, of the 'Order of Charity.'

Whatever sceptics may say, this fact is patent—that, M. Ratisbonne was, like St. Paul, a Jew; and that, like St. Paul, he was suddenly converted to Christianity. We have here an effect; we must therefore admit a cause. To those who question the truth of M. Ratisbonne's account of that cause, we would reply in the words of the man born blind, and whose miraculous cure is recorded in the ninth chapter of St. John's Gospel: "One thing I know: that whereas I was blind, now I see"—v. 26.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, March 19, 1856.

Sir—I have heard so many rumors within the last few days of the Government having advised His Excellency not to recognise the Irish Volunteer Company, recently organized in this city, that I am induced to ask if you are aware of any such refusal. For my own part, I can scarcely believe that Ministers would thus insult the Irish citizens of Canada particularly, as they can adduce no reason for doubting their allegiance. If I am correctly informed, a written application was sent several weeks ago to the Adjutant-General, asking for the necessary authority; and that functionary has not, it is said, up to the present moment, deigned to acknowledge its receipt. Now if this statement, which I make upon report, is well founded, it is manifest that Catholic Irishmen are not considered safe persons to be trusted with arms; and that although the militia law makes no distinction of creed, race or country, "the Powers that be" are determined to act in a very different spirit.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will give your attention to this matter; as we are exceedingly anxious to know whether we are to be treated as friends or as enemies. I am not, as you are aware, a member of the Company—old age puts that out of the question—but if I was, I confess it would afford me great pleasure to join the ranks, not only because the exercises are healthy, manly, and agreeable, but also because I believe a knowledge of military discipline should form part of every man's education. In the hope that your answer will be more satisfactory upon this point than public rumor now is, I will stop here for the present.

AN IRISHMAN.

In answer to our correspondent, we can only say that such an application as that referred to was sent to the Adjutant General; and that up to the present time no answer has been received; until there is, it is of course impossible to say what the Government intend doing in the matter. According to the rules of courtesy the application should have been answered with promptness, which certainly has not been done in this instance. Some people say that the remonstrances of the MAN of the Witness against the Company have frightened the Government; but we scarcely believe it.

PRESCOTT ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR—Permit me, through the medium of your journal, to announce to your readers that an Association of Irishmen, under the patronage of our National Saint, has been formed in this town; the objects of which are, not only the maintenance of its members during sickness, and their decent interment after death, but also to elevate Irishmen to that position which is their national characteristic, viz.,—excellence in every capacity.

At a recent meeting, held in the Catholic Separate School Room, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

- President, Mr. Philip Gallaher.
- Vice-President, " Charles Cowan.
- Recording Secretary, " Francis Culhane.
- Corresponding Do., " Joseph Dissett.
- Treasurer, " Farrell Feeny.

Committee of Management—Messrs. Thomas Whalen, P. Halpin, John Kavanagh, John Murphy, Christopher Farley, Patrick Conlan, and William Tobin.

Our Society is as yet too young to attempt any public celebration this year; but, judging from its rapidly increasing strength, and the enthusiastic patriotism manifested by its members, we shall be able, on the next Anniversary of St. Patrick, to turn out in a manner worthy of the day, and creditable to the St. Patrick's Benevolent Association of Prescott.

I remain, Dear Sir,

AN IRISHMAN AND A MEMBER.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

LONDON, C. W., March 4th, 1856.

Sir,—I send you, for insertion in your invaluable columns, the particulars of an important meeting of the Catholics of London, C. W., convened by the Very Reverend Dean Kirwan, for to take into consideration the necessity of forming a Colonisation Society, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Convention, held in the city of Buffalo, on the 12th ultimo. The very reverend and highly respected Dean having been called to the Chair, and Thomas Collison, Esq., being appointed to act as Secretary, the following gentlemen were appointed.

It was moved by John Wright, Esq., and seconded by P. G. Norris, Esq., and carried:—

"That Charles Colovin, Esq., be appointed President."

It was then moved by Mr. P. G. Norris, and seconded by Mr. William Darby:—

"That Francis Smith, Esq., be appointed Treasurer."

Carried.

Moved by Mr. P. G. Norris, and seconded by James Reid, Esq.:—

"That Edward Killan, Esq., be appointed Secretary."

Carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Managing Committee, viz.,—Patrick Smith, Esq., William Darby, Esq., John McPherson, Esq., John Wright, Esq., William Starr, Esq., Philip McCann, Esq., and James Reid, Esq.

The above proceedings having been concluded, the Reverend Chairman, in language appropriate and most suited to the importance of the question, addressed the assembly. He explained in clear and distinct terms the object for which he had called them together; and dwelt at some length on the immense amount of good that would emanate from such a scheme as the Colonization movement. He averred that the Concentration of Irishmen to one point, namely, the redemption of their fellow-countrymen in the large cities and from the Railways, would be an object worthy of the highest ambition. His address, throughout, contained that clear judgment and sound sense, which is so characteristic of the worthy Pastor. To be brief, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon him

for the part he has taken, as the prime instigator and mover of the Grand Convention meeting, of which this is the continuation. The real purport of the Society is to raise funds for the aid of the Catholic Emigrant, to enable him to come and settle in this country. It is to be hoped that the other cities of Canada will take pattern, and imitate the noble example which has been set by London.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
EDWARD KILLAN,
Secretary Colonisation Society.

