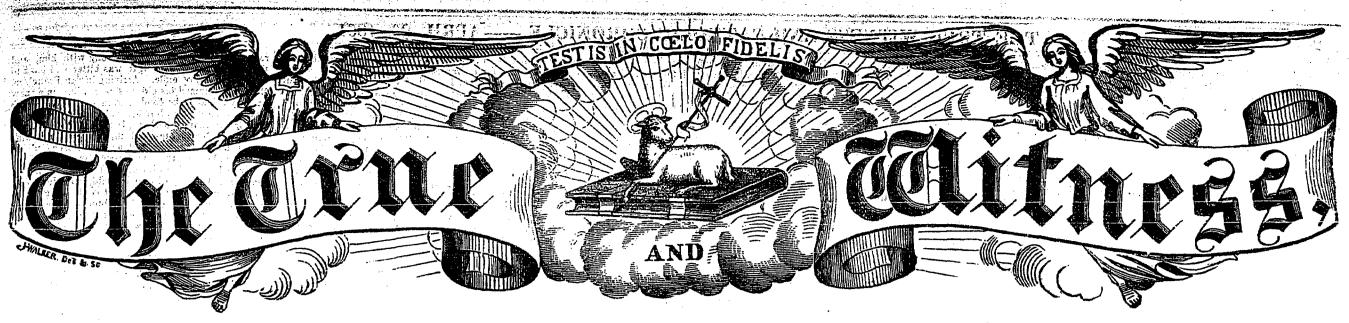
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## HRONICLE. ATHOLIC

## VOL. XI.

## DAUGHTER. (From the Lamp.) CHAPTER V.

And now Mrs. Noonan, as she said, was thrown on the world for a subsistence, and her efforts must begin without delay. Richard Mannix's present to Willie was diminishing fast, and three helpless beings were dependent on her for support. With some misgivings Mrs. Noonan set off

to wait on five or six different ladies for whom she had been in the habit of making up fine things from time to time. Each and all pro-mised the continuance of their patronage. They had been very well satisfied with Mrs. Noonan's dealing, her style of making up, and her punctuality, but when she came to prefer a timid request, and it was timid and hesitating, for a small loan to enable her to purchase the necessaries to set up a laundry, she was refused by all, each after a different manner, but still it was a refusal. One wondered that as she was in the habit of washing, she had not the necessary apparatus ;--and when she explained the cause of her destitution, she seemed suspicious of the truth of her statement. Another said plainly she had no faith in such stories ; she had been so often deceived. Another said she never knew persons to be in such extreme distress except through some fault of their own. Another expressed herself willing to give if she could command the sum with convenience. And thus it was. Mrs. Noonan's sole hope now rested in the kindness of a lady at whose house her husband (who had been a carpenter) was in the habit of working. She seemed to have taken a great interest in him, and said that, if on any occasion she could be of any use to him or his family, not to fail to apply. To her house she now repaired, and critically the lady was in the hall as she entered. Mrs. Noonan was weak and nervous, and when she saw her and remembered how kind she had been to her poor Charley, and how he used to praise her, the tears gushed to her eyes, and with her apron to them, she could not speak for a minute. Did she seem a hypocrite to the lady that made her so coldly salute her, and almost sternly ask her what she wanted. A little sympathy might have still more unnerved Mrs. Noonan, but her tears were checked, and her voice steadied by Mrs. D----'s unexpected manner. "I came to tell you, madam, that I have buried my poor husband this week,' began Mrs. Noonan. "So I am aware, very well aware,' said the lady. 'And what now?' "I made so free as to come to you, ma'am, because you were good enough at one time to say that if you could be of service to him or his tamily----"Yes, I remember,' interrupted the lady. 'I had a great regard for your poor husband; he deserved a better fate, poor man; but I can't see at present how I can assist his children, without-

wife, as Mrs. Noonan. Why, ma'am, when I | every hope extinguished, save that in the Lord, was first called to attend that poor man, with wended her way homeward with a lagging step ordinary care I might have given him three and a heavy heart. months to live, and with extraordinary care a

few months longer; but here has this poor woman, under Heaven, sustained the feeble thread of life, which the slightest neglect might have snapped, for at least twelve months longer than any experienced practitioner could calculate on. When I saw no little sick luxury wanting, I began to think, with the suspicion which worldly experience engenders, that perhaps his life was of the little tenement, and I came delicately on the subject; but, no, no, it was not so; there was no hidden spring to betray any such interested motive. His recovery was hopeless, but strong affection and duty worked miraculously to keep him yet a while. Oh ! such attention to every little want; such calm, and peace, and comfort, as there was about him, it robbed sickness of more than half its misery; the situation of that poor dying man was more to be envied, ma'am, than the death-beds of many it is my fate to witness. Surrounded by the world's wealth and every luxury which may mitigate suffering; yet the best balm is wanting, and vainly looked for in the forced, interested show of anxiety, or cool, palpable neglect of the fashionable, pleasure-seeking wife and daughters. Some make bad sick nurses from ignorance ; but far the greater number from indifference. But this poor creature starved herself, I'm sure, and though his best suit of clothes hung opposite him to the last, yet she would not give him the pang to remove them, thereby implying that they would be needed no more."

The doctor spoke rapidly, as he was wont when excited, and stood at the mantelpiece fiddling with the ornaments. It was only on turning round, as he ceased to speak, that he perceived Mrs. D---- very pale, and tears stealing down her cheeks in spite of every effort to restrain them. Now the doctor knew that she was totally free from affectation or display of feeling.

"I am sorry, dear madam, that I am so unlucky as to give you so much pain,' said he, ' but really I ran on without consideration.'

"Don't make any apology, dear sir; it is my own injustice, and the harsh way in which I treated that poor woman but a while ago, which grieves me to think of; but I have been so de-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

### CHAPTER VI.

The day was exceedingly sultry, and Mrs. Noonan being weak from her late nurse-tending, and weary from trouble, she was forced to stop at the house of an acquaintance that was in her way. The mistress of the house compassionated her, she looked so badly, and without saying what she was going to do, sent her little girl to a neighboring public-house for a pint of porter. Mrs. Noonan was parched and faint, and when she saw the draught she was irresolute for a moment, but it was only a moment; she took the vessel from the woman's hand, and laid it brilliant lecture on "Terence Bellew Macquietly on the table near her.

"I cannot take it, Jenny ; I am sorry, indeed, that you did not tell me you were sending for it,' said Mrs. Noonan.

" If you like it better, I'll send it back, and get you a drop of spirits and water, or a little cordial.'

"Oh no, no, dear, I never take the like; but if you have a cup of milk convenient, give it to me, and God reward you.'

The woman brought the milk, and having partook of it, and rested for a short while, Mrs. Noonan departed, but not before she whispered earnestly in the ear of her entertainer-' For God's sake, Jenny, if you can help it at all, don't send your child to the public-house on errands; unless it was to save a Christian from death by it, I would not send one of my own there. Don't send the innocent things where, as sure as they go, they will learn what is wicked and sinful.?

The woman, who was not intemperate or disposed to do wrong, yet, from thoughtlessness was in the habit of putting her child in such danger, heeded the earnest warning, and through it, possibly, her child was saved from example which would have vitiated, if not wholly ruined her .---Happy those who have the wise and virtuous for their guests, they soldom fail to leave some blessed influence of their presence.

Shortly after leaving the house, Mrs. Noonan was overtaken by the maid who had been in

ELLEN; OR, THE ORCHARD-MAN'S met a better or kinder, and very seldom such a capricious or inconsistent. Mrs. Noonan, with liberal benefactress. She now gave her three cially in public, a uniform of green and gold. It pounds-one as a gift, the other two to be paid It was a suggestive and exciting uniform .-in convenient sums at her leisure; and procured Whenever it flashed before the eyes of the peofor her as much to do in the laundry-way as she ple, the history of centuries flew open to their could manage; and it was no small share which view, and Ireland, a nation, once again armed her activity and industry contrived to perform and arrayed as a young and brilliant power, daz-creditably. When she reached home and told zled their vision, and flooded their hearts with Norry her good fortune, that excellent girl rapture. Thomas Davis, who was one of the thought it as good as a fairy tale.

## (To be continued.)

#### THOS. F. MEAGHER'S LECTURE ON TERENCE BELLEW MACMANUS.

(Abridged fram the N. Y. Irish American.) On Wednesday evening 3rd instant, pursuant to announcement, Mr. Meagher delivered his Manus and the Men of '48," in Irving Hall, the large room of which was crowded to its utmost capacity on the occasion.

At S o'clock precisely Mr. Meagher entered the Hall accompanied by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Judge O'Conor, Col. M. Doheny, John Kavanagh, Esq., and others, and was received with a perfect storm of enthusiasm. When the cheering had subsided he spoke as follows :-

The young Irishmen who, in 1846, ventured to question the authority of Daniel O'Connell, insisting that the cause of Ireland, as it was declared and understood in 1843, should not be compromised an instant, nor one iota, to facilitate in Ireland the administration of the English Whigs, or that of any other English party, clique, family, or faction whatsoever-and who, in 1848, having come to the conclusion that an armed movement was the only movement which could secure the triumph of that cause, took to the hill-side, and invoked the military spirit of their race-these young Irishmen have had, by this time, an equal measure of praise and censure, and, equally administered a superfluity of both. One grand feature, however, of their political association has seldom, if ever, been referred to; and yet it is one which, I do not hesitate to say, powerfully increased whatever strength they derived from their own truthfulness, or the consonance of their views and principles with the traditions, the impulses, and the great national endowments of the country. Personally and privately, search of her, and even thus soon there was a intimately and thoroughly, they were friendsreward for her self-denial. How pleasant it was cordial and glowing friends-from first to last. ity, bold truthfulness and chivalry speaking from now that she did not smell of porter. Had she One or two estrangements, it is true, occurred at his full glistening even as well as from his full the commencement of 1848, and these have not been since repaired. Accepting, then, in full faith, the assurance I have given you that the Young Ireland party was bound together by ties of the strongest friendship, and that this friendthe girl who had been lectured for her credulous ship was not, even to this hour, lost any of its early intensity and fire, you will easily conceive the intensity and feelings with which I this night relate to you, now that he lies dead on the shores of the Pacific, the life of Terence Bellew Mac-Manus-one of the truest, one of the most generous, one of the most active, one of the most gallant, one of the most loving and loveable of that party (cheers.) In the spring of 1846, William Smith O'Brien having been imprisoned by the House of Commons for refusing to attend on any committee which did not concern the interests of Ireland, a deputation was instructed by the Eighty-Two Club to proceed to London and present him with an address, expressive of the sympathy and concurrence of that body. This club -- of which little, I believe, is known in America-was established in 1845, with the view of bringing together, in a social way, the leading nationalists of Ireland. The members were to assemble in Dublin, and hold a public banquet on each of the more illustrious anniversaries of the nation. The first banquet was held on the anniversary of the mustering of the Volunteers at Dungannon, in 1781, and in affirmation of the principles of liberty and national right which were then and there asserted. The second was held on the anniversary of the Declaration of Irish Rights in the parliament of 1782. The third took place in commemoration of the famous convention of which that revolutionary nobleman, the Bishop of Derry, wearing an Earl's coronet as well as a mitre, presided floud cheers]. The encouragement of Irish art, Irish manufactures, Irish music Irish industrial enterprizes, Irish literature-the revivification of all the grand old names and memories of the island-the concentration, for national purposes, of the wit, eloquence, and genius lying dormant and dispersed throughout the country, and the propagation of a thoroughly national spirit amongst the educated classes, whose tendencies were more English than Irish, from the fact that all the rewards of cultivated and aspiring intellect were in the hands of Englishmen-these were the principal objects which the originators of the Eighty-Two Club had in view when they established it. The more thoroughly to stimulate the national spirit-a spirit such as pointed in all her expectations, and wounded derer, and that her husband was often employed that which emboldened and gave liberty and by Mrs. D----, yet she merely said that it must grandeur to the Island in 1782-the members of rience in every class of life, from the highest received her, the reason for which she could not be some evil-minded neighbor who had so wrong- the Eighty-Two Club were required to wear at the realization of an ample income, the attain-And the second second second i gewellete

## No. 37.

principal originators of the Club, and who despised anything and everything like display which led to no practical results, knew well how thrillingly such a uniform would appeal to the military spirit and feelings of the people, the elevation it would give the public mind, and the hopes it would inspire. The citizens of Dublin, in fact, never saw those gentlemen entering the Rotundo, in their uniforms of green and gold, that they did not picture to themselves the officers of a national army which, one day, might extend its line from Rutland square to Stephen's green, presenting arms as the proclamation of an Irish Republic was made to the sound of a thousand trumpets. The Repeal Association, at the time of which I speak had refused to sustain Smith O'Brien in his resistance to what he considered an unconstitutional demand on his time and duties as an Irish representative. That prudent and sensitive organisation was fearful of forfeiting its character for an impervious legality and under the solemn injunction of the scientific Tom Steele [roars of laughter] withheld an honest and patriotic vote to avoid entangling itself in the direful meshes of the law, of which catastrophe, under the guidance and adjuration of such a Nestor, there was not the remotest danger [continued laughter]. The Eighty-Two Club, however, true to the spirit and purpose of its character, took a manly stand, boldly and emphatically identifying itself with the conduct of Smith O'Brien. The deputation entrusted with the presentation to the distinguished prisoner of the address expressive of the approbation of the club, on arriving in Liverpool, were joined by another of the members [hear, hear]. Standing close upon six feet, bearing himself proudly erect-having all the dash, and a good deal of the gay rollicking swagger of a soldierhis large, open features beaming with good fel-lowship, the enthusiasm of a guileless and elastic nature, and the fire of a quick and restless brain -a world of fun, kindliness, affection, hospital-

Here Mrs. D--- turned abruptly from her, and ascended the stairs.

Mrs. Noonan drew the hood of her cloak over her ashy, pale face, and as she left the door, the doctor who had attended her husband came up to it; he just caught a glimpse of her face, and saluted her, but she went so hurriedly by that he had not time to inquire how she did. The doctor was proceeding to call on Mrs. D----, and having knocked at the door, was dren.' shown to her drawing-room. He had a habit of expressing aloud the subject of his thoughts at the moment, often without regard to the interest it had for those present. He had scarcely saluted Mrs. D---- when he began---

"How ghastly that noor woman looks; and what a healthy, iron frame she had when I knew her first; but care and sorrow are seldom cheated of their victim. Humph!'

"Whom do you talk of, doctor?' said Mrs. D----.

"That poor widow Noonan, I met coming from the door.

"I was sorry to hear of that poor Noonan's death,' said Mrs. D--; 'he was so honest and industrious, and such a good husband and father, 'tis a pity he had not a better disposed wife.'

"A better disposed wife, madam !' said the doctor, casting the full force of his deep, intelligent eyes on her countenance, as if he would read there whether she spoke in ignorance of the done that poor woman a serious injury, it was woman's character, or whether, after his acquaintance of years, that he was mistaken in his prevented it; though I should not say accident, estimate of her own, and that she was incapable of understanding what a well-disposed wife poses to save the deserving. It must be your should be. It was well for Mrs. D---- that she was one of the doctor's favorites, and an send her to me without delay. excellent wife, or one of his blunt, ironical thunderbolts would have fallen on her.

downwards, and I confidently declare I never imagine, as she had not the character of being ed ber. Mrs. D-- proved a very kind and their banquets, and whenever they appeared offi- ment of a high mercantile position, did not burt

ceived. My maid gave me such a history only this morning (I am ashamed to say I should be influenced by it without inquiry) of what a neglectful, unfeeling wife Mrs. Noonan was, and how she stinted him, though she had some of his earnings in the Savings Bank, and got a parish coffin for him though possessing those funds.'

"All false, every word false, my dear madam. Servants' gossip not to be credited. I offered myself to give her a licket to get a parish coffin, but she refused ; some feeling she had about its being a disrespect, or disgrace, I believe, poor woman. I was speaking of getting a situation as nurse for her at one of the hospitals, but she is not inclined to take it if she can can do anything else. She said her children would be in the hands of strangers, and, if possible, she would rather keep them with herself; and I think she is right, and it shows the woman's worth. As a sick nurse, she would not want for anything herself; I may say, she would have the luxuries of life, but she prefers to sacrifice she accompanied the maid to Mrs. D----'s, and her personal comforts to her duty to her chil-

"I am sure, doctor, that she must be a very deserving person,' said Mrs. D---; ' and I will do what I can to repair the wrong I have hour. done her. It will be a lesson to me not to be so credulous again.'

When the doctor took his leave, Mrs. Dsummoned her maid, and having discovered that it had been removed by the doctor, expres it was the milk-woman who had been telling her true regret at the way she had treated her. of Mrs. Noonan, she desired to have her make up her account without delay, a. she intended to dismuss her immediately.

"It may not be that the milk-woman has invented the story herself,' said Mrs. D--;she may have been told this slander, but what I blame her for is, that living in Mrs. Noonan's neighborhood she must have known her general character, which is remarkably good, and she that are worthy and estimable, not censure, we should have made sure of its truth before she hope, as leading towards that human respect put such malicious report into circulation. And you, Mary, I hope you will not repeat such news to me again. You might, unintentionally, have only the accident of the doctor's coming which for so it is that Divine Providence often interbusiness now to make out Mrs. Noonan, and

Meantime, we return to Nrs. Noonan, disap-"I have had,' continued he, 'no small expe- most of all by the manner in which Mrs. D---

truthfully explained that it was a friend who had seen her weak, and induced her to take it, yet such excuses are too common, and often too false. to be easily credited. Cold suspicion would attach to her explanation ; human nature is frail ; communication regarding her in the morning might not have been sorry to direct her mistress's attention to what she perceived, and then, despite all the doctor had said in her favor, how lowered she would have been in Mrs. D---'s opinion, and how cautiously and niggardly her sympathy and assistance would have flowed .---Mrs. Noonan saved herself all this suspicion and its consequences ; she knew that taking a single draught of porter in her weak state would be quite allowable; but she distrusted her own strength, and the dread that a small indulgence might become a terrible habit was ever before her, and ever powerful in making her resist the slightest temptation. Gratefully she raised her heart to God in thankfulness for His goodness as thought how mortified and confused she would have been had she taken the porter, and the distress she would herself feel in any woman who she would have perceived had taken it at that

Arrived at Mrs. D--'s, that lady simply and candidly told her the impression which had been made on her mind against her, and how it had been removed by the doctor, expressing Poor Mrs. Noonan's tears flowed abundantly. The harshness which she had been shown in her former visit had made her stern and tearless in her sorrow; now, all sense of the injustice she had been done vanished, and she knelt and blessed Mrs. D-- for her restored good opinion and kindness. In persons of nice rectitude, there is a sensitive regard for the good opinion of those which the Gospel condemns. That what God thinks of us should be the great point, none may deny; but we do think that it is a disposition of His divine providence that the approval of the virtuous and amiable should act for good on our frail human nature ; that He does permit us noor pilgrims such a staff to lean upon as we traverse earth; with eyes on heaven. An act of charity was Mrs. Noonan's first thanksgiving to God for the happy change in her prospects. Although f

she knew well that Sophy Buckley was the slan-

his full glistening eye, as well as from his full, ripe, sensuous lip-with his two big hands outstretched to shake his friends into convulsion almost-his racy laugh ringing loud and strong, and all because he was so exuberantly glad to see them-there stands Terence Bellew Mac-Manus, in the pride of life, busy, happy, prosperous and beloved [enthusiastic cheering]. He had now been some years in Liverpool, having started in boyhood from the little town of Monaghan, where he was born, to seek his fortune somewhere abroad, that being, for the most part, the destiny of his race. But he did not. leave his birth place before he had shown the fire and metal that was in him. A Catholic, and a sturdy one at that-vehemently proud of his old chieftain race-for the MacManuses had a country of their own, all to themselves in the north of Ireland, in times long gone by, as any one glancing over the map of the Irish pentarchy appended to the Annals of the Four Masters can see-he never truckled to the Cromwellian and Dutch progeny by whom he was surrounded .--Far from it. He held his handsome haughty head as erect in boyhood as he did in manhoodas he did, indeed, all through life, until the last illness that overtook him laid it low upon his death bed [sensation]. I have heard of his being in more than one hot skirmish, on the 12th of July; and, if I mistake not, he himself told me he was present with his father when Jack Lawless, the indomitable, stood his ground against the Orangemen at Ballibay flaughter and great cheering]. With an imperfect education -having never, in fact, gone through a course of scholarship-but with a sturring brain, a rapid conception, a bold and instant readiness of execution which more than supplied the place of the philosophy and other acquirements of the schools ; olding good-bye to Monaghan he dashed into business in the busiest city of the busiest country of the old world; and, after a short time, having won, by his incessant diligence and proud honesty, something deeper and warmer than the good will merely of the great commercial people about him, he had so much profitable work as he could well attend to, and full as much popularity as any one need covet. His commercial relations with Ireland were most extensive. The forwarding agent of many of the largest houses in the North and South of Ireland-houses importing the woollens of Yorkshire and the cotton goods of Lancashire-just at this very time, in the spring of 1846, merchandize, to the annual value of one million and a half pounds sterling, passed through his bands. Prosperity, however, 11. The second s Second s Second s Second s Second seco

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL\_26, 1861

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in all-that concented Ireland, which filled his fresh young nature with the beauteousness and fragrance in cloudier days and humbler circumstances. This golden sunshine, pouring down stances: I'ms goiden summine, pouring down green door, a orass knocker, projecting eaves, while down so plenteously to requite his industry and enterprize, served rather still further to expand and enrich those flowers, and gave them a strength and splendor which the clouds and chill-strength and splendor which the clouds and chillness of a condition less successful might have denied them [loud cheers]. He was delighted in having money because he could share it with his friends and assist the cause of Ireland. He gloried in having made his way to so creditable a position in the commercial world of Liverpool because from that position he was enabled, all the more influentially, to counsel, encourage and direct his countrymen living in that great city. He was proud of his popularity and exulted in it because not limited to his own circle of social acquaiatance, sweeping as it was, nor to the wider circle of those who thought alike with him in politics, nor yet to the crowd of merchants with whom he trafficked every day, but extending among hundreds who differed from him widely on public questions, whom he reldom met in private, and with whom he had few transactions, he felt he had more or less the power to mitigate the hostility with which his country and her claims were regarded by the rich and domineering of the city in which he lived, and that he had more or less the power to reconcile them to the as-sertion of these claims In all this he shines forth, if not an enviable and exciting example, certainly a reproving and chastising one, to those half-blooded vehement admirer. For the weaknesses and fallacies and half-developed Irishmen, in this and other cities of U'Connell's latter days, however, and the grovelof America, who; having climbed from the orrest in- ling doctrine that liberty was not worth one drop of digence to opplence, and having, as they fancy, ucthing but a fashionable finish to acquire (laughter) most, an ejaculation of reproachful anguish-the - without which all their gold is but a pile of bricks | recollection of the old man's bealthier times and waiting in the streets to be transformed into a shell of architectural nicely (roars of laughter-conclude that the quickest way to get the polish is to ignore their Irishism, paint a bit of English beraldry on their carriage panels and stamp it on their spoons, turn up their sensitive and dainly noses at every dioner, parade or ball commemorative of some saint or hero of our grand old island, subscribe to the London Times, spread it out flat on their parlor tables for their modern acquaintances to see and infer they are English, and who, with their backs to their poor old mothers' graves, thank God that a Prince of Wales is not affinid of sea sickness or democracy, as it gives them an opportunity to wave their perfumed kerchiefs, air their gentility, and handle their legs in his presence (laughter and tremendous cheering )-Long previous to the arrival of the deputation of the Eighty-Two Olub in Liverpool, and his proceeding with them to London to present the address to Smith O'Brien, MacManus had been heart and soul, ever active with his purse, and ever active with all the impulsiveness and prodigality of his nature-had been heart and soul with the last Repeal movement, from its memorable starting point in the Dublin Corporction, in March 1843, when Daniel O'Connell and issue Butt were pitted against each other, and fought with all the grandeur of Greek demagogues in the debate mon the question. When it was announced, ia October, 1843, that O Connell would assemble the people of Ireland on the plains of Clontarf, and there demand the restoration of the National Parliament with the voice of congregated hundreds of thousands as he already some at Tara, at Muilaghmast, on the Curragh of Kildare, and at Enniscorthy, within sight of Vinegar Hill; and when it was rumored that Sir Robert Peel and his collengues had determined to disperse this meeting by force and occupy the plains with twenty thousand British troops, in define ce of the vauntings of O'Connell, and to the opprobrious discouragement of his followers, the repealers of Manchester and Liverpool resolved to charter four steamers, cross the channel, and with their countrymen, on their own sod, share the fortunes of the day, whatever they might be. The Repealers of Manquester were under the command of Bernard Sebastian Treanor, now a practising lawyer in Boston, and arrived in Dublin on the morning preceding the day the proscribed meeting was to take place .-They numbered one thousand men, and their arrival famished the authorities of the Castle with an additional reason for the adoption of military measures to suppress the meeting. The meeting was announced for Sunday the Sile of October. The Liverpool Repeaters disembatked the morning after, their detention being caused by the seizure of the steamers they had chartered, and the forcible employment of them by the government, for the transportation of troops to Dublin. Terence Bellew MacManus commanded this second corps d'armee of incursive Irishmen (loud and prolonged cheers). There was nothing generous or bold to be done, where the rights and honor of Ireland was at stake, that he was not the foremost and the boldest. His vexation on learning the turn events had taken the previous day, was offier and intense, for he was not one of those who held that O Connell should have stood his ground. believing that, had he done so, the foreign government would have backed down, or that, at most, had the government drawn the sword upon the right of petition and public remonstrance, the blood shed by them upon the plains of Clontarf would have appealed to the sympathies of Europe and executions of America, whilst it influmed the vengeance of the trish race, the world over, to an intensity which nothing could subdue, and nothing could resist .-From the time I first saw him-the time of the deputation to Smith O'Brien-it was my happiness to neer MacManus frequently, for nearly two years. 1 bad orcasion to go London six or eight times after I went there with this deputation, and I made it a point to stay a stay or two in Liverpool, going and coming, for the sake of the thorough enjoyment his trank bright society afforded. On these occasions I invarianty found him mounted on a tall, spindle-legged, ilnek benther-bottomed stool, in a dusky little room, in a gloomy, vast, overwhelming sort of warecambling and blackened street, up to his eyes in brsiness, at an old unhogany desk, all smeared with itk, sprinkled with blotting sand and otherwise blotched and mottled. There he was dashing through letters, bills of lading, bills of sale, orders on Hud-cersfield orders on Manchester, drafts, advices, railway receipts, invoices, columns of figures two feet in height, policies of insurance-a perfect labyrinth of business, enough to entangle the shrewdest old char, -there he was, dashing through that multifarious business of his, at the rate of one million and a half pounds sterling a year-radiant, healthy, full of plack, teening with brain, and having a fond, proud dutiful, chivalrous thought for Ireland, all the while [loud and continued applause]. No wonder that he had this beautiful and noble thought, and that it never left him. Un a shelf in that dusky little office of his, there was a large tin box, painted in imitation of bronze, with the initials "T. B. Mac," in white upon the lid. That box contained his green and gold uniform, a brace of pistols and a rifle-the rifle. of course, disjointed as in a gun case. He never wheeled round on his tall, gauky, leather-bottomed, old stool, without his eye flashing on that box ; and as surely as it did, off' went his bounding heart into the romantic hills of Ireland-right slap into the thick of the tempest of fire and smoke-and he was blazing away, charged to and fro, cheering at the top of his voice for the freedom of the land that hore him, ringing out with a reckless ecstasy-

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the sweet, rich flowers of patriotisin and pride at Birkenhead; a mile or so above the fort; commonly known as the Rock Fort, the accessible points of which for ulterior purposes, he used constantly to study with the eye of a remorseless conspirator. It was a neat, old-fashioned, cosy little cottage-had a green door, a brass knocker, projecting eaves, white imperfect as his education was, in a scholarly point of view, had the heartiest relish for literature, provided it was national in its spirit and served to illustrate the heroism and magnanimity of patriotic men -the mountains, the ruins, the old walls, the fields and rivers of a country with which stories of chiral-rous deeds were blended. Washington and his Generals, by Headley, was a favorite book of his. He carried it it with him to Australia... It was in fact the only book, besides Davis's Poems, he had in his portmanteau the morning he stopped on board her Britannic Majesty's sloop of war, the Swift, and the portmanteau and a carpenter's tool chest was all the baggage he took the trouble to emigrate with. In the way of novels or romances, Miss Porter's Scottish Chiefs was the only one he ever cared to read, but that was the light and rapture of his lonelier hours in prison. Of O'Connell's intellectual power, his humor, his dexterity in controverting an antagonist, his terrible ability in sarcasm and invective, the murmuring music of his pathos, the haughty intrepidity of his earlier days, his triumphs at the bar, the grand, dauntless, defiant, conquering air with which he walked into the Commons of Great Britain, and took them all by storm-of these attributes and achievements of the lordly Irish tribune he was a blood, he had nothing but a silent expression or, at nobler teachings repressing in MacManus the out-burst of scorn which these compromises of an incomparable career provoked. But for Thomas Davis be had an unqualified, unreserved, and unmeasured ad-Abounding and boundless, it was somemiration. thing more than admiration. It was an enthusiastic, impetuous, exstatic love and worship. The purity, the strength, the fruitfulness, the intensity of that young nature which, in three years, had pervaded Ireiand with a renovating fire, purifying and concentrating the public mind, consuming so many rank prejudices that had root therein, and germinating in their stead an abundance of healthful sympathies, and hopes, and lessons, which, for all sects and classes of the country, had a common attraction, and but one high aim. The various and wondrous excellencies of this glorious young nature had kindled in MacManus all the fervor and excitement of an adoration. How his large blue eye used to overflow with a bubbling light, then flash, then gush, as though his very soul were escaping from it-how his handsome haughty head used to tremble and rear itself in frenzy almost-how his hand used to close, and tighten, as though it clutched a sword, and he were crouching in the saddle for a charge-how his whole frame, dilating with all the passions and electricity of his nature, used to quiver like a frigate bending to the gale, then brace itself again, and stand firm as a rock-how glowingly, vehemently, fiercely, grandly, he used to repeat these lines of Davis, I well remember: "Full often when our fathers saw the red above the

green, They rose in rude but fierce array, with sabre, pike

and skean, And over many a noble town, and many a field of dead,

They proudly set the Itish green above the English red. .

For Charles Gavan Duffy, too, he had the warmest regard. Born in the same town-reared under the same roof almost, playmates and school-fellows, brothers in companionship from infancy to boyhoodthey left their birth-place on the same day together, the one to win an enduring name in the field of politics and letters, the other to launch his heart of Irish oak and prove it staunch and masterly in the roaring thoroughtares of commerce. MacManus took high pride in the fact that the North of Ireland had sent two of the clearest and strongest intellects laughter and cheering.) The day before I met him f the day to serve the national cause-to invigorate embolden, and adorn it. Monaghan contributed one of the two; Newry contributed the other. Duffy's "Ballad Poerry of Ireland," and Mitchel's "Life of Hugh O'Neil," were prized by him beyond all the profits his agency for all the great Irish importers brought him. With those in his pocket, he would have gone through the world, though he had not a shilling to sport with, and been as joyous and radiant as Oliver Goldsmith was, trudging through Europe in an old hat and a threadbare coat, with a yellow flute stuck in one pocket of it, and some dry rubble of bread and cheese in the other. For every young Irishman-who, like Davis, Mitchel. Duffy Reilly and McNevin, had dedicated his genius to the service of Ireland, and brought imperishable offerings of intellectual beauty and power to the altar of the national faith-for every young Irishman who had proved himself as they had done, MacManus would have a crown wrought of the purest gold, and paid for it himself if his means allowed him. As for Eva and Speranza-for any queenly or child-like one of that impassioned sisterhood, whose harps were heard in their various moods of love, sorrow tulness, anguish, sweetness and vengeance-now like Sappho in her wrath, and now like Miriam in her exultation-thrilling and pulsating throughout the surging tumult of the people-for any queenly or child-like one of that impassioned sisterhood, did her happiness or fame require it, did the slightest peril cross her path or a speck of calumny sully the sky above her, MacManus would have flung away his life, and exulted as he expired. Such being his admiration, love and worship of all that was intellectually beautiful, powerful, chivalrous and noble amongst the writers and oretors of his own country -as well as of all that was righteous, romantic and heroic in other lands-and such his appreciation of all that redeems society, improves the man, and exults the nation, you can readily understand why those evenings, passed with him, were evenings of effulgent happiness, and that the memory of them, with whomsoever it abides, will not dint. The last of them occurred for me in March, 1848. From that out I met MacManus in far different scenes, aud we had something else to talk about besides the poetry of Ireland. The French Revolution of February, whilst it turned Louis Philippe and his family out of doors, drove me away from that snug cottage on the beech at Birkenhead. I had to go further and fare Nevertheless, I remember it as though it worse. were but yesterday. I know it stands there in the | ringing from one end to the other of the town, when old place yet- for the hump of destructiveness is not so enormously developed any where in England as it and driven by a squalid old vagabond, escorted by is in New York, where whole streets are constantly shufflled like cards, and the Knave of Clubs, just now at the bottom of the pack in Water street, takes the place of the Queen of Hearts up town [roars of I know that the little cottage on the laughter]. I know that the little cottage on the death (loud laughter) - a door at the back of the beach at Birkenhead stands in the old place yet, and foul vehicle was opened by the sub-sheriff, and out can fancy, that those two low, square windows in front, reflecting the lanterns of the shipping in the river, are this moment flickering and glaring across the Mersey, as though, like human eyes, they had kept wide open these twelve years past, watching for the return of the absent master of the dwelling, him to have been thus shut in, when, little more and that of their long, long. vigil they had grown tired at last. Shut those flickering and glaring eyes, poor, deserted little homestead, and grow dark ! Sink deep into the beech, or let the wild waves leap up and carry thee far out to sea; for thy gallant, the summer sun in the West before him, on the margenerous, upright, affectionate noble master lies gin of the ocean (loud applause.) But the winds

cheerful fire that once burned so strongly on thy hearthstone, is quenched for ever. How came that cottage to be deserted ? What brought its master so far away ? How fared he when he left it ? What of his brave, sunny heart ? Did sorrow and vexation, and a load of agony fall upon it, and did it droop and wilt and break at last, thinking of the darkened cottage by the Mersey, and of what was dearer to it still, the grand misty hills, the ruins preathing through their rents and rustling ivy of a persecuted faith and plundered. race, the ancient hospitable cities, the mystic raths and glorious battle fields of a land, upon the warm bosom of which it might nover sleep again ? Listen to the story-it vill soon be told.