A late number of the Ottawa Tribune contains the following affectionate address, presented to the Rt. Rev. Joseph Eugene, Bishop of that city:—

My Lord,—We the undersigned, your Lordship's most dutiful and obedient children in Christ, the St. Patrick's Society of Fitzroy Harbor and surrounding district in the Valley of the Ottawa, most humbly and respectfully beg leave to approach your Lordship on this your Episcopal visit to this portion of your Diocese, and tender to your Lordship our most sincere and grateful thanks for the paternal care you have extended to this, as well as to the other parishes under your Episcopal Jurisdiction. We offer you, my Lord, this tribute of thanks, not only as an acknowledgment of our duty and obedience to the Chief Pastor of the Diocese, but also as an acknowledgment of the great service you have rendered to Society and Religion, in the position in which your Divine Master has placed you, particularly the blessing conferred on this remote part of your Diocese, when our blessed Pastor, the Rev. Bernard McFeely, was, by your Lordship, placed amongst us. As Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, we still retain that high esteem and veneration towards our spiritual guides which distinguished our forefathers in by-gone times of persecution, who valued their faith more than their lives; like them, we look to the priesthood of the Catholic Church for that spiritual aid not elsewhere to be found, and that peace which the world cannot give, such we recognize in our blessed Parish Priest, whose zeal in the ministry, in the discharge of his sacred calling is everything that the people can desire, notwithstanding the many annoyances and privations caused by the loss of our churches. But thanks be to God if we lost our churches we did not lose our faith, nor the spiritual aid of the Church, and we trust in Him to whose honor we have erected those temples that are now lying in ashes, (for vengeance belongeth to Me saith the Lord,) that He in His mercy will aid us in bringing to completion the three churches now in course of erection, viz: Onslow, Pontiac and Fitzroy Harbor. Accept then, Right Rev. Lord, the true sentiment of our hearts in the expression of our gratitude, accompanied with our best wishes, that your life and health may be long preserved for the honor and glory of God, and the spiritual guide of your people.

Signed on behalf of the St. Patrick's Society,
PATRICK KELLY, President.
PETER McDONOHU, Vice-President.
THOMAS COUGHLIN, Secretary.
PATRICK GORMON, Cor. Secretary.

Fitzroy Harbor, Feb. 13, 1856.
His Lordship replied in a most graceful manner, exhorting the people on temperance and obedience to law and order.

ARISTOCRATIC, VERY.

"Mr. Patrick Lynch, a gardener, residing near the foot of the Quebec Suburbs, after being rejected for his own ward, is seeking to represent in the City Council the West Ward, or commercial emporium of Canada. Surely the power of effrontery could scarcely go further."

The above is from the Montreal Witness of to-day; and we notice it principally to correct its untrue statement, that Mr. Lynch "was rejected for his own ward." Mr. Lynch did not "offer" himself, and according to our idea, could not be "rejected." To call the West Ward of Montreal the "commercial emporium of Canada," is about as profound a piece of ignorance and "effrontery" as we have met with for a long time. Our opinion is, that it "could scarcely go further." In order to lower Mr. Lynch in the opinion of the electors, the editor of the Witness says he is a "gardener." Well, that paper professes to have a great regard for the Scriptures. By referring to them, he will find that Adam was a "gardener;" appointed to that office by his Creator, who "put him into the garden of Eden to dress it, and to keep it." No mean occupation, in our eyes, is that of a "gardener." Mr. N. B. Coorse—a most worthy man—the opponent of Mr. Lynch, is a "painter." And we believe that the original employment of the editor of the Witness was a "weaver." So thorough a contempt had Rob Roy for that business, that when Baillie Nicol Jarvie proposed making Rob's two sons weavers, the indignant outlaw exclaims, "What! the sons of MacGregor weavers! I'd sooner see every loom in Glasgow, beams, traddles, and shuttles, burning!—at the foot of the Salt Market, or on the Green.—Pilot.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Dewittville, D. Martin, 18s 9d; Vercheres, Rev. Mr. Bruneau, 16s 9d; Norton Creek, W. Power, 12s 6d; St. John Chrysostome, Rev. H. Beaudry, 12s 6d; Sherrington, T. Halpin, 15s; Oshawa, T. Willoughby, 12s 6d; Fitzroy, F. O'Neil, 6s 3d; Lochiel, P. Dady, 12s 6d; Ste. Sophie, H. Heberl, 5s; Allumet Island, J. Cunningham, 12s 6d.
- Per M. McKenny, Cobourg—J. M'Hale, 10s; J. Keown, 10s; J. Irwin, 10s; P. Meelhan, 5s.
- Per Rev. J. V. Foley, Westport—Self, 12s 6d; A. Noone, 2s 6d.
- Per Rev. J. B. Proulx, Oshawa—J. Shay, 12s 6d; W. Phelan, 12s 6d.
- Per J. Knowlson, Cavan—Self, 6s 3d; P. Maguire, 6s 3d; H. McLaughlan, 6s 3d.
- Per J. Meikle, Jun., Burritts Rapids—J. O'Gorman, 10s.
- Per Rev. J. R. Rossiter, Gananoque—Self, 3s 9d; N. Walsh, 6s 3d; E. Johnston, 5s.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, one of those accidents which seem to be concomitant with the approach of Spring, in Quebec, occurred. In Champlain Street, Mr. Shanahan, while walking with his wife, was knocked down by a mass of snow and ice which fell from the roof of the building known as the Queen's Stores. He was carried senseless into the Police Station, and medical assistance being sent for, an examination by Dr. Russell established that the unfortunate man had sustained a compound fracture of the leg and other serious injuries.—However melancholy, there is nothing wonderful in this accident. So long as the accumulation of masses of ice and snow upon the edges of roofs is permitted, in defiance of the City By-Law, we must expect repetitions of the disaster of Saturday.—Quebec Chronicle.