One day at the close of July, 1848, I drove up to-wards a crowd that was gathered in front of a wretched hovel on the Commons of Boulagh, somewhere, I believe, in the South Riding of Tipperary. As I approached nearer, I saw that the crowd was armed. It was a cloudy, damp, drizzly, raw, miserable day. But, now and then, there were gleams of sunshine : and one of those gleams lit up for an instant a dozen pikes or so, a dozen bayonets, scythes, and gun barrels, when I was something less than a quarter of a mile from them. Approaching still nearer, a shout was given-then another, and then a third-the pikes, scythes, and bayonets being thrust upward in the murky air, amid the waving of hats and green branches, and the discharge of pistois .--The next moment I recognized Smith O'Brien, John Dillon, and O'Donoghue [loud cheers]. Smith O'Brien stood with folded arms a little in advance of the crowd, looking as immutable and serene as usual. Dillon, with a large blue military cloak thrown over his shoulders, smiled quietly and picturesquely alongside of him, his mild, dark, handsome features contrasting richly with the plainer and sterner aspect of O'Brien. With a thick, black fur cap-something like a grenadier's razeed-drawn over his cars and down to his eye brows, with a littie black cape hooked round his neck, and a musket hugged to. his cheek, O'Donoghue peered through the front rank of the Guerillas, his sharp black eves darting in sparks of fire from him, the wild delight excited by the scene and the prospect of a fight.-John O'Mahony, too, was there; and so were Michael Doheny, Devin Reilly. John Kavanagh, James Cantwell, and James Stevens. As I jumped off the car to throw myself among them, a tall, dashing, soldierly fellow—his frank, bold, handsome features flashing with delight-sprang forward, with a ringing and uproarious laugh, to grasp me by the hand. It was his left hand he held out to me-his right had hold of a rifle. A green cap, with a broad gold band, was jauntily tossed upon his head, and a black glazed leather belt, supporting a cartridge-box, was buckled round his waist. You recognise MacManus at a glance [enthusiastic cheers]. he is-into the fight, at last, for which he had so often prayed, and of which he had so often dreamt, and with the anticipations of which he had so often swept into such reveries and ecstacies, even in the midst of business, in the dense fog and roar of Liverpool, when he had a million and a half of merchandize to clog and chain him to the earth, its realities and selfishness [applause]. There he is -- free at last-free to his heart's content-free as his proud, generous, gallant, reckless, splendid nature ever prompted him to be. Never did he so warmly, vehemently, wildly, clasp and welcome me in that dusky little office, in that vast gloomy warehouse over there in Liverpool-never with such a glowing hand, with such a food of brightness in his face, with such a rush of blood to his bounding heart, did he clasp and welcome me in that cozy little cottage on the beach at Birkenhead-never so convulsively as he did on that drizzly day, on the roadside, on the Commons of Boulagb, when in arms, with the bridge cut clean down behind him-he stood, as he fervently believed, on the eve of firing his first shot, and striking his first blow for the liberty of Ireland. The habens corpus act had been suspended. The Lord Lieutenaut was empowered to arrest and imprison every person in Ireland suspected of treasonable designs. The Irish nutionalists were driven to bay,-They had either to fight or give up. The manlier alternative was accepted. M'Manus, anticipating that such would be the case, had crossed over to Kingston, in the very steamer which brought the official announcement of the suspension act; and dexterously evading a detective who had pounced on his track the moment he landed, was into Tipperary before his friends in Liverpool missed him (great on the Commons of Boulagh, he had been on the had been brought to a dead halt; but, after a while, were permitted to pass through the town, the captain of the troop pledging his word he had not come there to arrest O'Brien. The day after, he was leading the peasantry in the attack on that massive stone house, known as the Widow M'Cormack's, close to the village of Ballingarry; of which attack the world, through the English press, has heard so much that is false and truculent-(cries of hear, hear.)-There, under the fire of fifty constabulary carbines, pouring their shot thick and fast as hail upon him did M'Manus stand his ground; now returning the fire with deliberate aim ; now heaping up hay and straw against the door at the back of the house, and trying his best every way to set it in a blaze, so as to smoke the garrison into a surrender or an outdoor fight; at another time urging back O'Brien, who at close quarters was recklessly exposing him-self to the murderous shower which came hot and blinding from every window in the building; and then again, beating off the wretched bags that hung upon the outskirts of the fight, thumping their breasts and tearing their hair, calling out to the handful of brave boys fighting there, to give over, and not make their homes desolate. Had M'Manus succeeded in setting fire to the hay and straw he had heaped against the door at the back of the house, there would have been a different story told, of Ballingarry than that which is now in circulation, and the Irish rising of 1848 would not have ended there (hear, hear, and cheers.) But it was impossible for him to do so. There was not a match to be had, nor could he get a boy or a girl within reach of him, to run for a sod of lighted turf. Five times did he walk up deliberately and discharge his rifle, loaded with powder only, into the stack; and five times did he retire under cover to load and cap again, stamping his foot, wringing his bands and blustering out something or other in a trenzy of disappointment and vexation, baffled, as he was, at what he knew to be the turning point of the attack. Side by side with him, under this fierce fire, stood my friend John Kavanagh, until he fell struck by a ball, the scar left by which, as an evidence of his bravery and devotion in the cause of Ireland, every true Irishman must envy him (cheers.) The news of this fight was about three months old when the cry ran through the streets of Clonmel that Terence Bellew M'Manus had been sentenced to death. And the cry was still a vile-looking vehicle, drawn by two scarvy horses. an armed body of police, jolted down from the Court House to the jail. When it reached the gate of this scowling pile of stone and mortar-the bare look of which is enough to freeze a Hottentot to death (loud laughter) - a door at the back of the stepped the rebel who had been just condemned ,and as he passed through the double row of lifted bayonets, and the gate clashed after him, he looked him to have been thus shut in, when, little more than a month before, he had been upon the sea-the Stars and Stripes above his head-England, baffled in her pursuit and vengeance, lowering in his wake -America, with her thousand welcomes, rising like

hands of the English spice a species of vermin partly weazel and partly vampyre, which then in fested all the ports of Ireland (derisive laughter and cheers.) After the affair at Ballingarry M'Manus fell in with me near Nine Mile House; and for ten days we were together in the mountains, all over the country, from Slievenamon to Keeper, doing our There was deep prostration instead of the slightest animation. The government were acting with appalling vigor at every point. Wherever it showed itself the Catholic clergy-influenced fundoubtedly by the most benevolent anxisty for the safety of the people-discouraged, forced back, and silenced the revolutionary sentiment. The professional and mercantile classes, who were neutral at first, and whilst the issue was in suspense, hastened in herds to the Union Jack, and there had themselves sworn in as special constables in the service of England-some of the most valiant, the noisiest and sauciest of the Repealers of 1843 being the foremost of the craven and distempered crowd. Worn out, fevered, outlawed, hopeless at last, we parted at the foot of the Reeper mountain. M'Manus ascending it at night, accompanied by a wild looking half-naked peasant, and there lighting a huge bonfire, with the vague thought that it might startle the people with the belief that all was not over yet, and so reanimate them to resistance. For a forlorn cabin in which I spent that night-four miles southward of the mountain-I looked out at times; and every time saw that deep red fire glowing up there in the black heavens, and could almost fancy I saw the daring rebel who had flung this last defiance to the enemy, crouching close to the rock and furze, listening with hushed heart and straining eve-listening through the deep stillness for some answering shout from below, to the signal of battle with which he swept the sky. Ohl that the day may soon come, when, lifting the flag of Ireland, amid the lightnings of saluting arms and the thunders of an artillery such as that they have in the Sierras of Spain, we shall all ascend the Keeper Mountain in the foot-prints of our lost friend and comrade, and there re-light the fire, the ashes of which now lie cold as those which, but the other day, were mingled with the golden sands of the Pacific (vehement applause.)

it had been three days out, delivered him tinto, the

With the closing chapters of this eventful storywith most of them, at all events-you are all familiar; for you have heard of the detention of Smith O'Brien and others, under sentence of death and military surveillance, for a twelvemonth in Richmond Prison, within the limits of the city of Dublin -of their banishment for life to Van Dieman's Land -and the escape of four of them, including John Mitchell, aided, as they were, by the free settlers of that colony, who, in assisting them, were proud to mark their reprobation of the base attempt of the English government to confound the Irish rebels, contending honorably and manfully for the liberty of their country, with such rascals of English so ciety such as Paul, Bates, and Strahan.

Throughout all the scenes and changes-in prison -on that wearisome voyage of five months to a penal island-during his lonesome exile there-M'Manus preserved the same generous, courageous, glowing heart, displayed the same rapid and exhaustless activity of brain, showed the same indomitable pluck, carried his head as independently and proudly as he did in Liverpool in the brightest days of his prosperity. It was not in his nature ever to be downcast. He would not have been so, clinging to a spar in the midst of the wildest and blackest sea .--It was not in his nature ever to be listless, indolent, supine. He would have busied himself, somehow or other, and been all energy and excitement, were it the bleakest rock he had been thrown upon, and there was no way to leave it. During our stay in Richmond Prizon, having obtained the necessary permission, he was constantly in the garden belonging to the amiable little Pertuguese governor of that penitential and highly reformatory institution-was constantly there, pruning the fruit-trees, weeding the walks and beds, hoeing, raking, manuring, digging, swaying the water pot or dragging the rolling. stone. On the voyage to Van Dieman's Land, in stormy weather, he was always catching Mother Carey's chicken., Cape pigeons, or those buger birds, such as the albatross, that wheeled and whooped about us when the sea ran highest and the clouds were drifting fastest. In Van Dieman's Land, he never let the fish of the Derwent, nor the birds in the woods of the Western Tier alone for a day (great on the Commons of Boulagh, he had been on the laughter.) Whether with gun or fishing-rad, he tory of the country, and the records of the famine, barricades of Killenaule, where a troop of hussars was always armed, always on the tramp, always and the uniform policy of British government in Ireproving his skill, his ingenuity, his prowess. That box of carpenter's tools I mentioned, some time since, as the sole accompaniment to his portmanteau, he brought out on a speculation, hoping that something or other might turn up on the voyage and give him a job (laughter and cheers.) On several occasions it was called into requisition. As the Fates did not furnish him with work, he supplied it to himself. He damaged two or three articles of furpiture in our state room, for the sake of mending them again. He persuaded Smith O'Brien to allow him to operate on his camp-chair, one of the legs of which had got out of order, and from this operation the limb never recovered (roars of laughter.) Strange to say, the same ship that took me round the Horn to Pernambuco, on my way to New York, in 1852. and taken him, the year before, to San Francisco, by Tahiti and Honolulo. Many a night, as I sat up with him in his cabin over our pipes and grog, it amused me to hear the Captain-Heaven rest his plucky little soul-tell how M'Manus contrived to keep himself employed, interested and excited, the six weeks they were together. One time, the Captain said, he helped the men to patch a torn sail.-Another time he was up the rigging, out upon the yard-arm, spreading canvas or stowing it home. Another time again, he was executing a chart of the voyage from his own observations; and once he undertook to regulate the chronometer-a philanthropic experiment, which, but for the providential interposition of the affrighted Captain himself, might have proved fatal (shouts of laughter ) One morning early in January, 1852, I awoke in the Bay of San Francisco, It was a drizzly, murky, dismal morning, threatening just such another day as that I had on the Commons of Boulagh. The darkened picture, however, was striking, animated, and impressive. There was a crowd of shipping.-There was a bold stretch of water swarming with steamboats, which flew hither and thither shricking and foaming with all their might. There was a vast white city, which, in a helter-skelter rush, it seemed to me, had leaped from the water and spread itself, like a gleaming army of Arabs over numberless sand-hills, and an immense tract of desert. There were mountains, beyond there towards the sea, of unknown height, for the huge clouds and they were one and indivisible. There were mountains inland, and they, too, were blended with the blackness of the sky, save where a monstrous dome of snow showed what was mountain and what was cloud, and this they said was Mount Diabolo. The wharf was thronged as our enormous steamship dropped broadside to it. There was many a hearty voice greeting the new accession to the Golden State. I too, had a voice heartier than all the rest to greet me. I, too, had a hand, full as strong and warm and brave as any there, to grasp me, not with one but with a thousand welcomes. The same frank handsome, beaming face I had seen so often and in such various scenes-in that little cottage on the beach in Birkenhead-in the mountains of Tipperary -in the prison-on the sea for five long months-in the foreste of Tasmania-the same was there, glowing with friendship and affection, with the thronging memories of old times, with all the impulsiveness of a nature that was lavish of life as of wealth, as daring as it was hospitable, as vehement as it was confiding. And yet it was not the same, for there, were lines impressed upon it which told me at a

rance, the world bad gone wrong with him, and that he had found at last, it was bitter and hard to taste he bread of exile. Arriving in San Francisco, M'Manus: resumed his old business. But in a new country it had to be conducted in a new way-more boldly, perhaps, and less scrupulously with a more dazzling brilliancy, perhaps, but with results less po. sitive and legitimate-and this his sterling mind would not bend to, trained, as it had been, to the more prudent, correct, and certain mercantile sys. tem which prevails in Enrope. It was all strange to him, he said to me, all wrong, wild, hazardous, false and desperate-and he would have nothing to do with it. Hence, his days in California were days of poverty, and the proud face that once was full of light, and light alone, now had heavy shadows crossing it at times. . . . .

AND STREET, ST

## SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. ROCH, PARIS.

## [Paris letter to the Dublin Irishmun.]

But the anxiety of the British press was even more painful than that of the prelate of Tunm. That there should be supposed to be any special distress in Ireland, of all countries in the world, in Ireland, the "most favored portion of the United Kingdom," as Englishmen assure the world; this was too intolerable; and the pretension of a French Bishop to know about those back premises of the British empire, beyond what the Post and Times chose to reveal, was a thing not to be endured. So. as Lord Plunkett answered the preacher's " calumnies" before they were uttered, the Post criticized his sermon before it was delivered-called it a tissue bis sermon before it was nervered—caned it a tissu-of lies, nay, "putrid" lies, long since dead and buried in Ireland, but now bubbling up in the cor-ruption of Paris. As for the evicted and starving wretches, the Post said they were "thieves"-that nothing was safe from their pilfering-that the idea of rent was mocked at by the seventy miscreantsthat the decent tenants of the estate were tormented by these bad characters-that the Bishop himself was oppressed by them; in short, that he owed in to the honest neighbors, as well as to himself and the interests of humanity, to turn them out last November, and pull down their houses.

Now, one good result of this was to throng the great church of St. Roch yesterday to its utmost capacity. Perhaps many persons really believed that the Bishop of Orleans was going to make a foul assault on the Bishop of Tuam-though he had never said or hinted that he was. Perhaps others came to show contempt for all that British impertinence; and, doubtless, thousands flocked to the church with the more legitimate thought of honestly doing alms. ceeds to relieve the suffering poor.

At any rate, the church was so crowded, hours before the time announced for the service, that the doors had to be closed to prevent fatal accidents a full half hour before the ceremonies began. Many of the most distinguished persons in France were

present. Of the imperial family there were present the Princess Mathilde, King Victor Emanuel's daughter Clotilde, and the Duchess of Hamilton, and Princess of Baden. The Duke of Fitzjames was there, with his Duchess, and also the Dowager Duchess Fitzjames; the Marchioness de la Ferte and I need bardly add the name of that good Irishwoman, the most successful collector of all, Madame de MacMahon, Duchess of Magenia.

Three o'clock came, and the Bishop mounted the pulpit: a man of good presence, with strongly marked aquiline features, and age about fifty-fire, He seemed deeply impressed by the vast multitude that sat still as if turned to stone, gazing on his face; and at first his face wavered and shook; but, as he advanced into his subject, his tones became strong, and his action vehement, until he abandoned himself to the full flow of sacred and noble oratory, in the most impassioned pleading I ever heard from human lips. Far was it from his thought to bandy abuse with the man of Tuam, or even to occupy him self at all about that divine and his apostolic labors in Partry. It is true that the first idea of this charity sermon sprang from the exterminations of that bad bishop ; but, as Mgr. Dupanloup studied the horrible phenomena, he soon became aware that Lord Plunkett's petty devastation of those twelve little holdings was put a part, and very small part, of a vast national affliction : and that Plunkett himself deserved no especial and particular blame beyond hundreds of other landlords, who "do what they will with their own." As he studied the his-

"A soldier's life's the life for me-A soldier's death so Ireland's free !" [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The business of the day over - his office and box locked up for the night-the vast and gloomy warehouse left to itself and the rats-he used to hurry scross the Mersey to his little cottage on the beach

land, he easily perceived that it was not so much this poor Plunkett as the British government, that had thrown out the seventy human creatures on Partry mountains. He saw that to appeal effectively for Ireland he must lay the foundations of his discourse deep in our indestructible nationality, make it as grand as Ireland's cause, and wide as her desolation.

When he ascended the pulpit, therefore, he manifestly felt all the solemnity of his task, and addressed himself to it in a manner which was far, indeed. from polemical, or defiant, or denunciatory. He warned his audience that his words were to have no political bearing; that he was but a minister of God pleading for the poor, seeking to procure food for the bungry, and clothing for the naked, in an ancient and noble land, the sister of their own Gaelic France -where poverty and misery such as France never knew, nor could believe or imagine, crush down, wear and wither away perennially and perpetually, repeal the language in which this warm hearted Bishop spoke of our poor countrymen. In fact, I know not how to attempt to give your readers some faint sketch of the strange discourse which held for two hours in breathless attention the most intellectual audience that preacher, perhaps, ever addressed.

The bishop avowed himself a partizan at once-With a voice that rung through the vaulted aisies, be cried-" Yes, i love Ireland." He contrasted the fine imaginative, affectionate, and devoted national character of the Gael with the " cold and positive" genius of commercial England-passed in review the long series of Irish saints and missionaries that in the early ages of Christianity carried letters and religion through all the continent of Europe - named with veneration the illustrious name of Columbanus, to whom France herself owed some of her grandest monastio establishments ; and while he asserted for his own land, at least, a partnership in the apostolic labors, he yet freely accorded to Ireland the prize and the primacy.

Then the orator passed to Irish military renownand here I must observe, that the Reverend prelate became more passionately excited in his praise of Irish soldiers than even in his tribute to Irish saints; and from the intonation of his voice and action of his arm, I surmised that if he were not a bishop he would be a murshal. In words of lyric grandeur, he recalled the career of myriads of gallant Irishmen whose blood had watered every battle field of Europe, for France-reminded his heavers that, proud as they were of French military triumphs, they ought to bethink them that, for near three centuries, wherever on any hard fought field some desperate or decisive effort was to be made against the enemies of France, it was usually the lofty plume of an Irish chief, the haton of an Irish marshal that led on the thundering charge -down even to this day, continued the bishop, "when the sound of an Irish name awakens, like a noble echo, the immortal words, Malakoff and Magenta." Here there was a movement, a rapid drawing of the breath, a kindling of eyes, through out that vast assemblage ; and but that we were in a church the vaulted roof would have trembled with ringing cheers. On this particular "head" of his discourse, indeed-(I mean the fighting head)though he did not long dwell upon it, the bishop was especially emphatic. He revelled in the anecdotes of the Brigade-how Louis XIV. said, when dead this night eight thousand miles away, and the played false to him, and forcing back the ship when | glance, that despite of all his heartiness and exube- his minister at war peevishly complained that those

## THE TRUE, WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 26, 1861.

Irish,gave more trouble than all the rest of his Majesty's army - " Precisely what my enemies say of them : Lord Olare had led a charge of Irish, which smashed the British column at Fontenoy, said-" Gursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects !'-But perhaps the bishop's enthusiasm rose to its highest, as he narrated how Sir Charles Napier went into the great battle of Meeanee with no European troops in his army except four hundred men of the 22d, all Tipperary men, and how those four hundred did their work and won 'another kingdom for the English-(1 wish they had been anywhere else)-but the effect was strange and wild when the bishop, throwing up his arms, repeated in his outlandish accent the triumphant shout of old Sir Charles in the intoxication of battle-" Magnificent Tipperary ?"

References -

Next, in softer tones, gentle as the west wind on the spring days, the orator dwelt upon the domestic virtues, the warm affections of the Irish race, and their touching fondness for their native land. From official returns, he furnished statistics of the amounts which the good hard working Irish laborers and servant girls in America send yearly across the Atlantic, either to relieve their aged parents, or to bring their families over to them in that free land; described, in a voice tremulous with emotion, the habit amongst our emigrants of bringing with them to America a sod of earth from the native townland they are leaving for ever ; and then when many a face amongst that vast auditory was glistening with trickling tears, he suddenly changed his voice, and exclaimed—" And this is the nation that is doomed to perish of hunger in its own fertile land!" Then, he related the dreadful scenes of the great Famine; and, lest any one should reply that this Famine was the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, he took care to impress the fact, that every year of that misery, while the people who sowed and reaped the plentiest barvests of Ireland were perishing on the roadsides for want of food, there was exported from Ireland to England as much wealth of corn and cattle as would have bountifully supplied them all.

I am by no means sure that the French people present fully credited the Bishop's statements. They do not believe here in death by mere hunger. Mourir de faim is in France a figure of rhetoric; and is frequently used to signify some considerable pecuniary difficulties and embariassments; but that hundreds of thousands of people should actually lie down patiently to perish for want of food-that Priests should administer Extreme Unction to whole parishes at once, all past hope of recovery by mere gnawing famine-that families, having long since consumed the very last morsel this world could afford them, having taken their last look at the blessed daylight, and prayed their last prayer to God, should build up, with feeble hands, the doors of their cabins, and then resign themselves to go through the last agonies in secret and in darkness—all this is really too great a draft on the credulity of persons living in a civilized land. So that, possibly, notwithstanding the orator's statistics, his hearers surmised that here, at least, he was drawing the long bow.

He proceeds next to show how it is that Ireland pines and starves. And he traced it of course, as a direct effect, from the greedy policy of England. He even went into details to exhibit the constant settled policy of England in crushing manufacturing industry in Ireland, and repeated the famous memorial of the wool-staplers to King William III., praying him to suppress woollen manufacture in Ireland, because it interfered with English profits. He pointed out how impossible it is, when once a branch of industry has been crushed and the whole current of trade been diverted elsewhere, shat it can ever raise its head again ; capital cannot create itself out of nothing; and in modern society everything tends to swell high the tide of traffic when it is once established, making the rich richer and the poor continu-What wonder, then, that Ireland, ally poorer. bound to the plough and the cattle thed, should pour forth her life at every seaport, and bleed at every pore for the profit of her powerful neighbor !-Lest any one should reply that he was speaking of times long since past and of laws long since abrogated-that even the famine is a thing of history, and that Ireland is now prosperous and thriving, he brought down the sad story to our own days; and from the latest authorities cited the case of Donegal, of Erris, of the perisbing fishermen's families of the Claddagh; and showed plainly enough that though in Irish destitution there are paroxysms and lulls, sharp agonies alternating with dumb pain and low wailings, yet there is always, must be always, under the existing me an amount of wretchedness in Ireland that no other land in Europe ever experiences: so that the most liberal contributions they could give would be as a drop in the ocean of so wide and deep amisery. Of course, he dwelt upon the practice of evicting and exterminating tenantry, as an evil still existing in all its atrocity, and practised continually at the mere discretion of the landlords, notwithstanding late pretences of amelioration. He did not name Plunket or Partry : but said that he purposely avoided denouncing that Isolated case of universal injustice-besides the civilized world had already heard and judged that cause. The Bishop's closing appeal was wonderfully touching and plaintive, though indignation visibly struggled with pity in his language. As Christians and as Frenchmen, he exclaimed, "let us not suffer so horrible a misery and scandal to exist on the face of this this our earth!" Earnestly he disavowed the thought or intention of wounding the feelings of any man or nation; declaring that this appeal had no reference to affairs of state, or to possible future changes in the government or political relations of Ireland, but was dictated solely-as it ought to be responded to in all good faith-by compensation for the poor and miserable in a kindred nation of their own race and blood.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN ON FERNCH INVASION .- In a head, having declined to prosecute, the drummer letter to the gentlemen who celebrated St. Patrick's was saft at liberty ; and the sergeant was gently rethe caprice of a foreign despot, or upon the embra- to greet him with a more courteous salutation. ces of a selfish step-sister, but to found their aspi- THE CRUBADE AGAINST MR O'HAGAN NOT rations for national prosperity and national great- who knows what Orangemen are could anticipate ness upon the manly vigour and self-reliance of the ; that they would be content with the release of Tate. Irish nation."

SUSPICIOUS VESSELS OF WAR SEEN OFF THE COAST. -A day or two since a large line-of-battle ship and corvette were descried off' the Wexford coast standing south-west. The larger vessel showed no colors be a French man-of-war. Very properly, informa-

writer in the Dundalk Democrat says-"A little excitement has been caused for some time past in the rather quiet locality of Middletown, by the election of guardians for the Armagh Union; and now that it has subsided, the matter having been brought to a close, I hope you will give me a small space in your journal for a few remarks showing how 'fairly and honourably' such things are managed here. But first to be understood, I must observe that a course of extermination of the farming class has been carried on for a considerable time past in this part of the country by a certain class of landlords, with steady and fixed purpose; and why it has been concealed from the world, is attributable, so far as I can see, only to the quiet systematicirepetition of such acts. The people are familiarized to them, and having one-sided journals to represent us, the poor farming class suffer, as they may especially if they be Catholic, lie unnoticed and often misrepresented. Une landlord, Mr. Armstrong, a gentleman, who, as far as words go, pretend, to be anxious that all people, particularly his own tenantry, should be as happy as himself, has acquired lately a remarkable notoriety by outstepping this his usual systematic course of eviction and applied himself through his newly procured agent to 'his labour of love' with remarkable zeal. Some few years since he became, whether by law or purchase, it matters not how to enquire, master of the lives and properties of a host of people in the townland of Derryhaw Lower, in this parish (Tynan). The people of this townland, the majority of whom were Catholics, were remarkable for their peaceable inoffensive habits; no charges of 'rent unpaid, murder, Ribbonism or conspiracy' of any kind could be alleged against them. But this landlord forms the resolution of having them removed, and out they must go, Yes, fifteen families-sixtyeight fellow-beings, having souls stamped with God's image like ourselves, must go out from the little spots of ground and cabins, sacred to them by the memory of their forefathers, and throw themselves on this cold, indifferent world in the midst of this terrible winter, to make way mayhap for some Scotchman or other favourite of that ilk, who will people it instead with bulls or sheep.

THE CONDITION OF THE LABORER.-The Agricultural Review publishes a letter from Mr. Sharman Crawford on the condition of the laborer. We have only space for the following extracts :-" You show that the small freeholds and occupancies have been for the last 200 years in the process of absorption, first in England, during a later period in Scolland, and lastly in Ireland. The effect of this system is, that the man who really works the soil has no interest in the soil, nor the possibility of acquiring any real interest. He is dependent for his own support and that of his family on the wages of hired labor, and if the wages fail from want of employment, or from incapability of work by sickness or old age, he is irremediably in the rank of a pauper; whereas, if what the Scotch call a tack of land were connected with his cottage, to the working of which his own labor with that of his family, could be partially applied, he would have some resource for the evil day; and, if there were a small admixture of small tenancies or freeholds with the larger farms of the capitalists, the laborer whould have the stimulus of looking forward to the position of becoming his own paymaster for his own labor, and enjoying for his own use the fruits of that labor. With regard to Ireland, the Review of the 25th of January (page 31) gives most important and conclusive evidence. You show, from Mr. Donnelly's returns, the falling feel neither the one nor the other. Their tactics in off in the number of acres under cultivation in Ire-land between 1847 and 1860-amounting to no less than one-fifth-a falling off altogether in the crops to the amount of nearly 114 millions of money, whilst the increase in stock was not half that amount ; and yet, during the period from 1841 to 1856, the process of consolidation had been going on, and the total reduction in the number of holdings had taken place to the amount of 98,000. The Munster News of the 27th ult., says :- "The condition of the farming class throughout this and the neighboring counties is peculiarly disheartening at present. The state of the soil, owing to the successive falls of heavy rain, prevents any attempt at tillage, and several who had corn above ground, and potatoes planted, at the period of last year corresponding with this, have not their lands even ploughed for the purpose. The ordinary preparations of years when February and March were, if bitter, dry, are rendered utterly impracticable by the half fluid and marshy state in which the torrents of rain have left the fields." At a meeting of operatives on Tuesday evening, 26th ult., it was announced by the chairman, Mr. James Houghton, that a communication had been received from the Board of Trade stating that the time had arrived for extending to Her Majesty's subjects in Dublin, the privileges so long enjoyed on Sundays by the inhabitants of London ; that the day of class and sectional legislation had passed; and what the members of the Royal Dublin Society themselves enjoyed on Sunday-namely, free access to the Botanic Gardens-they should share with their fellow-citizens of every rank and denomination. It was announced that a letter to the same effect, had been written by Lord Stanley. The Irish members have been canvassed, and a large majority are said to be in favor of the opening on Sunday. Still, in order to convince the Royal Dublin Society of its error in shutting out the people, the trades were recommended to hold "a great indignation meeting," and to send a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant. TIPPERARY .-- On the 21st ult., the Tipperary artillery, who were about being disembodied, being on their way from England to Clonmel for that purpose, halted at Waterford for a few days to recruit themselves after their voyage. As they were marching in the barrack gate, preceded by the band playing up "St. Patrick's Day;" a little incident occurred characteristic of the stupified insolence of John Bull and of the fiery Celtic blood of Tipperary It appeared that a small party of the 27th, who were left in charge of the barracks after the departure of the troops from Waterford a short time since, were standing at the front gate as the Tipperary boys were marching past, when a sergeant of the former, with a most contemptible sneer, shouted-" Acre come the Tipperary rebels.....," the remainder of the sentence was cut across in his mouth by the drummer, who, by an electric application of the drum-stick to the sergeant's "anvil of thought," sent him sprawling on the pavement in the twinkling of shot the next moment he would do, the same thing before Europe, we cannot afford to make any 'show. evening, and which might have saved himself a sore 'on religious platforms, and delivered elaborate ora- from Romanism, who are so much " afraid " to make 'Belfust News Letter.

how King George II., when he beard that Day in London. Mr. Smith O'Brien says :- "I am | primanded by the Adjutant, who advised him to myself at present one of the most unpopular politi- | make an act of contrition, which he did in the most cians in Treland, because I implore my fellow coun- humble and penitential spirit. So that, if he were trymen not to place their hopes of salvation upon : to meet a Tipperary man again, he will be very apt

THE CRUSADE AGAINST MR. O'HAGAN .- NOT ODE

What, as we must endeavor to believe, was done as an act of justice towards an individual who, if he were not guilty, had suffered much, they seem to have considered a concession to them. The government, they evidently suppose, has been intimidated ; and was, by an experienced observer, pronounced to and they are resolved to try the effects of a little more intimidation. They had a martyr, and they tion was forwarded of the somewhat singular fact to wanted a victim. The question was where to look the proper official guarter. This information comes for a victim. There was no necessity to go far in from a most reliable source. - Dublin Telegraph. their search. The Attorney-General presented all the requisites for that part. He had been, in virtue of his office, the leading counsel against Tate. This was a serious offence. The Orange mind is not given to nice discriminations, and perhaps, has no very clear perception of the duties of an advocate, and of the professional relations of a barrister to his brief. They appeared to have regarded Tate and Mr O'Hagan as personal antagonists; and hold that, having pledged themselves to the service of the former interesting individual, they are bound to an hostility as uncompromising to the barrister who persecuted him. Again, Mr. O'Hagan is a Roman Catholic.-The feeling which Orangemen entertain towards members of the Roman Catholic Church is one to which, we hope and believe, no parallel can be found among civilised and Christian men in any other part of Europe. It is not merely theological hatred; that exists elsewhere in nearly as much bitterness, though it is usually veiled under some decent assumption of the outer forms of courtesy and good breeding. The remembrance of a past forfeited ascendency, the tradition of penal laws, the insolent pretence of a certain superiority of caste, embitter it. Thus, we believe, in sober earnest, that the only approach to the compound of bad passions with which the genuine Orangeman looks upon the "Papist" of the present day is to be found in the feelings with which an American planter regards an emancipated slave. Impotent malice and scorn, a longing for the whipping block and branding iron, and the other signs and instruments of boudage, swell his heart, and that the more bitterly because they are denied open expression. This feeling is the stronger in proportion to the distinction which the object of his contempt and dislike may have attained. Mr. O'Hagan fulfils all these conditions of Orange hatred; he is a Catholic; he has achieved eminence and high official position. He is, therefore, not to be forgiven. It requires no great discernment to see that the first plausible opportunity which offered itself would be taken to institute a crusade against him. The malignity of this conduct is heightened by the nature of the course adopted to ensure its success. To avow the real motives of their hostility would be to defeat their own object. To attack a man barely on the ground of his Catholicism is not expedient. Some other pretext must be found. Slanderous charges, which their authors do not believe, are, therefore, invented. stated and reiterated, in the hope that by persistent assertion they may gain a certain amount of cre-dence from those who know neither the facts of the case, Mr. O'Hagan himself, nor his persecutors, any one branch of which tri-partite knowledge would put the calumniators out of court. We are sorry to say that the Orangemen are not without grounds for some confidence in the result of their tactics .-Lord Palmerstone has given them reason to think by his conduct in the Turnbull case that if they can place him in a position to say to any of his colleagues or subordinates-" You are uppopular; there is an outery against you, altogether unjust and unreasonable, it is true, but still of a character likely to damage the government; therefore, if your appointment is attacked, I shall not defend it; and, if you think fit to resign, I shall accept your resignation." We believe the Orangemeu are reckoning without their host in imagining that Lord Carlisle could be induced to adopt a source of this sort, or even that Lord Palmerstone could be entrapped into it again. But they have thought it worth trying, assured, or believing, that, if they can succeed in nothing else,

they can succeed in inflicting considerable annoyance and pain on the Attorney-General. We hope he knows them, himself, and the public well enough to promoting this amisble end have varied with th

tions distinguished by a strong mixture of religion and nolitics, well spiced with ancient classics, and i truth of their new, creed; but persecution cannot compliments to the Protestants of Ulster, especially of Belfast. T allude to these matters, because the of their hypocritical conduct of being ever and al-donation of £20 from Mr. Joy to such an object, and the strong and unwarrantable reflection on Tait's when prompted by base worldly desires. The objury, would be otherwise unaccountable. - Times' Dublin Corr.

The twelve Orangemen confined in Armagh gaol for marching in procession on the 12th of July have petitioned the Lord Lieutenant, praying that they may be released on the ground that they had not a fair trial, because Protestant jurors, were, without good reason, ordered to stand aside by the Grown. because Roman Catholics were irregularly put upon the jury, and prejudices had, through the press and otherwise, been excited against them. For example -" It was stated in the Commons' House of Parliament, by one Bernard Osborne, that persons in the class of petitioners annually endeavoured to massacre unoffending Roman Catholics." "The Attorney General, in his several addresses, to the jurors on the trials of Tait and Wright had made representations calculated to inflame such prejudices, and the Roman Catholics as a body in Armagh were greatly excited and infiamed against petitioners." They go on to say that " the Protestant jurors in Armagh, were, on the contrary, prepared to do justice between the Crown and the subject, without favour or affection for the class to which the petitioners belong." The The proof of this last assertion, though presented by a lawyer-for the composition of the petition betrays a legal hand-is a capital specimen of what English writers call "Hibernian logic." They say, "As evi-dence thereof, petitioners refer to the conviction of Samuel Tait, whom by reason of his innocency, your Excellency has been graciously pleased to discharge from the imprisonment to which the said learned Judge had been pleased to sentence him." It is a curious and flattering proof of the fairness of a jury that they found guilty a man who has been dis-charged "by reason of his innocency." The reasoning is rendered perfect in its kind by shifting the blame from the convicting jury, "who were prepared to do justice," to the learned Judge, who had been pleased to pass sentence according to their verdict, and to award a remarkably mild punishment. - Times Cor.