Died.

In this city, on the 20th inst., Jane Lynch, wife of Mr. Neil Doherty, aged 40 years; after a lingering illness of several months, which she bore with the utmost patience; and was perfectly resigned to the Will of her Divine Redeemer.—May her soul rest in peace.
Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her Funeral on Saturday morning, the 22d instant, at seven o'clock, from her husband's residence, Colborne Avenue, to the Catholic Burying ground.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Times Paris correspondent says:—"It would be hazardous to affirm anything of the probable result of the Conferences until after the lapse of six or seven days."

The Post's Paris correspondent states:—"Lord Cowley will probably leave Paris for London on Saturday. Should he do so it is for the purpose, I presume, of receiving instructions on some difficulties which are expected to occur at the Congress, and then return for the next sitting on Monday."

"The intelligence received from Vienna is very assuring as regards peace. The German journals state that the Austrian troops will remain in the Principalities till the proposed reforms are put into practice. Is this the only reason? If I am rightly informed Austria's past conduct is meeting with its just reward. Russia having used that power is now anxious to throw her off, whilst England, France and Sardinia can have little sympathy with her. It is not impossible that Russia will support England and France on any questions touching Italy."

The accouchement of the Empress is now looked for early in March. The Moniteur, in its court news, incidentally mentions that the Empress is in the ninth month of her pregnancy.

A letter from the Paris correspondent of the Independence of Brussels says:—

"I have just read a letter addressed to a member of the Legislative Body by the Archbishop of Avignon, in which I find an interesting piece of news. The Archbishop has arrived from Rome, and before quitting that city he went to take leave of the Pope, who told him that he should visit France in case a Prince was born to the Emperor. Pius IX. promised that, should he take the journey, he would stop two days at Avignon, after which he would proceed to Paris to baptize the Imperial child. The letter in which the Archbishop announces this news is written with a feeling of great gratification."

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROTESTANT BIBLES.—It will be remembered that in the course of last year a rumor was industriously propagated in England, that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. had countenanced the distribution of Protestant bibles in France, and had actually contributed towards that object. The absurdity of the rumor was of course apparent to those who knew his Majesty's opinions upon Protestantism. The following letter, which has been made public, sets the matter, however, entirely at rest, the writer declaring the assertion to be simply an invention:—

[Translation.]

"Rev. Sir—You will not, I think, require many words to do justice to the reports which are circulated in England, to the effect that the Emperor gives money for the circulation of Protestant Bibles in France. It is sufficient to tell you that it is all simply an invention."—Accept, &c.,

"L'ABBE MULLOIS."

GERMANY.

It is considered probable that the Emperor of Austria will consent to be godfather, by proxy, to the expected heir to the French throne. An Austrian regiment is to bear the name of the Emperor.

It is believed at Vienna that England and Turkey will demand as an indemnification for the cost of the war, the sum paid Russia when peace was concluded between the two countries in 1829. This sum was 1,500,000 ducats.

RUSSIA.

A letter published in the Paris correspondence of the Times states that this spring the Russian steam fleet at Cronstadt will consist of 18 line of battle ships and frigates, 14 corvettes, and 70 gunboats. A triple row of piles has been driven right across the Gulf of Finland, six miles from Cronstadt. This maritime bulwark, twelve miles across, will have but few openings, and can be easily closed or defended. The writer says not a boat can be imperilled, let the attacking force be ever so strong.

ITALY.

SARDINIA AND THE HOLY SEE.—It is said that a difference has arisen in the Sardinian Cabinet on the question of concessions to the Holy See. M. de Cavour, the Prime Minister, is in favor of this policy, while M. Ratz, Minister of the Interior, contends that it would be a display of feebleness not warranted by circumstances.

On Ash Wednesday was received into the pale of Catholicism, by Father Ethridge, the English Jesuit, one whose circumstances as a convert are remarkable. Mr. Oldham, formerly Minister in the Anglican Church, who had actually been engaged to preach a course of Lent lectures at the chapel of that establishment here; and I believe had very recently spoken from the pulpit of that schismatic temple. An Israelite of Florence, named Bussano, was baptised and confirmed by the Cardinal Vicar, at the Church of the Mission (that of the Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul), during Carnival.

CRIMEA.

The Daily News remarks, "While the armistice lasts neither army can move its position or occupy new ground, and it may be inferred from the date fixed for the termination of the armistice, that by the 21st of March, the earliest period at which the resumption of military operations is possible, either peace must be concluded or the war renewed. Beyond the fact of an armistice having been agreed to, and the order in which the Plenipotentiaries sit, nothing is known of the proceedings of the Conference! It is believed that, in case of peace, a French army of occupation, consisting of 40,000 or 50,000 will remain in the East for a certain time."

The Presse d'Orient gives an interesting account of the death of a Sister of Charity:—

"A Sister of Charity died on Thursday at Rami Tchiffik. She was buried on Friday. She was called in religion Sister Vincent; of the name of her family and of her country we are ignorant. Her illness was one of those prevalent in the hospital—in other words, she died a victim to her devotion for the French army."

"In accordance with her last wishes, she was buried amongst the soldiers. After sacrificing to them her life, she has begged as a favor to be allowed to share their tomb. 'While I lived,' she said, 'I was sick nurse to our soldiers; when I die, let me rest with those that are dead.' Before she expired, remembering that she had a little money still in her purse, the last remittance she had received from her father and mother, she desired it might be devoted to procuring refreshments for the sick soldiers."

ENGLAND FORTY YEARS AGO AND ENGLAND TO-DAY.

(From the Dublin Tablet.)