The Dublin papers publish in extenso the report of the Galway Steamship Company held in London on Wednesday. The Freeman's Journal, which has been always regarded as the special organ of the company, remarking on the Report says, -" The past management has not been very satisfactory. On the contrary, it shows an amount of extravagance and incompetence, resulting in large losses, and producing a state of affairs which few men would have the moral courage to face, save, indeed, an official assignee, or some of the more modern devices for winding up an apparently hopeless concern. There were found, however. Irishmen of capital, of experience, and of the highest mercantile reputation, who had the moral courage to face the difficulties that presented themselves, and, by the aid of their vast experience, their capital, their resources, and their ability, they have succeeded in reducing the chaos to order, and in placing this great national enterprise in a position which presents to the hitherto desponding hareholders a fair and reasonable prospect of enabling the company to assume, if not soon, at least, at no very distant day, the prominence which was anticinated for it when it was first formed, and of the realization of which no man ventured to hope when Mr. Malcolmson and his friends, anxious to retrieve a great Irish enterprise, took the helm of the almost sinking ship.

The tide of emigration is fast setting m. In one week lately, over two bundred persons from the counties of Limerick and Clare travelled by railway to Cork and Dublin, cn roule to Liverpool, to take shipping for America.

DEATH OF MARTIN JOSEPH BLAKE, ESQ .- We regret to have to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place on Monday last at the Club house, Galway. Though he had been alling for some time, yet his death came unexpectedly on his friends. Mr. Blake was formerly M. P. for Galway which he represented for a period of 18 years .- Galway Vindicator.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF MAYO.-Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., has resigned the chairmanship of the county of Mayo, and Mr. Rolleston, Q.C., has been nominated his successor.

THE USES OF KNOWLEDGE .- Two plain and practical answers were given to one of the assistant ommissioners in the recent educational enquiry,

known their "names," as to profess publicly the be the real ground of this fear, but the detection ject of this meeting was, of course, to show the progress of the said society in bringing a large number of nameless converts out of "Babylon;" yet it was shown by some of the speakers that it was a lamentable fact that "notwithstanding the ignorance of many Romanists, they were, generally speaking, more powerfully armed with arguments than Protestaats," and further, it was shown in the progress which Popery had been making in this country from 1829 to 1860 to attain that end, and the rapid increase in schools, chapels, monasteries, convents, and priests, and the appropriation of the public money for the building of these places." Another gentleman said-"It was a remarkable act whilst the Church of Rome was waning in every country she was in England alone making rapid progress." Another said-"He rejoiced in the fact that liberty had deen established in Northern Italy by the sword of Garibaldi,' and "wherever freedom of thought was established, the Church of Rome could not maintain her supremacy." Now, Sir, according to English notions about the" freedom of thought" none are so "free" as they, yet those Gospellers, whether accidentally or not, declare her progress. Indeed, their freedom of thought is so free that they think until they hardly know whether they can safely believe what they do think, for the cobwebs of ignorance seem to be fast enshrouding the last flickering gleam of their almost blinded vision, whilst their ears are deafened with the rattling sounds of prejudices and bigotry. How often have we been told of the Protestantism in foreign countries from the effects of the lible. How this progress has been effected in countries not blessed with the "freedom of thought" is mysterious, as it would seem, according to Protestant logic, that Catholicity can only be supreme in the midst of the ignorance so that, according to this system of reasoning the progress of our holy religion in this country must be owing to the amount of ignorance prevalent in it, whilst the intelligence of Garibaldi's sword in Northern Italy is the original style of Protestant "free thinking " and progress. What with the bible, the sword, and the art of free thought io England, the wonder is, how such a thing as Popery can take root amongst all the seeds of thought now growing in it; but no sooner does this ewordphilosophy cease to Christianize the English people than Popery begins to take fast hold of them, which plainly shows a great want of Christian courage in this people to resist the various arts of persecution invented heretofore in this land of fashionable creeds. It also shows that whilst this sword exercise was in fashion the freedom of thought was confined only to those who exercised it, but now that the "method," the "spirit," and the "sword" of the Glorious Reformation are sheathed in the scabbard of a moderate share of toleration our Holy Church is making rapid progress in the midst of a multi-plicity of Protestant thinkers - 1 am, Sir, yours very respectfully, Sheffield, March 25, 1861. P. O'ROURKE.

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## GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Barnes' motion exending the suffrage in Boroughs from £10 to £6 occupiers, was debated and rejected by 245 to 193, amid great cheering from the Conservatives.

THE DIVORCE COURT ENCOURAGING VICE -Not long ago it was discovered that a charge of untaithfulness had been got up, by agreement, between the man and wife, both being desirous to part for their mutual pecuniary advantage. Only two days ago a case was heard, where it was proved that the husband had bired a woman closely resembling his wife to go about to places of ill-fame, and contrive to be seen by persons who would be likely to mistake her for the wife against whom this vile plot had been devised. The stratagem succeeded for a time, and the innocent wife was branded as an adulteress, until an accident revealed the snare into which she had been entrapped. Some of the decisions are obviously an encouragement to vice and shameless life. For example, there was the case of the groom with whom Mrs Gurney fled from her husband's house. Divorce was prenounced on the petition of the husband ; but the Court declined to make any order with respect to the money settle on the wife; so that the practical result of the divorce, as regards

Such is a meagre abstract of the sermon.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, Dean and Bursar of St. Patrick's College, Armagh, has been appointed parish priest of Loughgilly, in the room of the Rev. James Daly, who has been appointed chaplain to the Ca-tholic forces in Aldersbot. Father Daly ranks as Captain, with 128 Gd per day, and the usual military allowance of coals and candles, &c.

IRELAND AND THE BISHOP OF OBLEANS .--- We (Dub-(in Irishman) learn that the proceeds of the collection which was made after the charity sermon, preached by this great prelate in the Church of St. Roch, amount to nearly £620. We have been informed by eye-witnesses that the enthusiasm mani-fested by the bishop's audience, comprising the most distinguished persons in Paris-and their affectionate interest in Ireland-werelindescribable .The sermon, which is a splendid vindication of the Irish race, will forthwith be published in a pamphlet-an English translation appearing at the same time-and we doubt not, the sale will be enormous. In our city edition of last week, we ventured to hint that Irishmen should convey to the great French bishop (in the shape of some testimonial which should not be costly, but characteristic and significant), some evidence of their gratitude to him for his eloquent vindication of our race. Somewhat to our surprise the hint has been taken up most warmly, and several gentlemen have already sent us in their names, inti-mating their readiness to subscribe- We are sure that when this number reaches all our readers in an eye, where he lay "seattered" for some time. the provinces, as well as in England and Scotland The drummer was, of course, placed under arrest that when this number reaches all our readers in the same enthusiastic readiness to do honour to and marched off a prisoner to the guard-room, where France, and her great bishop will be manifested by he was heard to boast that if he was sure of being We shall gladly take charge of any subscripthem. tions, for this object, transmitted to us; but we again. He was brought before the Adjutant-general would recommend that they should be small but next morning, but the sergeant, with a display of widely spread. Standing in the attitude of paupers good taste which he failed to display on the previous

character of the persons adopting them-from the rabid demand of an ultra-frantic and ultra-illiterate Protestant" journal that "O'Hagan be placed in the prisoner's dock on the charge of a Tyrconnelllike conspiray to murder an innocent man," to the milder suggestions of the most reasonable and moderated of the Dublin Conservative organs, that Mr. O'Ilagan labors under serious imputations, from which a hope is expressed that he will be able to clear himself. Between these two extremes, every sort of insult, taunt, and insinuation has been heaped apon the head of the Attorney-General. Mr. O'Hagan's conduct, it is said; has been practically disavowed by the government of which he is a member; and implied censure has been cast upon him. If, say these fastidious moralists, he be a man of ordinarily sensitive honor, he must resign. The simple fact is that, on testimony not known at the time of the trial to be in existence, either by the Attorney-General or the Judge, or the counsel at either side, a free pardon has been granted to Tate. The same thing has been done, and will be done, under similar circumstances, in the case of nonpolitical prisoners, and implies no censure whatever on any one concerned. As to the charge made against Mr. O'Hagan's mode of conducting the State trials, we surely need not refer to them again here. They have been refuted and re-refuted in every point and on almost every re-assertion of them. We have no pleasure in re-slaying the slain-in exposing, time after time, the same false statement and fallacious arguments. A mere clamour cannot be reasoned down ; passion cannot be persuaded away. It must be allowed to spend its vindictive force.---There is always a certain accumulating store of party virulence in the Orange heart, waiting an object on which to expend itself; and Mr. O'Hagan has, in this case, by an unfortunate chance, attracted it to himself. It is annoying, but it does no serious harm .- Northern Whig.

Mr. Joy, Q.C., the leading counsel for the defence in the case of Samuel Tait, found guilty of manslaughter at the Armagh Assizes, and liberated by the Lord-Lieutenant, has subscribed £20 to a fund for compensating the loss sustained by him during his imprisonment. Mr. Joy trusts that "this case will be a lesson to jurors to found their verdict not upon the number of the witnesses, but on the consistency and moral weight of the evidence brought forward on the part of the Crown." The Belfast Newsletter thinks that Mr. Joy's letter is "strong evidence on Tait's behalf." It is very unusual, I believe-unprecedented in this country-for a counsel engaged in a case to subscribe to a fund for compensating a prisoner whom a jury of his own creed had found guilty, but whom special circum-stances recommended to the mercy of the Crown. Those who are in the habit of seeking valid reasons or interested motives for conduct deviating widely from the ordinary course regard the munificence of Mr. Joy and his remarkably violent appeals to the party spirit of the jury as proofs of not so much of the prisoner's innocence as of the well-understood fact that Mr. Joy aspires to the representation of the borough of Belfast at the next vacancy. Consequently, it is believed that the learned gentleman suffer a few "stripes from the rods of "Popish" would be exceedingly glad to see his friend Sir Hugh persecution. What a desperate set of people we, Cairns elevated to the bench. For the last two or three years Mr. Joy has appeared rather frequently annoying the patience of those dear "converts" South in the state of the state

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when he took opportunities of asking working people whether they really thought education was of any use to their children. "To be sure I do," said an Irishman with a strong brogue; "and do you think that if I could read and write I should be shoved into every dirty job as I am now? Instead of driving this horse I'd be riding him." On putting the same question in another quarter about girls, the reply was, "I don't know, Sir, whether you'd like to have your love-letters read or written by strangers."

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY IN SHEF-FIELD, AND THE PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN ENG-LAND.-To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph.-Dear Sir-At the annual meeting of the "Protestant Reformation Society," which was held in this town on the 11th ultimo, we had the usual amount of nonsensical speech-making on the progress made by the agents of this society in the conversion of Romanists" into Protestants. I think a sample from each of the gentimen's speeches who attended this meeting will show that they could not really be in earnest in their statements. The Mayor presided and though a Dissenter, or, more properly speaking an excommunicated member of the "Establish ment," he found great pleasure in aiding what he considers a corrupt church, and, according to his own words, he would recommend the glorious "spirit" of the Reformation, namely, the rack, the rope, and the gibbet. He (the Mayor) said, "its object was to diffuse the glorious principles of our glorious Reformation among our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, and the only way in which they could be successful would be by acting in the same spirit and the same method as our forefathers at the time of the Reformation." Notwithstanding the daily boast about Religious toleration to all classes, we find now and then the occupants of the various civic chairs in this land of Religions de-sirous of exercising the "same spirit and the same method " in support of their creeds, as that of their "forefathers." With all their enlightenment they do not yet seem to feel ashamed of the relentless conduct of the "Reformers," but the chairman, like all of his class, forgetting who it was that removed the penal fetters of the "Glorious Reformation" from off his legs, would now fetter, hand and foot, those who have been the main instruments of his religious freedom, and this shows that no one is so willing to become public executioner as he who has already escaped the axe and the block. We are overland journey to the lobby amid roars of laughtold by another great light of the Sheffield Church (Canon Sale) that "he knew persons who by those means had been brought out of the Church of Rome but he forbore to mention their names, because it might expose them, to a great deal of persecution." This was, no doubt, the reason why the world was drowned in damnable idolatry for 800 years and more," because Protestants were afraid to publicly profess the truth of their holy religion. How Hea ven may laugh at the fears of Protestantism to suffer persecution for Christ's sake, the wonder is how "John Fox" could have ever composed his list of to the right were th-i-r-teen, and the noes to the left Martyrs from such timid believers as those who remained 800 years buried in Idolatry, rather than "Romanists," must be, to be sure, to be continually are delightful episodes in the tedious routine of Par-annoying the patience of those dear "converts" liamentary proceedings.-London Correspondents of

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the woman, is, that it rids her of a husband, and permits her to live in affluence with her paramour.

OUR LEGISLATORS. - The following account, so very "amusing," will doubtless inspire the people with great confidence in their law-makers :- Au amusing and very unusual scene occurred in the House of Commons last night, no record of which will probably appear in the "votes and proceedings" issued diurnally by that august and astute assem-blage. Mr. White, the member for Brighton, opposed the nomination of the Select Committee on the Diplomatic Service, on the ground that the Radical element was not sufficiently represented on it. As he expressed his determination to divide the House, the Speaker put the question, and the "Ayes" and 'Noes" filed off to their respective lobbies. A large number of hon, members had returned to their places after voting, and others were still pouring in, when the bergeant-at-Arms heard some one snoring in the little dark corner under the Speaker's Gallery, at the Opposition side of the House. Proceeding to the spot he recognised an honorable member in evening costume, who had evidently been sacrificing liberally to Bacchus, and had lain him down to sleep, altogether oblivious of the Diplomatic Service and of standing orders !" Indeed, as the hon. and gallant member (who represents a Northern county, and is heir presumptive to a peerage) could scarcely stand himself, it was unreasonable to expect that he could remember such stupid formalities as "standing orders | The Sergeant-at-arms shook him and talked to him, and at length got him upon his feet. The 'tellers" then gathered round him, and the Speaker was informed that the House had not been "clear" when they had commenced to count, as the presence of one hon. and gallant gentleman was unperceived. The Speaker then directed that the house should be again cleared, so the members who had just returned to their sents rushed out again to be counted. The hon, and gallant gentleman who had caused all this trouble remained standing behind the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and stendying himself thereby, and, as his friends had gone to the lobby with the "Noes," it was necessary for him to proceed up the floor of the House and pass the table and the Speaker's chair. To effect this object he made what sailors call a "tack," and his movements were the more absurd because, instead of disappearing with the crowd, he waited until all the other members had quitted their seats, and then commences the ter from the "strangers" and the clerks at the table. The Speaker tried hard to keep his countenance as the honourable and gallant member came up in zig-zag fashion, but the whole affair was too comic, and he was compelled to hold his handkerchief up to his mouth, and relieve himself by shouting "Order, order." The climax of the division was likewise rather comic. One of the "tellers" had also been "dining out," and when it became his duty to announce the numbers, he made the funniest bow imaginable to the Speaker; and said in a very thick voice-" The ayes must be witnessed to be appreciated ; they cannot be transferred to paper, and although they occur, in much less time than it takes to describe them, they

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## AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL 26, 1861. TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC

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## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No one can say when, or where, the storm of war will burst, or upon what pretext the sword will be drawn, but the universal feeling is that we are on the eve of a general European conflict. The attitude of Louis Napoleon becomes every day more alarming; the Italian question is as far from solution as ever ; Russia and Poland are preparing for another struggle; Denmark is arming, and from every quarter the note of warlike preparation is making itself heard.

Little actual change has taken place in the state of affairs since our last. The French Emof the civil magistrate. The condition of the Pope's health is creating some uneasiness, and calls for the fervent prayers of the faithful Mr. M'Gee that we have spoken of Titus Oates throughout Christendom.

ed insurrection.

The Asia from Liverpool, the 12th inst., brings tidings ominous of war betwixt Great Briarise out of the Syrian question; but as it is always easy to find a stick when you want to wanting to those who have made up their minds for a fight. War with Great Britain has, we believe, been the "fixed idea" of Louis Nanoleon, since his first accession to power.