Nations, like men, have their youth, manhood, and old age. Thus it was with past kingdoms and empires, and thus it will be with future ones, which God in His providence will allow to rise and flourish for a time. Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Greece, Rome, and Constantinople had each its day of glory and greatness; but if they had their day of health and vigor, they had also their day of old age, decay, and death. England, too, has had her day—a long day indeed—of conquest and rapine—an uninterrupted day of sunshine and glory—a day unexampled in the history of nations. Every day, however, has its evening; and we believe that, reading history with the torch of faith—believing as we do in the just retribution of Providence—contrasting the past with the present—England's evening is fast approaching; her day of infirmity and old age is not far away. To Englishmen, puffed up as they are with pride and arrogance—habituated as they are to centuries of sunshine—unacquainted as they are with defeat and adversity—accustomed as they are to scoff and ridicule every thing and person not English—to Englishmen, forgetful that the sins of the parent are visited on the children, and that the more multiplied the crime the greater the retribution, such an idea would seem absurd and ridiculous; but we believe that this overweening confidence in themselves—this characteristic contempt of everything foreign—this haughtiness and insolence that marks their footsteps in every land, will, in the end, alienate, and perhaps combine every nation for their humiliation.

Forty years ago England was the first empire in the world by land and by sea—her army was invincible—her fleet scoured the ocean—her generals and admirals were of the first order; forty years ago England was the scourge and terror of any nation which dared to cross her path. In the days of blood and desolation England was the only nation that could effectually cope with old Bonaparte. She dogged him and thwarted him wherever he turned; she drove his ablest and most experienced generals out of Spain; she finally crushed him at Waterloo, and gave the conqueror of Europe an island-prison of humiliation and death. Perhaps the three brightest hours in the military history of England were, first, the meeting of Blucher and Wellington after the battle of Waterloo. The Emperor was then in hopeless flight—the victor was vanquished—the conqueror subdued—the cry of "Vive l'Empereur," that so often led the French to glory, was hushed amidst the cheers of the British, the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying, and the rout of the French; the "Old Guard," so accustomed to victory, so triumphant in every battle-field, was melting before the chivalry of England and Prussia. This was, indeed, a sunny hour for England. She was then at the pinnacle of her military greatness and pride; her old foe, France, was humbled at her feet, and a long career of glory and power shone in the vista before her. England, however, had another hour equally bright, and that was when Wellington led his victorious legions into the city of Paris. We can form some idea of the chagrin of the Parisians when they beheld the "hero of a hundred fights" marching through their capital—the veterans of Salamanca, Vittoria, Torres Vedras, Badajos, and Waterloo—the red line that never wavered—the men who drove the French before them in every field, and before whom even the "Old Guard" reeled. It was a proud hour for England when Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, the representatives of every nation, beheld the "Iron Duke" and his veteran army. There was another hour, equally bright and equally important, and that was the entry of Castlereagh into the conference of Vienna, when the news of Waterloo had reached that European congress. "England's" ambassador," said the *Univers* last week, "then filled a high and enviable position—all listened with attention to his words, because all knew that the sword of Wellington hung behind him." These were, indeed, palmy days for England—such days as perhaps she may never see again. England forty years ago was the first empire in the world by land and by sea.

Turn we now to a different scene; let the curtain of time hang over the past. "The friends of to-day may be foes of to-morrow." We saw a coalition against France, in which England held a conspicuous place; we see now a coalition against Russia, with the nephew of England's prisoner foremost in the conflict. We have witnessed a gigantic struggle for the last two years, and we hear that another conference is to take place, not indeed, in Vienna, but under the eye of a Bonaparte. England to-day and England 40 years ago are two different Englands. She has now no Vittorias, no Salamancas, no Trafalgar, no Nile, no Waterloo to point at. Her laurels are faded, her glory is gone, her prestige is vanished, her military history for the last two years was one uninterrupted, one unexampled failure. She was saved at the Alma by the celerity and bravery of the French; she would have been annihilated at Inkermann only for the timely aid of the same ally; she lost her cavalry at Balaklava by the blunders of somebody; she lost the finest army that ever went from her shores by the neglect and mismanagement, too, of somebody; and she lost the Redan, and with it her prestige and character, by her suicidal policy to Ireland. We often spoke in words of warning against the extermination of Ireland; we often foretold that England would yet need the strong arms, the hardy frames, the chivalrous bravery of the Irish peasant; we often said that England would rue the day she allowed a handful of land-

lords to decimate a nation of soldiers. The hour of retribution, the day of vengeance, has come on her when she least expected it. England heeded not our warnings; she was drunk with joy at the starvation and exodus of our people. Like Balthasar of old, she heeded not the fingers on the wall; she saw but one thing, the Church of Christ, in Ireland, and she has spared no pains to root out that hated creed, to level our homesteads, and scatter our faithful race. However, England, in her hatred of the Church, overreached the mark. Like Samson, when shorn of his hair, in losing the Irish peasant she has lost her bulwark and her strength.

While other nations are anxious for peace, England is crying out for war, because, maddened at her disgrace and her losses, like the unlucky gamester after a night's hazard and a night's loss, she thinks a continuance would retrieve her calamities. Her voice is still for war, but, like the bacchanalian, she lies on her back unable to rise, because those who would be her friends, the brave arms, the faithful hearts of the Irish peasantry, are either silent in the grave or scattered by her policy, like the children of Jacob, amongst the nations of the earth. If England wish to retrieve her losses, to recover her glory, she must have at hand the men who carried her flag untarnished in every conflict. She must have the men who, century after century, in every clime, under every disadvantage, and under every flag, have proved themselves capable of enduring any toil, capable of storming any breach, and capable of encountering any foe. If England wish to be feared by Russia, to be respected by France, and to be prepared for contingencies, she must change the land law of Ireland, root the people on the soil, and allow no subject to deprive her of the bone and sinew of the country. Look at the statistics of emigration! Is there any nation in the world from which such a continuous tide of the life-blood of the country flows as from Great Britain and Ireland? Even Kossuth, a stranger, remarked on the madness of allowing the rural population to be cleared off. Doctor Hughes, the illustrious Archbishop of New York, in a lecture before the Young Men's Society of Baltimore on January the 17th, thus alludes to the suicidal policy of England:—"Although, in the darkened minds of political economists, who arrange things according to profit and loss, it may have been the doctrine of the British that the extensive grazing farms were adapted to the purpose of improving the breed of cattle, much more profitably to the proprietor than the crowded neighborhood of peasants, yet there was famine one side, and pestilence in the rear of famine. But there are such things as wars. Wars do occur. Nations find it more profitable, if not in a pecuniary sense, in a spirit of national pride, to have a numerous, hardy, and brave peasantry to meet the enemy, against whom they will not be strong enough to contend. It is not at all probable that, if Great Britain have recourse to its favorite recruiting ground in 1855, with the same results of success as under Wellington in 1815, and preceding years, in that contingency it is not at all probable that the British army would not have been able to take the Redan at Sebastopol. The failure was not for want of bravery, but for want of force; and this exhibits that nation, so reckless of the lives of her own people, descending, and almost consigned to the second rank, whereas she was formerly in the first." England now has an opportunity of preparing for the future; our Tenant Bill is now before Parliament, and if she adopt the same policy that she has heretofore, she will yet fall a prey, if not to the present, at least to some future Napoleon, who will, happily for himself, miss from the battle-field the men who humbled Napoleon I., and made the "Old Guard" reel at Waterloo.

ANTI-CATHOLIC BIGOTRY IN SCOTLAND.

"Modern Athens," so renowned as a seat of learning, and for the liberality of its citizens, has of late been made the laughing-stock of the civilized world, by the doings of a nest of wretched fanatics, who fancy themselves the *no plus ultras* of charity and godliness. Witness their insolent and hypocritical address to the King of Sardinia, from whose minister they received a just castigation for their audacity. Unabashed, as all bigots and intolerants are, they have again sounded the tocsin of sectarian hate against their Catholic fellow-subjects in the recent election for Edinburgh, and we are glad that its Liberal inhabitants have vindicated the fair fame of their ancient city by returning Mr. Black, the popular candidate, a man who, through a long, well-spent, and honorable life has been the uncompromising advocate of civil and religious liberty.

The following list of questions proposed to be put to Mr. Black, as they appeared as an advertisement in the *Scotsman* of the 2nd instant, will show the feeling of the intolerant party who now seek to rule in Scotland:—

THE EDINBURGH ELECTION.

Questions for Mr. Adam Black.

- 1. Do you believe that the Pope is the 'Man of Sin,' spoken of in Scripture, and the head of the great foretold apostacy?
2. Will you vote for the total repeal of the Maynooth College Endowment Act, and for the withdrawal of state support from Popery at home and abroad?
3. As the Emancipation Act, 1829, prohibits the existence, in the United Kingdom, of Jesuits and other religious Orders of the Romish Church, will you vote for the enforcement of the law to the utmost?
4. Do you think that the Roman Catholic officers of state can be trusted to enforce against Roman Catholics the laws of the realm, particularly in cases where the interests of their Church are concerned? and will you require Lord Palmerston to dismiss 'The Popish Attorney-General for Ireland, 'The Popish Solicitor-General for Ireland, and 'The Popish Crown Agent for Ireland, who, in the case of the Trillick conspiracy, to slay eight hundred Protestants in a railway train, indicted the conspirators for murder, there being no evidence for murder, but only for conspiracy; and whose prosecution, in the case of the Bible-burners at Kingstown, was also a miscarriage?
5. As true Papists are mere puppets in the hands of the Pope, through his Priests and Bishops, do you think that it is in accordance with the British constitution that such puppets may vote for and sit as members of parliament? If not, will you vote to exclude all Papists from voting, and from parliament?
6. Are you opposed to all burgh-mongering; and, if so, will you vote for disfranchising all the Pope's nomination burghs, and all who are under the influence of, and who render allegiance to the Pope, the great burghmonger?

"7. If you approve of the Pope, a foreign power (with whom Protestants ought to be unceasingly at war, spiritually and politically), through Priests and Bishops, his consuls sending his Papists into parliament, on what principle would you object to Louis Napoleon, or the Russian Emperor, being allowed to nominate and send British subjects to parliament?"

"8. As Papists are not free agents, do you think it is in accordance with our enjoyment of civil and religious liberty that Protestants be in any degree ruled by Papists, who are themselves neither civilly nor religiously free?"

"9. Do you acknowledge that dissimulation, equivocation, and reservation, the doing evil that good may come, and the keeping no faith with Protestants, are the principles of the Church of Rome; and, if so, will you vote for the exclusion of Papists from all public offices, and places of power and trust in our Protestant nation?"

"10. Are you willing to admit a Papist to the throne? If not, on what principle do you admit Papists to parliament?"

"11. Are you willing to promote the passing of a law to abolish nunneries, on the ground of its being contrary to the principles of the British constitution that Popish alien Priests be allowed to administer vows of perpetual celibacy and seclusion to females in Britain; and that such institutions should not be allowed to exist; or on any other ground?"