A Few Objections Answered .--- That - Protestautism is the cloaca maxima-or the common sewer of the Church"-is a proposition which we should have thought that no one calling himself a son of the Church would have presumed to call in question. Immoral and lewd priests are the fifth of the Church, and these she invariably ejects from her system ; the filth thus ejected naturally and inevitably, or as the consequence of its ejection from the Catholic system. is absorbed by Protestantism, which thus becomes the recentacle of the filth so ejected. So well aware are Protestants of this fact, that the more respectable sects amongst them, such as the Anglicans, are very unwilling to receive into their communion the " converted priest ;" and rarely do we see an Achilli, a Chiniquy, or a Leaby allowed to occupy a pulpit in the Church of Eng-We have no modification therefore, to land. make of an assertion of whose truth every Cathelie is internally convinced, and so fully persuaded, that when he hears of a priest false to his vow-, he immediately concludes that the unhappy | Oates, "When the Pope weeds his garden, he throws the filth over to the Pro'e-tant side of the fence"-is a trite saying amongst Protestants themselves. That, as we asserted in our issue of the 1st February last, "To Hell with the Pope," enthusiastic admiration " of an Achilli, a Gavazzi, and a Chiniquy," a readiness "to pull down Popish Mass-houses" to "assault the Catholic Romish Sister of Charity"-are " the fruits by which you shall always know the staunch Protestant"-is also a fact confirmed by thousands States-by the Lord George Gordon Riots, by Orange Processions, by the burning of the Charleston Nunnery, and by the innumerable outrages to which the Priests, the Religious, and the sum of £300 per annum. the monastic establishments of the Catholic Law.

would be whether Bill Sykes aforesaid was a has spoken of one, whose courage and patriotism neither trespassing upon the rights of the other, Catholic or a Protestant ?- >

For the Catholic claimants we will suppose that it is proved that Bill Sykes was born of of Protestantism were solemnly recognised and Catholic parents, haptized in a Catholic Church, lauded by a Protestant Legislature, and muniby a Catholic priest ; and therefore it is contended | ficently rewarded by a Protestant King, as of that the religion of the deceased must be as- an "ullustrious martyr and confessor of the sumed to be the Catholic religion.

On the other side, we will suppose that it is proved-that Bill Sykes, for many years previous to his death, never went to Mass on Sundays; that he had been often seen staggering | challenge any one to convict us of error, either half drunk through the streets with an Orange | in our statement of facts, as tested by Protestlily in his hat, and shouting " To hell with the | ant history, or of error in our conclusions when Pope"; that on one occasion, he had been taken | tested by Catholic theology. Our columns are up by the Police for breaking the windows of the Catholic Church, and upon another occasion fined for an indecent assault upon a Romish priest, who was carrying the B. Sacrament to a dying man; that he-Bill Sykes aforesaid-had been in the constant habit of insulting the Romish Clergy whenever he met them on the streets or the thoroughfares; and that it was his common amusement to set his celebrated bull-dog upon the Sisters of Charity, one of whom, when carrying relief to a sick child, had

been worried, and severely injured by the savage animal. With such evidence before them, would not any jury, no matter how composed, find that the deceased Bill Sykes was a Protestant, z.e.,

a baptised Non-Catholic? And would not the Court order the custody of his orphan child to be transferred from the Catholic, to the Protesperor is daily manifesting his bostile disposition testant Orphan Asylum? Assuredly they would : towards the Church and her ministers ; and he for these are the fruits by which you shall always his at last, by a recent decree against religious know-we do not say the Anglican, or the Presassociations, imposed upon his Catholic subjects byterian, or the member of any sect in particuthe duty of systematically disobeying the edicts | lar, but simply-the "staunch" Protestant, or man of strong " No-Popery" principles.

It is also objected to the TRUE WITNESS by as "an illustrious martyr and confessor of the There have been fresh outbreaks with con- Holy Protestant Faith." Premising that the siderable loss of life at Warsaw, and fresh dis- words "Holy Protestant Faith" were by us turbances were anticipated. Large bodies of used only in fun-such a thing as "the Holy troops had been collected to suppress the dread- Protestant Faith" being an absurdity, because involving a contradiction in terms, and an expres-

sion therefore which no one but an illiterate washerwoman, whose education had been sadly tain and France. The casus bells is said to neglected in early life, would ever employ seriously-we will proceed to show, why, and upon what authority, we call Titus Oates, who was heat a dog, so a pretext for a quarrel is never flogged, and who had his ears docked, "an illustrious martyr, and confessor" of Protestantism. We call him so in short, because he was so considered, and so treated by a large number of his cotemporaries; because, if a Popish King flogged him, a Protestant sovereign rewarded him for his

sufferings, by according to him a pension for life. After his conviction and flogging, Titus Oates was regarded by the more zealous Protestants themselves, as a martyr in their cause, and the Catholic has the right to speak of him as such. Thus Macaulay says :---"He" (Titus Oates) "was still regarded by many fanatics as a martyr; and it is said they were so far able to corrupt his keepers, that in spite of positive orders from the Government his sufferings were mi-tigated by many indulgences. While offenders who compared with him were innocent grew less on the prison allowance, his cheer was mended by turkeys and chines, capons, and sucking pigs, venison pasties, hampers of claret, the offerings of zealous Pro-testants."-Hist. England, c. XIV. Nor did these offerings to this illustrious martyr come only from the poor and ignorant. He had a large body of admirers in the House of Lords; and in the House of Commons his worshippers were still more numerous and enthusiastic in admiration of his services, and active in their sympathy with his sufferings. In the House of Lords, Macaulay tells us that, after the Revolution, there was a party in whose eyes Titus man is about to proclaim himself a Protestant. | "way a man who had rendered inestimable service to the cause of liberty and religion, and who had been requited by long confinement, by degrading exposure, and by torture not to be thought of without a shudder."-Ib. In the House of Commons, the friends of the well-flogged and ear-cropt Protestant martyr, were more plain-spoken. According to the Protestant historian Macaulay, by that body, the representative of the English Protestant com-Priest," and to offer "obscene insults to the | munity-" the courage and patriotism of Titus Oates were extolled," the verdict against him was declared " corrupt," and a petition was prcsented to the king that the noble martyr might of instances in England, Scotland, and the United receive a recompense for his services and sufferings in the cause of liberty and religion, in the form of a pension. With this petition William complied, and Titus Oates was remunerated with These then are the reasons for which we Church are always and everywhere exposed, call Titus Oates an "illustrious Protestant marfrom the more fanatical or "staunch" section of tyr and confessor." He was so considered and the Protestant community.-In illustration of treated by the "zealous Protestants" of his own our meaning, we will suppose a case of by no age; he was so considered and treated by the means improbable occurrence in the Courts of vast inajority of the English House of Commons, and by a large party in the House of Lords; influential and powerful, the man who should as-The guardianship of the orphan child of the and he was treated and recompensed as a martyr sert that Protestants required the aid of any deceased Bill Sykes is claimed-on the one hand by the Protestant King William of immortal by the managers of a Catholic Asylum on the memory. If such honors do not entitle their replea that the defunct was a Catholic; and on cipient to a high place in Protestant martyrology, the other hand, by the Directors of a Protestant and justify the expressions we have employed to-Orphan Asylum, on the plea that the said Bill wards him, we must confess our ignorance of the Sykes was a "staunch" Protestant. The ques- meaning of words; nor can we see why it should School-obtains for men of all Protestant deno- ceived. "Thank God"-we have often heard

tion of fact in such a case for the jury to decide be a reproach to the TRUE WITNESs that it minations. Papists and Protestants live in peace, were extolled by a Protestant House of Commons, whose services and sufferings in the cause Holy Protestant Faith."

Here we close our notice of the objections urged by Mr. M'Gee against the TRUE WIT-NESS ; and, as at the beginning, so at the end, we open to any one who will dare to enter the lists against us.

## ORANGEISM AND RIBBONISM-We copy the annexed document from the British Herald, the Orange organ of Upper Canada :---

RIBBONISM IN CANADA .- Below we publish verbatim copies of two communications sent to Mr. Robert Garvin of York Mills of a threatening nature so well known in Ireland-but which it was to be hoped would not be heard of in Canada. We beg to call the attention of the Crown Officers to this fact, and hope through the medium of these remarks that the writers or senders of these infamous productions will be reminded that there is law for such cases. In case it should be of any avail we also draw the attention of the Romish Priesthood to the fact, that they may, if they have the inclination, have the opportunity, of warning their flocks of the wickedness as well as illegality of such proceedings. Mr. Garvin is, we understand, a very inoffensive man, and has given no cause whatever for such abominable threats.

Robert Garvin This is your coffin if you Dont Quit that damed Orange Lodge you will be Butchered By our Party. Signed By over thirty this 17th day of March 1861. No Humbug. March 21st 1861.

Robert Garvin We Warne you a Gain or you will shurely be murdered this is the Last time We Will Warne you, thair is some others in that Lodge that will hav to leav to, 2 Harveys, Lloyd and others but we want to begin with the Captain First We will have No damned Orange Meetings in This naborhood.

We hazard no opinion either as to the genuineness of the above document, or as to the existence of Ribbon Societies in Upper Canada. We would only remark upon the absurdity of our Orange cotemporary's appeal to the "Romish Priesthood," as if they had, or could have, any influence, or means of influence, over Ribbonmen, or members of any secret society.

The chief means by which the influence of the "Romish Priesthood" can be brought to bear upon "Romanists," is the Confessional. But Ribbonmen, in that they are members of a secret society, never approach the tribunal of penance, never draw nigh to the priest to confess their sins. The member of a secret society, no matter by what name called-Ribbonman, Free Mason, or Odd Fellow - is, spso facto, excommunicate, and has no more part in the Sacraments, or blessings of the Catholic Church than a dog has. It is therefore impossible for the "Romish Priest" to exert any influence through the Confessional over the Ribbonman; for the simple reason that no member of a secret society ever approaches that tribunal, because he knows that absolution cannot, under any conceivable circumstances, be given to any one who, upon any pretence whatsoever, is a member of a secret society. If Ribbonism exists in Canada - which we neither admit nor deny-it is because the same law holds good in the moral as in the physical order-in politico-dynamics, as in electro-dynamics; and because one body in a state of intense Orange excitement must, by the laws of induction, naturally tend to elicit the development of Ribbon excitement in contiguous social surfaces. If, therefore, Ribbonism exists in Upper Canada, it exists solely as a consequence of Orangeism; and to get rid of the former, we must first endeavor to get rid of, or carry off the latter. Whatever may have been the case with Orangeism in Ireland, and in its inception, in Canada and at the present day, it is an organisation purely aggressive ; of which there can be no stronger or more conclusive proof than this :--That Orangeism is there most rampant where the Catholic element is weakest; whilst if it were a defensive instead of an aggressive organisation, the very opposite phenomenon would be conspicuous. Orangeism as a defensive organisation would flourish most there, where Protestantism was most in danger, because most closely in contact with powerful Popery; but it would be neglected and allowed to die out, there where Papists were poor, sparse and uninfluential. The fact, however, is that, here in Lower Canada, Orangeism is almost unknown, and if it exists, it | days, Tophet is prepared-this is an article of courts concealment. Here, where Popery is secret organisation to protect them in the enjoy- fuge even in infidelity and the distractions of ment of their rights, would be laughed at as a fool, or scouted as a knave-for here where as the Church enjoins, is a boon from heaven to Popery is most powerful, the most perfect liberty, man, a Calvinistic Sabbath is the nearest apcivil and religious-in the Church and in the proach to hell upon earth that can well be con-

and there is consequently no pretence, even, for the existence of an anti-Catholic organisation. It is in Upper Canada only, where Papists are few, and both politically and socially uninfluential, where in consequence the most nervous of old Protestant women cannot pretend to have anything to fear from Popish hostility, that Orangeism asserts its noxious presence openly; and this is so, because Orangeism is essentially aggressive but aggressive there only, where it can be aggressive with impunity. Its animating spirit is that of the blustering bully.

Well founded doubts in the integrity of the administration of the Law in Upper Canada, presided over as that administration is by Orangemen, are also another predisposing cause to Ribbonism. Catholics have but too good reasons to fear that for them there is but scant justice to be obtained in Courts of Law; and nothing more tends to provoke men to seek by illegal means redress for their real or fancied grievances, than loss of confidence in the legally constituted tribunals. If therefore Ribbonism does exist in Upper Canada, it must be attributed in mere human heart cannot fathom-" My God part to the impolicy of our rulers in confiding my God, why hast Thou forsaken me !" Cold the administration of the laws of that section of and insensible indeed must be the heart of that the Province to notorious Orangemen, to the pretended Christian, who on Good Friday can members of a secret politico-religious society, find time for administering to his pleasures, and and the sworn enemies of Catholics. Personally, flattering his appetites. we have no imputations to make against the gentlemen alluded to. They may be, we have the great Festival of English Protestants. To often heard them spoken of by Catholics as, them Our Lord's agouy is one of the jolliest liberal and amiable gentlemen in private life, and indeed we can readily admit them to be so. But as members of an oath-bound, secret society they are not their own masters, and are at propriate season for feasting, dancing, pic-nics. all events always liable to the suspicion of being and riotous fun. It is thus, according to the controlled by secret counsels in the exercise of London Times from which we copy, that Protheir public functions. This suspicion is most testants celebrate the "Festival of the Cruciinjurious to society, for it pollutes the stream of fixion of Christ" :-justice at its fount; and therefore is it that

no matter what his creed, should insist that no share in the administration of the laws should be entrusted to any member of a secret society .---from places of honor or emolument; but we msist, and ever shall insist, that, no matter what may be the political exigencies of a party, it is unjust, and inexpedient to place either Orangemen or Ribbonmen in offices directly or indirectly connected with the administration of the law .--The surest means means to put down Ribbonism, if it exists, are the discouragement of all secret societies, and the restoration of confidence in the integrity of our legal tribunals by the exclusion of all known members of secret societies from the Bench, and from official situations in the Courts of Law generally. The remedy we propose is infallible, and of easy application.

PROTESTANT FESTIVALS AND CATHOLIC FASTS .- The essential antagonism of Protestantism and Catholicity is nowhere more conspicuous than in the manner in which their respec-Protestant feasts and makes merry; when the spirit of Christian charity.

Protestants themselves remark-" thank God Sunday comes but once a week!"

But if Puritan Protestants observe Catholic Festivals as the most austere of fasts, as days of gloom and mortification, they make ample amends for their self-imposed penance, by their system of commemorating the Fasts of the Church ; and by turning the seasons by her appointed for penance and humiliation, into occasions of feasting, banquetting, and sensual enjoyment.

The anniversary of Our Lord's Crucifixion, of His bitter agony, of His cross and passion, has, by the Catholic Church ever been observed as the day on which, of all others, it behoved the Christian for whom Christ died, to mortify himself, and to refrain from all carnal gratifications. The dutiful son will so commemorate the anniversary of the death of a beloved parent, the faithful widow will so mourn the loss of the cherished companion of her youthful days; with what feelings then must not the Church celebrate the sufferings of her divine spouse ! or how can she refrain from tears, when in her ears are ringing those words of awful import - those words wrung from her dying Lord by an agony which

And yet this day, of all days of the year, is things imaginable; and the anniversary of His cruel scourging, His crown of thorns, and death on Calvary is hailed as the natural and most ap-

" London's holyday and great day out for the mass every wise statesman, that every good citizen, of the working people is always Good Friday. It has, somehow, not unnaturally, gradually come to be regarded by the great body of our hardworking people less as a solemn religious festival than a kind of festive anniversary on which, as on Uhrist-mas, care may be thrown to the winds, and the We ask for no general exclusion of Orangemen mind and body given up to innocent and rational recreation. Before Lent has well begun, thousands of people have made their arrangements for a day in the country on Good Friday, and when the weather is bad (as is the case in 19 Good Fridays out of 20) it is regarded as very little short of a national misfortune and public grievance. The weather yesterday was fortunately all that could be desired. sufficiently cloudy in the forenoon to make people for a time anxions and doubtful, and lead them to appreciate with double zest the reprieve of mild spring weather that closed the day so gloriously. On these bolydays the popular rush is always to the Crystal Palace. Nor was the attendance, as has usually been the case on these occasions, at all confined to that general class known as "bolyday folks," for, judging from the large number of private carriages outside the building, the representatives of the upper ten thousand were there in considerable numbers. The scene in the garden resembled an universal fete champetre or picnic on the most colos-sal scale. The debris of bits of bread, discarded sandwiches. &c., scattered over the griss, seemed almost enough to feed a moderate-sized town. There was no lack either of abandoned stout and porter bottles; but in mere justice to the thrift of the he et were left behind until they were perfectly, empty." It is not easy to determine whether a Protesttwe adherents observe the Festivals and Fasts of ant Sabbath of the Puritan type, or a Protestancient Christendom. When the Catholic fasts, ant annual jollification upon Good L'riday, is the following therein the example of antiquity, the more revolting, the more incompatible with the

former keeps his festival, the latter, if of the Puritan type, deems it his duty to look as austere and gloomy as possible, and to make himself particularly disagreeable to all his neighbors.

Sunday, the Lord's Day, has from time immemorial been observed by the Catholic Church as the hebdomadal festival of Our Lord's Resurrection ; and in compliance with her injunctions, her faithful children observe it as a day of total cessation from all servile work, as a day particularly to be dedicated to the service of God; and as a day also of innocent recreation for mind and body, wearied with the labors of the past week. Sunday, in Catholic countries, is essentially a holiday or Festival.