"12. Did, and do you approve of, and identify yourself with the Lord Advocate's concordat or bargain with Bishop Gillis, to give Privy Council grants for the building and endowment of Popish schools in Scotland, with a view to increase the present number throughout the country, in return for the votes of the Irish Priests in Parliament in support of his late Scotch Education Bill of 1855?"

"13. Do you approve of the so-called Irish system of National Education—

Which receives from parliament £200,000 per annum; Which excludes the Bible from its schools; Which appoints Papists as its teachers; Which keeps holiday on Popish Saints' days, as the 'Assumption of the Blessed Virgin,' thus impressing that lie on the minds of juvenile Protestants; and Which commits the management of its schools to Popish Priests and Popish patrons; as being a system to be in any way countenanced by a Protestant nation, or a suitable provision for its Protestant population?"

A strange suit, worthy to be ranked among the causes celebres of Doctors' Commons, was heard and determined in the Prerogative Court on Saturday last. An aged and infirm lady, the widow of a Major in the army, died at Brighton in the month of January, 1850, at the advanced age of 82 years, leaving behind her an only son, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, and having down to the time of her death passed as a widow under the name of Mrs. Major Campbell. The lady was a strict Roman Catholic, was attended on her deathbed by her Father Confessor, who administered the last sacraments to her as Mrs. Campbell, and afterwards performed masses for the repose of her soul under that name. The son was present at her death, and followed her to her grave, and the inscription on her coffin represented her as the relict of Major Campbell. It seems that by her father's will her son was entitled to a considerable property upon her death, subject, however, to the life interest of her husband, if she left any husband surviving her. She had also personal property of large amount to which her son would be entitled if she died a widow and without a will, but otherwise her husband would claim it as his exclusive property in case of her intestacy. After the funeral her son and the friends of the family assembled to hear her will read, when the person who was supposed to be her executor stepped forward, announced himself as her husband, and, as such, asserted his claim to her papers and property, to the exclusion of the son. The friends repudiated the claim; but no will could be found, and a suit for the administration of her property ensued in the Prerogative Court, in which the son was enabled to put the asserted husband on the proof of his marriage. The case of the asserted husband was, that six months before the death of this aged lady he had taken her in a hired carriage to the office of the Superintendent Registrar of the Marylebone district, and in the presence of two witnesses, selected by him, strangers to the deceased, had contracted a marriage with her according to the act of Parliament, which was purposely kept secret for fear of her son's anger. One of these witnesses was produced, and swore that he was not a stranger to her, but knew the lady, and the signature annexed to the entry in the book of the registrar was sworn to be in her handwriting. It appeared further that her age, her residence, and the name of her father were wrongly entered; but the act of Parliament does not permit a false entry to invalidate the marriage. It was in vain for counsel to contend that the marriage in itself was grossly improbable, that the parties never cohabited, never acknowledged each other as husband and wife; on the contrary, that the lady always treated the asserted husband as a guest at her house, to the last moment retained the name of Campbell, and never could have deliberately intended to disinherit her only son, in whose arms she died, as it was proved that she expressed her warmest gratitude to a faithful servant who had summoned her son to her bedside to attend her last moments, and a host of witnesses spoke of her as doating upon her son to the last. The asserted husband produced himself as a witness in his own cause under the new law of evidence, and swore solemnly that he was honestly carrying out the deliberate wishes of the mother in endeavouring to deprive the son of his inheritance. The Court felt bound to pronounce that the fact of a marriage solemnized according to the act of Parliament was proved, and that such a marriage was attended with all the consequences of a marriage publicly celebrated, in fact ecclesie, and acknowledged by the parties during their lifetime. The son left the court stripped of his inheritance, saddled with his own heavy expenses, and with part of the costs of his adversary. It may fairly be a question whether such a state of our marriage law is satisfactory, and whether it is not a scandal to a civilized country that the institution of marriage, which was intended for the protection of the offspring of the wife, should be capable of being perverted to its ruin.—London Times.

UNITED STATES.

We clip from a late number of the N. Y. Churchman the following specimen of Pharisaic formalism:—"Clerical Contempt of Lent.—The insincerity of the ultra-Protestant school of our clergy, as respects even

so solemn a season as that of Lent is receiving a signal illustration here just now. The city is placarded with advertisements of a grand "Complimentary Entertainment," of a most attractive character, at Niblo's Saloon in honour of some great zealot of "Temperance," at which the world is tempted to go and revel, by the promise of well spread tables, sweet music, and rich speaking from the Rev. Dr. Tyng,—the said reverend doctor being, as one of her ordained ministers, sworn to regard the injunctions of a church which directs this said season of Lent to be kept as a solemn fast—that is free from all such carnal distractions, especially, as well-spread tables and sweet music, eye, and such "rich speaking," too, as Dr. Tyng, on such occasions, is addicted to the indulgence of—in order that, in the words of the prayer which it is the reverend doctor's duty to offer up in his church every day this week, by using such abstinence, our flesh being subdued to the Spirit, we may ever obey God's holy motion in righteousness and true holiness. What can the church, what can even the world think of duplicity and charlatany such as this. Can one much wonder at earnest, over-sensitive minds, under the influence of the disgust which such hollow-headedness cannot fail to produce, being driven to Rome? Has our church no remedy for so pernicious an outrage?"

EMIGRATION.—The returns of the Commissioners continue to show the same remarkable falling off in emigration to this port. It appears that from February 27th to March 5th, only 273 arrivals were noted, which makes a total for the beginning of the year of 4,511 against 14,458 for a corresponding period last year.—*American Celt.*

If ever there was a grand opportunity for Ireland, it is now. What did Providence bring the Irish here for? Not to take them back again we humbly think. They have undoubtedly the means of establishing a new, a sovereign State in our great West, where Irishmen shall enjoy really those political and social privileges which our boasted Constitution secures to them; or if not of establishing a new State, of colonizing in one already established, in such numbers as to defy the "bloody Know-Nothings" to legislate them out of their rights and privileges. This is what we want to see. There is a New England in the East—shall there be a New Ireland in the virgin West, formed in the bosom of the American forests, where the wanderers may yet find a home, and true Religious Liberty a refuge on earth!—*St. Louis Leader.*

The Herald's correspondent writing from New Grenada, N.Y., Feb. 29, says:—"I am able to state that Great Britain sent a Commissioner to confer with the Government of Nicaragua upon the Central American question, which is at present taking up so much of the attention of the people of the United States. The Commissioner representing this Government and the English Commissioner met at Greytown and agreed upon a basis of settlement that will settle the question without regard to the United States. The Mosquito King is to be placed upon the same footing as any other chief. A mutual good will and a recognition of this government are some of the preliminaries."

HISTRONICS.—This is a favorite phrase with a certain school, under which they denounce a few minor ceremonies which they do not themselves fancy. The phrase denotes things characteristic of an actor, or done in the manner in which an actor would do them. Gavazzi and Gough are striking examples of this, being consummate actors, both of them, and having all the arts of the histrionic profession, (except costume as to Gough, for what would Gavazzi be without his Barnabite cloak?) A new specimen of this class of actors has lately appeared in London, in a Baptist preacher named Spurgeon, whose "dramatic power" is thus spoken of by the London correspondent of the *Leds Mercury*, a Dissenting paper:—"I need scarcely say that Mr. Spurgeon is a member of the Baptist body. He is barely twenty-one years of age, yet is he followed with enthusiasm that reminds me of living's popularity. I have heard him twice. On the first occasion I was specially struck with his dramatic power; on the second I was shocked with his incoherence—I was going to say profanity. At present he is a great actor; and, unhappily, with all the tricks of the actor. Rarely has the world witnessed so strange a compound of religious fervor and personal conceit—of vehement eloquence and offensive mannerism—of untiring energy in his ministerial duties, united with a zeal not according to knowledge." It may be said in his favor that he has, apparently, been the means of extensive usefulness on the south side of London, and that not a few persons of position and mature years have been almost transformed by his agency, and that he is capable of exciting a strong personal attachment on the part of his stated hearers. On the other hand, he has thinned all the surrounding congregations—indeed, one able and experienced minister of the same denomination, a man of more solid acquirements and spirituality than the Park-street luminary, has lost so many of his hearers, that he has felt it desirable to remove to another sphere.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

THE INSTRUMENTS OF CHRIST'S PASSION AND DEATH.

(From the Metropolitan for March.)
The instruments of our Divine Saviour's Passion have always been held in deep veneration. "If the ark," says St. Jerome, "was held in such high veneration among the Jews, how ought Christians to respect the wood of the cross, whereon our Saviour offered himself a victim for our sins." The Christian at this sacred season naturally turns towards Calvary, and stands in spirit with Mary, St. John and the pious women, beneath the cross of the world's Redeemer, and views with deep emotion that cross, those nails, the crown of thorns—instruments of his Saviour's suffering. The following account therefore, respecting these sacred instruments by which our divine Redeemer triumphed over sin, and purchased for us grace and salvation, will prove not only interesting in itself, but serve to renew our faith, our hope, and enkindle in our hearts anew the grateful remembrance of his death.

THE PILLAR AT WHICH OUR LORD WAS SCOURGED.—This was recently kept at Jerusalem with other relics, on Mount Zion, as mentioned by St. Gregory of Tours, Venerable Bede, St. Jerome and others. It remained in this place till the thirteenth century, when it was brought to Rome by the Apostolic Legate in the East, under Pope Honorius III, A.D. 1213. It was placed in a chapel in the church of St. Praxedes, where it remains, if we mistake not, to the present time. The pillar is of gray marble, about twenty inches long, and one foot in diameter at the bottom and eight inches at the top, where there is a ring to which criminals were tied.

THE CROWN OF THORNS.—The sacred crown of thorns was kept with much veneration at Jerusalem, and afterwards at Constantinople, until the thirteenth century, when Baldwin II. gave it to St. Louis, king of France, at a time when the capital of his own empire was no longer considered a place of security against the Saracens. The Sacred treasure was carried by holy men by way of Venice into France. St. Louis with his mother, and many prelates and princes, met it five leagues from Sens. The pious king and his brother Robert, barefooted, and attended by an immense multitude, carried it to the cathedral of that city. It was thence conveyed to Paris with extraordinary solemnity, where the king had built for its reception a chapel called the Holy Chapel.

What kind of thorns was in the sacred crown, is yet a question among the learned. They were so platted together as entirely to cover the head of our Divine Lord, and not merely as a wreath or fillet to bind the temples. St. Bridget says in the 4th book of her Revelations, that the "thorny crown was pressed down upon his head, reaching to the middle of his forehead."

THE CROSS.—The cross on which our Divine Redeemer suffered, was discovered by St. Helen in the year 326, near the place where our Lord was buried. The pious discoverer of the sacred relic sent a part of it to the Emperor Constantine, then at Constantinople, and another part to Rome, to be placed in a chapel which she had built there, called "The Holy Cross of Jerusalem," where it remains to the present day. The title was sent by St. Helen to the same church in Rome. The inscription in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, is in red letters, and the wood was whitened. This was its appearance as late as the year 1492; but the colors have since faded; the words *Jesus* and *Judeorum* have entirely disappeared. The board is nine, but was originally twelve inches long.