In Protestant countries, where the Paritan or Calvinistic element prevails, Sunday is a wretched caricature of the old Jewish Sabbath; a day of gloom and weariness, in the course of which it behoveth every one who would maintain his reputation as a "professor," to look unamiable, and to make himself, and every body near him, as unhappy as possible. All healthy, innocent amusements are denounced as sinful; even a walk by the running stream, or by the beached margent of the sea, is groaned at by the more straight laced, as a great abomination, and a stumbling block to Israel ; whilst a game at ball of a Sunday afternoon is popularly believed to have the effect of hardening the heart, as well as the hands, and of exposing all who engage therein to the certainty of very unpleasant quarters in the next world. For those who play at ball on Sunthe Calvinistic Faith; no wonder that from such a hideous religion, the warm and generous hearted recoil with disgust, and too often seek resensual debauchery. If a Christian Sunday, spent

IS THE QUEEN A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH of ENGLAND ?--- As Her Majesty is undoubtedly the head of that body, it would appear to be a logical necessity that she must be also a member thereof; yet if the dictum of the Toronto Echo, a Church of England paper of the "Low Church" type, is to be accepted as true, the Queen is not a member of the body of which she is the head :---

"The attendance, even occasionally, of members of the Church of England at places of Roman Catholic worship, or indeed at places of any worship but their own, is utterly inconsistent with their professed membership with the Church, and involves a sacrifice of truth and principle. For the time being, they take their place among the worshippers of a false or erroneous system, or at any rate of what they, as members of the Church, should believe to be such; and so far they are countenancing error." -Echo

Now Queen Victoria, as is well known though head of the Church of England, when in Scotland habitually attends a Presbyterian place of worship, and joins in the prayers of a body which some years ago classed Prelacy with Popery, and looked upon both as the children of the devil. This is no affair of ours; but we should like to see the Echo's mode of treating the matter, and how it will attempt to reconcile habitual compliance with what our cotemporary must deem to be "an erroneous system," with "professed membership with the Church." The Echo has, unintentionally we believe, unchurched his head. Our cotemporary has some further remarks upon the same subject, which we commend to the serious attention of those members of the Church of England in Canada, who take part in the religious exercises of the French Canadian Missionary Society :--

Neither has it any relation to the question of the greater or less degrees of error in the several dissenting denominations. That some hold much in common with ourselves, - that by some, the great essentials of Christianity are sedulously kent in view, we can readily admit, and rejoice that such is the Case; but this does not justify their separation, nor does it justify Churchmen in countenancing their separation.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -APRIL 26, 1861.

The fewer the points of actual difference; the less excusable, is their schiem. It is evident that in the eyes of dissenters, the points of disagreement are of sufficient magnitude to make them reject the Church's order and worship; and it is trifling with truth and fact either for dissenters, or for Churchmen under the plea of liberality, to say that the differences are of minor importance, when they make them of so much importance as to separate from the Church upon them; and create disunion where as all admit in theory, there should be none.

新期的最优的过去分词。

The position of the Echo is logically impregnable, but his batteries tell with as powerful an effect upon Protestantism in general, as upon Schism in particular. It is because the Church of England is "man-made," not the handiwork of God, and is as such regarded even by the great majority of its professed members, that the latter feel no scruples of conscience at attendance at other places of worship, and at the meeting-houses of other "man-made" sects. The Church, according to the Protestant theory, is essentially of human origin. It is, as it were, a club, or aggregation of true believers-in the words of the Anglican 39 Articles---" a congregation of faithful men"-who voluntarily unite or associate for purposes of prayer and worship. It is, as it were, a sort of Spiritual Insurance Company, which issues its Policies of Insurance against the dangers of hell fire; and just as in ordinary business, one man will insure his property in the Phonix, another in the Britannia, and a third in the Etna, so in spiritual affairs the same liberty or right of choice is held by Protestants to obtain; and one man insures his soul against loss, or eternal damnation, in the Church of England, another in that of Scotland, a third in the Wesleyan, whilst a fourth more prudent, and determined to avoid all risks, will have an interest in all these, without deeming that any one Company has the right to claim the monopoly of his custom. As a popular Mapager or Director will in one case attract business to the office over which he presides, so in ! the other case, a smart popular preacher, will often succeed in extending the business of his particular "Schism-shop" at the expense of its rivals, although he can hold out no proof of the particular excellence of the doctrines he preaches. The choice of Church, in short, is with Protestants, very much a matter of taste, and is determined as often by personal predilections towards a favorite preacher, as by any regard to the spiritual solvency of the concern to which they pay their several premiums. They will all agree in crying down the credit of the Pope; but amongst themselves they believe, for the most part, that they are as well protected against risks from the fire that is not quenched, in one Insurance Company as in another-in the Church of Scotland, as in its southern rival the Church of England. Hence the phenomenon which the Echo deplores; did a Church of England man really believe that his Church was of God, he would, as a logical necessity, look upon and treat all other congregations of worshippers, as conventicles of the Devil. There cannot be two contradictory truths.

THE CENSUS .- Our readers must have observed with much surprise the results of the late Census; in so far as the Irish population of Montreal is concerned. The numbers assigned to the Irish are only 14,469; and though we published those numbers as we found them in the official document before us, we felt assured that there was a mistake somewhere. This opinion has been confirmed by subsequent inquiries; and we think that we can now indicate the source of error, and give a tolerably close approximation to the actual force of that portion of our Montreal population which is composed of Irishmen and their descendants.

The figures 14,469 comprise, as we at first suspected, only the Irish-born section of the Irish population, but do not include their descendants. These were, by the omission of an important column in the Census schedules, for which the Census Commissioners, however, are by no means responsible, classed amongst the citizens of "British Origin;" and we think that it is by no means difficult to extricate them from their very improper position. As we distinguish betwixt Great Britain and Ireland, so also should the Census schedules have distinguished betwixt "British Origin," and "Irish Origin," and this defect we propose to supply.

The total Irish born population amounts to 14,409; the total British born population to 7,629; and the population of "British Origin"that is to say both of British and Irish originto 21,647. Now it is reasonable to assume that the descendants of Irish parents, are to the descendants of British parents, in the same ratio as the Irish porn are to the British born ; and anplying this rule, we assign to the descendants of the former nearly two-thirds of the numbers 21,-647-or 14,000-since the Irish of Montreal are to the British, in the ratio of nearly two to one.

This gives us, as the amount of the Irish nopulation of the City-including Irishmen and their descendants-a total of, say in round numbers, 28,500; and this we believe to be very near the truth, and if anything, under, rather than above the mark. As a proof, we will apply the test afforded by the Religious Statistics of the City.

There are in Montreal, 66,099 Catholics; and if we assume that every man, woman, and child of the 42,886 Canadians, are Catholics. we shall still have a Catholic population of 23,213, whose national origin is unaccounted for, but of which the immense majority are Irish born, or of Irish descent. The English, Scotch, German, and other Catholics of Montreal, cannot possibly exceed, can scarce be supposed to reach, the number of one thousand ; which would leave us, at least, an Irish Catholic population of upwards of 22,000, who thus constitute fully one-third of the entire Catholic population.

The final results at which we arrive are these. The Irish population of Montreal (including the Irish-born and their descendants) amounts to 28,500, of whom 6,500 may be Protestants, and the remainder 22,000 are Catholics. If it can be shown that we have erred in our calculations, we are open to correction; but we think that we have under-estimated, rather than over-estimated. the numbers of the Irish Catholics of this great

THE FLOOD. - The waters have resumed their ordinary level, and we are happy to say that, thanks to the prompt measures adopted, the sufferings of the poor are not so great as at first it was feared they would be. A Committee of which Thomas Ryan, Esq., is Chairman, was named at a meeting of the citizens held on Friday last, and we have no doubt but that everything will be done that is required by the emergency. The chief evil to be guarded against now is the spread of sickness. Fevers of a low typhoid type may be looked for, and prompt hygienic measures should be adopted before the setting in of the hot weather to ward off the calamity.

AID TO THE SUFFERERS OF THE FLOOD. The Relief Committee appointed at the meeting on Saturday is now fully organized ; Mr. Thomas Ryan is Chairman, and Mr. A. LaRocque Tressurer. A subscription list has been opened and those who desire to contribute may do so at the Exchange or at the City and District Saving's Bank. The need for aid has already been sufficiently set forth in these columns. We understand the very greatest care will be taken that the money is properly applied; and that none but the really suffering shall receive aid.

	Subscription for Relief of the Sufferers free Inundation already received :	m	thr
1	City and District Savings' Bank		~~
1	City Bau District Savings Dank	100	00
	Capt, Raynes (Cote St. Antoine)		
	Miss Mathews [ditto]	1	00
l	Teachers and Scholars of Model School, of		
	McGill College Normal School	77	~ ~
į	C J Cusack	20	
1	Wm Cunningham	20	
	Thomas Ryan	ũ0	
ļ	E Atwater	20	
	Robert Muir	20	
ļ	H L McDougall	25	
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ļ	Hon L H Holton	50	00
ļ	J G Dickson		00
ł	T Hart,	20	00
ļ	Hy Murphy	20	00
	T A Nelson	20	00
	F Penn	20	00
	Joseph McKay & Bros	-39	00
	M Doberty	10	00
	John Dougall	30	00
	E Greenshields, Sons & Co	20	00
	M H Gault	10	00
	Jno Lewis	10	00
	J B Smith	25	00
	Wm O'Brien	5	0υ
	Bank of Montreal	200	00
	Tarton Penn	20	00
	Madame de Monteuach	8	00
	Special Jury at Quebec, by the hands of H S		
	Scott, Esq	12	00
	O Perrault de Liniere	5	00
	Rev Henry Wilkes	5	00
	0 S Wood	20	00
	Angus Hooper	ā	00
	Smith & Gardyne	20	60
	John Gardner	10	00
	James Law	25	00
	Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.	-20	00
'	Bank of British North America	100	00
	Mulholland & Baker	20	00
1	Edward Murphy	20	00

COM	IITTEE :		
Messrs T Ryan	Messrs 1. Marchand		
J Dougall	B Devlin		
Thos Pattern	A Larocque		
I Gould	Jno McLennan		
Ed Murphy	N Valois		
G W Weaver	T S Brown		
H Murphy	H Munro		
E Atwater	C J Coursol		
H Starnes	C LeBlanc		
J Greenshields	M Doheriy		
J Lewis	M H Gault		
W P Bartley	Wm Rodden		
Versailles	A McCambridge		
R McShane	H Mathewson		

The following is an extract of a letter, dated which time we shall very likely have developed our 23rd March, from an eininent Canadian Ecclesiastic at Rome :---

"As yet everything here is quiet; but I fear it is the calm which usually precedes the tempest. Things cannot long continue as they are; the strain is too great. The eyes of all are turned towards France as the supreme arbiter. Fortunately for society, there is a power above that of France-a power which in its own good time will arise and judge its own cause. The promise of the Saviour will still hold good, and the Barque of Peter will triumphantly ride out the tempest. It is this conviction which sustains the Holy Father in most of the bitter trials to which he is exposed. Whilst enemies press him on every side-whilst the heretic and the infidel rejoice, because they think the throne of Peter is destroyed, and that the Catholic Church is about to disappear for ever-the successor of St. Peter looks on them with that peaceful smile which his countenance ever wears; and in his distress he raises his eyes to the mountain of God, whence aloue he hopes that assistance will come. Let us also pray for our common Father-let us pray for the Church, that God may shorten the trials of the one, and grant to the other a glorious triumph over all her enemies .--Amen.

"The Revolutionists here are on the qui vive; they look forward to the coming of the Piedmontess as a signal of liberty, when they will enjoy all the blessings of a golden age. If it were not for the damage that the Piedmonteso and their friends would cause morality and religion-were it not for all those beautiful monuments of Pagan and Christian antiquity, which require constant care to preserve-I would be glad to see them under the Piedmontese rule for a few years, so that they might learn to appreciate the blessings they now possess. The fact is, that the people of the Roman States are perfectly free, and should be happy. Already, those of the Pope's subjects who have passed under the rule of the King of Sardinia hitterly regret the change ;they have now to puy very heavy taxes, more than three times greater than those they paid to the Papal Government, with the prospect of seeing those taxes increased. Like the prodigal child, they weep as they remember their former state ;- may their return be as sincere as that of the Prodigal!

" Since my last letter, I have not seen any thing that would interest you much. I visited some Painters' studios. There was one beautiful painting of the Virgin and Child, which I should have purchased if 1 had been rich ; it was small -- 30 inches by 12price \$200. I did not buy it, but 1 looked at it well. There was another magnificent picture done to order, for a church in England-the price was \$1600. You see that the Catholics in England are bestirring themselves, and are enriching their buildings with line paintings. After all the beautiful churches I have seen in

Europe, those of Canada will appear poor and naked. But if we have not the means of ornamenting them with paintings and sculpture, we must endeavor to make them shine forth by the piety of the faithfultho most beautiful and the most agreeable ornament in the sight of heaven."

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR .- Events succeed each other with such rapidity in the United States, and the tidings from that distracted country are so confused, not to say contradictory, that it is difficult to ascertain the true positions of the contending parties, and impossible to give a detailed account of the proceedings. This only seems clear : that the people at Baltunore offered opposition to the passage of a Massachussetts regiment through their city, and that a serious affray, in which several were killed, and more wounded, was the consequence; that a most bitter animosity is kindled betwixt North and South which never can be allayed;

that much valuable property in the Federal arsenals and Navy-yards has been destroyed, and that a civil war, of which no man can predict the results is now raging. Rumors of an uprising of the blacks are rife, but these we hope are unfounded. Arms of all kiuds are being eagerly purchased in Canada, and the gun-smiths are consequently driving a profitable trade.

commerce with the Lower Colonies, and be ready for a union with them .- Quebec Chronicle

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.-Fine, \$3,90 to \$4,10; Superfine, No. 2, \$5,80 to \$5; Superfine, No. 1, \$5,15 to \$5,20, the latter price offered for 200 and 250 barrel lots, and smaller sales at higher figures according to brand; Fancy, \$5,50 to \$5,60 : Extra, \$6 to \$6,20 ; Superior Extra, \$6.50 to \$7. Bag-Flour.- Dull; Spring, \$2,60 to \$2,65; Fyfe,

\$2,65 to \$2,70. Wheat.-U. C. Spring ez-cars, \$1,14 to \$1,15, and

for future delivery \$1,22; White Fall, \$1,40. Peas.-Dull "damaged" sold yesterday in cartloads at 121c per bushel.

Ashes. -Offers of \$7 have been made for Pots,

Pork .- Purchases of Pork were made by dealers yesterday at the following rates :- Mess, \$18,25 to \$18,50; Thin Mess; \$16,50; Prime Mess, \$14,50. They ask higher rates.

Butter .- Sales are only for local demand, and 12 to 121c is paid for good.

Eggs .- Sales by the barrel are at 7d to 7id per dozen for fresh ones.

Provisions .- Holders of Mess Pork here are asking \$19 to \$20; Prime, \$17; Prime Mess is inquir-ed for; no sales to report in any grade.

Seeds. - Dull; dealers offer \$2,50 to \$2.80 for country parcels of Timothy ; choice by retail, brings \$3 to \$3,50 according to quality. Clover \$5 to 5,40 by wholesale; retail sales have been at \$6 .- Monrcal Witness.

### Births.

At St. Remi, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Hugh M.Gill, of son.

In this city, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Christopher Egen, of a daughter.

## Married,

On the 16th instant, at St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, by the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, John Barrett, Esq., to Hannah, daughter of F. M'Rae, Esq., all of Glengarry.

In Ottawa City, on the 10th inst., Mr. William M'Evella, of Montreal, to Miss Ellen O'Reilly, youngest daughter of Mr. Michael O'Reilly.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Edward Blacker, of Green Island, West Troy, N.Y., to Miss Isabella Feron, of this city.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. John Crawley, to Miss Terese Feron, both of this city.

#### Died,

In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Daniel Sexton, iged 74 years.

Suddenly, in this city, on the 24th instant, Neil Doherty, aged 50 years.

invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Colborne Avenue and Kent Street, to the French Cathedral. at 8 o'clock, on Friday, the 26th instant, and from thence to the place of interment, Catholic Burying Ground.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

ON and after the First of May uext, the Partnership, heretofore existing between the undersigned, is by mutual consent Dissolved. The TRUE WITNESS will from and after the same

date be Printed and Published by George E. Clerk. GEORGE E. CLERK, JOHN GILLIES.

Montreal, April 26, 1861.



A GRAND

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .--- The debates on City. the Representation question have been continued during the past week, with much acrimony, many indecent personalities, the usual quantity of anile driveling, which deceives no one, about "Constitutional checks and guarantees," and with little That mission the Irish cannot accomplish-though profit to the public. In a last session, honorable gentlemen, having the fears of a general election before their eyes, comport themselves as if already perched upon the anticipated hustings, and address their dulcet and harmonious breath venturer, or by listening to bombastic appeals to to their several constituencies through the medium of the press. Hence the inordinate No; it is for higher and nobler ends than these that God has placed them on this Continent, and quantity of vapid small talk, of rampant patriot- has so greatly increased their numbers; not in ism, and of verbose Reports and Motions, for order that they might get a "government situawhich a last session is always pre-eminently ri- tion" for one man, or secure the political triumph diculous. Every man rides his own pet hobby of another, but in order that they might be in almost to death, in the hopes of winning a good sionary people, the seed of His Church, and, not place at the polls.

prorogued early in May; and seeing that honor- sobriety, by his chastity, by his honesty, by his able members have already got the maximum perseverance in well-doing, by his fidelity to his of their self-allotted wages, that their "drinks" at the bar must henceforward be at their own cepts, will the Irish Catholic, no matter how cost, and that no more money is to be squeezed humble his social position, most assuredly work out of the gentle public, it is probable that the out the destiny which God has assigned to him, rumor is well-tounded.

By letters received last week from the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, we are happy to learn that that prelate was still at ter how brilliant his talents, or how successful Rome, in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, and proposed to leave the Eternal City. soon after Easter.

His Lordship's letters are most interestingtreating as they do, with a deep religious feeling, of the churches and palaces of the present day, and the ruined temples and tombs of the past-If Rome have so many charms for the mere tourist, what must it be to a man possessed of of '48, and of the chief actors therein, by one admitted scolarship, inobtrusive piety, and devo- who was himself one of the leaders, and who as tion to his sacred calling-in that monumental such was fully and intimately acquainted with city where Religion sits enthroned, and where the transactions which he records, and the men the heart of a Catholic body beats, whose whom he depicts. We need scarcely add that members are spread over every portion of the

of the land of his forefathers.-Com.