The greater part of the cross, St. Helen enclosed in a silver shrine and committed to St. Macarius, the holy bishop of Jerusalem, that it might be handed down as an object of veneration to posterity. It was accordingly kept in a magnificent church at Jerusalem, and publicly shown to the people at Easter. St. Paulinus, in his epistle to Serverus, states that though small particles were almost daily cut off from the cross, yet the sacred wood thereby suffered no diminution, and it is affirmed by St. Cyril, of Jerusalem, twenty-five years after the discovery, the pieces of the cross were spread all over the earth, and he compares this wonder to the miraculous feeding of five thousand men, as recorded in the gospel.

THE NAILS.—The nails with which our Lord was fastened to the cross, were found at the time the cross was discovered by St. Helen. It is most probable that four nails were made use of in Christ's crucifixion, two for the hands and two for the feet, though some think that his feet were fastened across with one nail. One of these nails St. Helen threw into the Adriatic sea to allay a violent storm in which she was in danger of perishing, and which, according to St. Gregory of Tours, immediately ceased. The Emperor Constantine as St. Ambrose and others testify, fixed another of the nails in a rich diadem of pearls, which he wore on the most solemn occasions; and that for protection he had a third set in a costly bridle which he used. One of these nails is still preserved at Rome, in the Church of the Holy Cross, and we think another at Milan. Many nails have been made similar to the original nails, and some flings from the genuine ones put in them, and distributed as relics. The true nail kept at Rome has been manifestly filed, and is now without a point.

THE HOLY LANCE.—The lance which opened the side of our divine Saviour, is now kept at Rome, but has no point. Andrew of Crete, who lived in the seventh century, says it was buried together with the cross, and St. Gregory of Tours, and Venerable Bede testify that in their time it was kept at Jerusalem. For fear of the Saracens it was buried privately at Antioch, in which city it was afterwards found, and wrought many miracles, as Robert the monk and many eye-witnesses testify. It was first carried to Jerusalem and then to Constantinople, and at the time this city was taken by the Latin, Baldwin II. sent the point of it to Venice, as a pledge for a loan of money. St. Louis, king of France, redeemed it, by paying the sum for which it was pledged, and had it conveyed to Paris, where it is still in the Holy Chapel. The rest of the lance remained at Constantinople after the Turks had taken that city to the year 1492, when the Sultan Bajazet sent it by an ambassador in a rich and beautiful case to Pope Innocent VIII. adding that the point was in possession of the king of France.

THE HOLY SPONGE.—The sponge tinged with blood, used at our Lord's crucifixion, is still preserved at Rome, in the Church of St. John Lateran, with much veneration. While the malefactor hung upon the cross it was customary, by means of a sponge to apply vinegar to his wounds, that by its astringent qualities, it might in some degree staunch the blood, and thus prolong the sufferings of the victim.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE. FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. MLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies, but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. MLANE'S Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 30

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, on the 1st JULY NEXT, for two ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, Two persons who are qualified to Teach the various branches of instruction in the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES. Salary liberal, Satisfactory Testimonials, as to character and ability, will be required.—Address—"Patrick Halpin, Chairman School Commissioners, Sherrington, C.E." March 20, 1856.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES CULLIGAN, a native of Money Point, Co. Clare, Ireland, who left Montreal in July last; when last heard from was at New Castle, near Toronto, C.W. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, Ellen Culligan, 38 St. Charles-Borromeo Street, Montreal, C.E.; or at this Office.

Toronto papers will confer a favor on a poor girl by inserting the above.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will be REMOVED on the first of MAY next, to that large Stone Building lately erected by the Catholic School Commissioners, at the corner of Cote and Vitre streets.

Parents and Guardians are positively assured that the greatest possible attention is, and will be paid to the moral and literary training of the children composing this School.

No Teachers are or will be engaged except those thoroughly competent, and of good moral character.

There are vacancies for sixteen Boarders and a great many Day Pupils. The Principal receives Boarders as members of his family, and in every respect treats them as his own children. Board and Tuition, or Tuition, extremely moderate. There will be an extra charge for Music, Drawing, and the higher branches of Mathematics.

The French department is conducted by Mons. P. Garnot.

On no account whatever will any boys be allowed to remain in the School but those of exemplary good conduct.

For further particulars apply to the Principal. The most convenient time is from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

W. DORAN, Principal, Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners. Montreal, March 13, 1856.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Undersigned has much pleasure in acknowledging the prompt and satisfactory manner in which his claim for loss by Fire, on the 16th FEBRUARY, has been settled by the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, through their Agent, AUGUSTUS HEWARD, Esq., St. Francois Xavier Street.

JOHN O'NEARA, St. Alexis Street. Montreal, March 13, 1856.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED, By the Subscribers.

- THE NOVENA OF ST. PATRICK. To which is added Prayers at Mass. Price only 0 7½
 - The Stations of the Cross; illustrated with 14 Plates. Price only 0 4
 - The Life of the Princess Borghese. Translated by Rev. A. Heult. 1 10½
 - The Life of the Seraph of Assisium. By Rev. T. Joslin. 1 10½
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Montreal, June 23, 1855.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN STUDYING FOR

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

AT the suggestion of three or four young gentlemen, whose studies in the above line he has recently had the honor of successfully superintending, Mr. ANDERSON would respectfully intimate that he has opened a CLASS exclusively for the benefit of gentlemen of the foregoing character.

References:

Rev. Canon LEACH, McGill College.

Cols. D'URBAN and FRITCHARD.

Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class Room, No.