From these figures it may be seen how important a part in the future of Canada, our Irish Catholic population is destined to play, if its members prove but true to themselves, to the traditions of their fathers, and to their great and holy mission. some would fain persuade them to the contraryby fustian harangues at the hustings, by electioneering intrigues, by place-hunting, by allowing themselves to be made tools of, or steppingplaces to power, by the unprincipled political adthe "Irish vote" and the " Irish interest."-No; it is for higher and nobler ends than these America what they have been in Europe, a mis-

to say it profanely, a light to lighten the Gen-It is rumoured that the Parliament will be tiles by whom they are surrounded. By his religion, by his respect for his Pastors, by his allegiance to his Church, and docility to her prebring credit upon the race to which he owes his origin, and earn for himself a crown of glory which shall never fade ; whilst he who in any respect is false to these his duties, no matter how elevated the sphere in which he moves, no mathe may be in business, will but bring disgrace upon the honored name of Irishman, shame and sorrow on his spiritual mother, and bequeath a legacy of eternal obloquy to all his followers.

> THE MEN OF '48 .- On our first and second pages will be found a most interesting lecture ately delivered at New York by T.F. Meagher, upon the late T. B. MacManus, and in which is given, in a concise form, a history of the events we by no means, hold ourselves responsible for, or

with.

H A Nelson F Penn

THE INUNDATION RELIEF COMMITTEE. - We understand that some of the members of this Committee will call upon the citizens for subscriptions, although they desire that the contributions should be voluntary in so far as possible.

G S Brush

OUR "NATURAL ALLIES" AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS .- Of one thing we cannot complain ; we cannot accuse our "natural allies" of deceiving us by liberal professions, neither can we plead in excuse for our infatuation that we let us be just. 'The "Protestant Reformers" make no secret of their hostility towards Catholies; they make no effort to conceal the contempt in which they hold us. Here is a specimen of their avowed designs upon the civil and religious liberties of Catholics, in the form of a Bill introduced by Mr. Ferguson for the repeal of the Separate School Law of Upper Canada :---

"Whereas the establishment of Sectarian or Separate Schools in that part of this Province called Upper Canada has been attended with evil effects in many parts thereof: And whereas the peace, welfare and good Government of that part of this Province require that such Separate or Sectarian Schools should be wholly abrogated and abolished : Therefore Her Majesty, &c., enacts as follows :-

" From and after the twenty-fifth day of Decem-ber, which will be in the present year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the Act forming chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, and intituted, ' An Act respecting Separate Schools,' shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.'"

The Catholics of Upper Canada cannot be ignorant of the kind intentions of their " natural allies" towards them, or doubtful of the first results of giving to the Protestant Reformers an increased weight in the Legislature by means of Representation by Population. "Separate Schools" will last whilst Equality of Representation betwixt the two sections of the Province lasts, but no longer; and in urging Catholics to resist Representation by Population, we are in fact only urging them to fight for their own civil Ascendency.

The navigation may now be said to be open ; steamboats since Wedneday last have made their appearance opposite the wharves, on which however much ice is yet piled up.

Herald, Saturday. .

THE "CLOAGA MAXIMA."-The Toronio Mirror of the 19th inst., gives the following forcible illustration of our thesis, that Protestantism is the common sewer of the Catholic Church :---

"ANOTHER CONVERT .- Dean Swift told a truth which is becoming more apparent every day, when he said .- ' when the Pope weeds his garden, he throws the weeds over the wall to us' (Protestants.) The weeding goes on a pace even in our own quiet, tho' growing country. The latest instance has occurred in one of the Lower Canadian Parishes. It will be have been deluded by their fair promises. No ! | remembered, and indeed there are few of our people resident in this Province who have not been pestered with relations of the fact, that a Society has been established for the express purpose of converting the benighted French Canadians from " Popery" to Protestantism. This Society holds its annual meetings, and collects money by annual soirces and missionary lectures for the purpose. We have often smiled at the large posters on our fences, by which the aid of good Protestants are solicited for the purpose of supporting the new evangelists in their crusade against the Catholicity of French Canada. what has been the result of the missionary labours of these people in the direction indicated? They have not perhaps succeeded in inducing a dozen people to change their religion. But they have made one remarkable convert who (as to his morals at all events) has succeeded in becoming a very remarkable convert indeed We allude to that dirty individual, one Francis Molleur, who was arrested for rape on a respectable married woman one or two weeks ago. This, now notorious individual, was one ot the "converted" adherents of the Grand Ligne mission, and shone as a light among the Swiss" Protestants of that locality! We hope that the next time the French Canadian missionary society solicits money from the pockets of Upper Canadians, they will enlighten us as to the mode by which Francis Molleur "fell from grace," in such a manner as to be such a scandal to all people who hate both immorality and apostasy.

Western politicians thought Upper Canada had half a million more people than the Lower Province and some of us, in this section, began to think that if there were so great a disproportion between their population and ours, it was almost time to consider whether the relative representation of the two parts of the Province ought not in justice to be readjusted. But it so happens that the facts does not bear out the theory, for Upper Canada has scarcely and religious liberties, and to resist Protestant two hundred thousand more people than Lower Canada. The whole of the Census Commissioners have not yet sent in their complete returns, some ten out of the hundred have not yet forwarded the bare enumeration of their districts to the head office, but enough is known to make it tolerably certain that Upper Canada has increased 40 per cent since the last census, and Lower Canada 30 per cent, bringing the population of the whole country up to members are spread over every portion of the we by no means, noil ourselves responsible for, or Globe. Monseigneur Horan intends on his return to travel through Ireland, and visit its chief cities, and the most remarkable or attractive portions of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met or Sorc Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section Murray, master, which left Glasgow on the 29th about 2,00,000. Perhaps this return to believing him to be a brave and honest man, we travel through Ireland, and visit its chief cities, and the most remarkable or attractive portions of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the locd add men of '48 which we have as yet met of the solution in to be allaved for another decade by the world for another decade by the world of the world o by Population to be allayed for another decade, by the world.

PROMENADE CONCERT
Will be given by the
ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,
AT THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th MAY,
The Proceeds to be handed to the Citizens' Com- mittee for the
<b>RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS</b>
By the late Inundation.
TICKETS, 25 cents.
THE COMMITTEE MEETING of the Sr. PAT- RICK'S SOCIETY will take place on MUNDAY

тΗ EVENING next, the 29th inst., at Eight o'clock. Members of the old and new Committees are requested to attend punctually.

By Order, J. CURRAN, Rec. Sec.

CARD OF THANKS.

#### H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merita continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public School.

Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald, 125 St Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E. April 4.

#### DIPTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that DEKAD-ED DISEASE, DIPTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water-two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what DR. WALTEN writes us from Coshecton, Ohio:

"I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER. cures this new disease, Diptheria or Sore Throat, that

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FRANCE.

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Very warlike preparations continued to prevail in Paris. The army is being drilled for war and provided with baggage and waggons.

All the French Marshals had been summoned to attend an Extraordinary Council of War at Paris on the 8th of April.

The Patrie says the Emperor has written to Prince Murat, disapproving his recent manifesto relative to the Neapolitan Crown.

The Sunday Paris journals are calling for a dissolution of the Corps Legislatif, owing to the large number of Legitimists and Ultramonists in the body.

The Bourse on the 5th was firmer. Rentes, 67f. 75.

The Courrier de Bretange announces that a steel-plated frigate on a completely new plan, suggested by the Emperor, is shortly to be launched. In place of being built of timber, like the Gloire and Normandie, already launched, she is to be iron. Tenkwood is to be laid over the iron by means of horizontal metal bands, and the entire is to be covered with a cuirass shotproof. The fore-deck is to be a complete fortress, having four port holes, from which two of the guns will be used when chasing an enemy, and two to resist any attempt to board the frigate. Behind the centre of the deck a circular blockhouse is to be erected, which will be likewise covered with a currass shot-proof. This compartment is intended for the captain of the frigate, who may thence command the manœuvres and watch the enemy. This formidable ressel is to be armed with 40 guns of the largest | rendum of invasion, is what we cannot understand, calibre. Her machines are to be of 900 horsepower.

The Minister of Marine has given orders for laying down two more steel-plated frigates at L'Orient, to be called the Heroine and the Sur- danger? History is full of instructions which we reillante.

The Revue Contemporatne contains an article by M. de Calonne, its editor, on Poland and the consequences of the Treaties of Vienna .---The writer, who expresses great sympathy for the Anglo-Saxon alliance, earnestly advocates the reconstitution of the kingdom of Poland by England and France. "The question of Poland," he says,

of Greece. It would go a great way to remove the difficulty of the Eastern question. It is argent, and if it is not meant that it should be- will be the first to halt in this reckless and ruinous come complicated it must be promptly treated, course, if not the stronger? Lord Palmerston rewith a view to a practical and satisfactory conclusion. The compromise of 1815 has not succeeded. The system of assimilation has only generated great dangers. Poland refuses to be considered as extinct. Her existence may be that right, inherent in her as a great maritime Power : nseful. It is just; it is necessary. What do but the statesman might have understood that, in nsetul. It is just; it is necessary. What do we wait for? Is it that blood shall flow, and that war shall break out everywhere? France right should not be taken as a menace, and still less and England have all the right to take in hand this noble cause, and the other three Powers not foreseeing any proximate cause of one with Enghave the greatest interest in bringing to a close this perilous dispute."

A CHANCE OF EUROPEAN WAR .- The Opimion Nationale has an article discussing the ask Lord Palmerston and all political men who probabilities of peace or war. After alluding know France, if the Emperor's Minister of Marine, in to the disquieting rumors which were current about the middle of last week on the subject of for war in the two navies, should ask for a supplewarlike demonstrations along the banks of the ment of 100 millions in his credits? We well know Po, our cotemporary proceeds to consider the what would be said in France-that war was immi-Po, our cotemporary proceeds to consider the way had work the way had be less disposed to probabilities of Italy, on the one hand, or of Austria, on the other, commencing hostilities.— "Will, then, think so; but the millions would be voted, nor would any one in England have reason to be astonished." And first, as to Italy, it says :- " Will, then, war break out anew ? Should we expect and prepare for it ? Who can desire war ? Is it Italy? Evidently not. She is not yet constituted; is not in possession of her capital; the south supplies her with few or no resources; and her army and navy are not what they will be in fest proofs of good will and true cordiality. How two or three years. If Italy intends, as she openly announces, to claim Venice one day, she has no need for hurrying; she knows that time is her confederate, and that the same principle | thing still stronger and cleverer than the strongest by which she is constituting herself is causing and cleverest policy, and that is truth. the decomposition of Austria; she knows too, without any doubt, that France would disanprove of her assuming the offensive in any way, and would not consider herself obliged to afford assistance. If, then, war is to break out on the banks of the Po and the Mincio, we may be certain in advance that Italy will not take the initiative in the attack." As to Austria, the writer considers her position and interests to be quite different :--- "Austria," he observes, " has in Venetia an excellent and numerous army, ready to enter on a compaign; she possesses fortified places of the first order, and has just put Venice in a formidable state of defence. To take advantage of her superiority in numbers and organisation to crush Jtaly-- to bring back to her flag the prestige of Tictory-to revive in all Italy the hopes and the efforts of the reaction to restore the dukes, and to replace the King of Naples on the thronesuch might be for Austria, the result of two battles won. The temptation is great-so great that if she has abstained from action up to this day, if she has tolerated arms in hand the successive invasions of the Marches, Umbria, Naples, the taking of Ancona, Gaeta, and Messina -that prolonged inaction, that unnatural longanimity, can only be attributed to the fear of drawing a second time into Italy the armies of France. and of exciting the renewal of a contest which this time she would not escape on such easy terms from as from the last. But it will be said, if the fear of bringing France into Italy has restrained Austria for a year, why should it not continue to do so ?, Austria cannot doubt that, if her army were to cross the Mincio, 150,000 French would go to meet it, and would, perliaps, reconduct it to Vienna. Yes, it is cer- as Lord Palmerstone stated at Tiverton, the tain that Austria has an interest in making war; storm is to pass away as it has done before .-that the longer she waits the weaker she will be, The Austrians are strengthening the Quadrilaand the stronger will be Italy; and that at all times what is losses for her is gain for Italy." If, therefore, Austria should think of making war in Italy, she must, our contemporary declares, have provided a diversion for France on numbers on the Po. In the meanwhile Austrians that any internal difficulty is best settled by the clares, have provided a diversion for France on the Rhine, and she could only have done so by inducing Prussia to enter into a league with her to act against France at the same time that the

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against France is an extravagant idea, we'do not attack upon Venice by Garibaldi ; and Austria, ants; but let the King's Government take its deny; but an attack of Austria, isolated, on thus placed between two fires, would either have Italy, supported by France, would not be less so, to relinquish Venetia, or to procure by some On the other hand, why do we see on the Mincion " dreadful sacrifice," the co-operation of Gerthe preparations which announce an approaching many against France. This would be tantaentrance on a compaign, such as the order to mount to a general war. The discontent of leave given to the families of public functiona- Poland has taken a still more demonstrative form ries-the calling out of reserves of an army al- than before ; the whole nation is now in mournready on a war footing-the arrival of Sisters of ing. But the Russians are concentrating large Charity, &c. ? It is difficult, we admit, to discover the truth in the midst of so many incom- rians remain in an attitude of armed truce towards prehensible facts and absurd hypotheses. Ne- the Austrian Kaiser, and it is clear that both vertheless, it seems to us that the French Government would do well to be prepared, to place the army of Lyons on an active footing, to complete its effective, to keep the fleet at Toulon in readiness to put to sea, and not to consider as absolutely inadmissible the most improbable acts of extravagance."

The Times' Paris correspondent writes :---

I call your attention to the following article from the Journal des Debats, recommending the French Government to increase its navy. It has caused much surprise in Paris. The article purports to have been suggested by Lord Palmerston's speech at Tiverton :--

"That the state of agitation and uncertainty which disquiets Europe may oblige all the Powers, great and small, to take more than usual precautions we cannot deny ; but that the First Minister of England should once more have no other means of obtaining enormous votes of money and oratorical effects than by parading before the Volunteers, as well as the House of Commons, the monstrum horor, rather what we understand too well. If France does not arm, if France is not armed-if her navy, inferior, not in value, but in number both as to men and ships, is not ready to enter upon a struggle with the naval power of Great Britain,-where is the must not neglect. There are temptations which the best friends, when they are the strongest, cannot always resist. The most ordinary prudence would recommend not exposing them to the trial. But it is averred that beside the squadron in the Chinese seas - whose co-operation Lord Palmerston has not, it must be admitted, yet made a ground of reproach-France has not one single armed vessel more than she possesses in ordinary times. Against whom, therefore, are prepared the formidable armaments of England-her 16 vessels in the Mediterranean, where " Is more pressing than that of Italy, or that we have only eight; her squadron in the Channel, where we have not one? Must we arm also? Such is the question which suggests itself, and to which we do not hesitate to answer-Yes. Who, then, cently deigned to acknowledge, and we have taken note of it, that France had full right to create herself a navy, if not superior, at least equal to that of England. His Lordship cannot have supposed that France awaited his good pleasure before she assumed a provocation. Not wishing for war, and happily land, it must have appeared impolitic to the French Government to load the country with burdens which would inevitably have caused alarm and excited dangerous forebodings. What would happen, we presenting his budget to the Legislative Body, justly alarmed at the disproportion of the forces available

> he article concludes in the f owing terms "We shall never be backward in calling the attention of our country, as is the duty of every Frenchman who writes or speaks, to what is passing on the other side of the Channel. Never has England received from any government, more than from the present one of France, more important and manicomes it, then, that the whole policy of England is at this moment based on mistrust, not to say jealousy, of France? We cannot allow any one to believe that we are overreached or cajoled. There is some-It appears that measures are to be taken by Government for the suppression of all religious associations (congregations) not already recognized and authorized by the law.

bodies of troops upon Warsaw. The Hunga-"mean mischief." It is satisfactory, however. to know that the latter cannot begin the battle ; and it is evedently the policy of the former to. obtain all the concessions possible from the panic fear which seems to have seized him. Every step taken in the right direction is a step gained in advance ; and six months more of the present state of things will render the national position unpregnable.—Observer.

> The Independence Belge makes the following remarks :-- " For some time past the Italian iournals, especially those of Lombardy, have made mention of the concentration of the enemy's troops upon the frontiers, and these movements have led to energetic measures of precaution on the part of the government of Turin. The troops which were in Southern Italy have been brought in haste to Genoa, and General Cialdini has taken the command of a corps d'armee at Bologna, charged with the duty of watching the lower Po. The anxiety created by these demonstrations was so great at Paris that nine days ago M. Thouvenel thought it his duty to ask Prince Metternich to explain the intentions of the Austrian government. The Prince replied in the most categorical manner that the measures ordered by the military authorities in Venetia ought to be considered only as military precautions against a possible aggression of the Piedmontese. In the present state of things the two adversaries stationed along the Mincio and the Po observe each other with growing mistrust, and nourish the secret desire of ending by blows a situation felt on each side to be all bat intolerable; but both recoil before the possibilities of the contest, and the grave reponsibility which will fall upon the side which gives the signal for aggression. We do not believe there will be aggression. The situation is grave, beyond doubt, and full of danger and uncertainty, but nothing indicates that it is the eve of an explosion, as the sinister predictions of the alarmists would have it."

The official Gazette announces that a conspiracy has been discovered in Modena and the Romagna, in which some disbanded Volunteers from the army of Southern Italy are implicated.

The object of the conspiracy was to engage in a conflict with the Austrians.

The Government of the King has taken precautionary measures.

The danger is very serious, and it is incessant. We have Mazzini's proclamations to the patriots who are still willing to listen to him, to the effect that if they will dare to strike a blow for Venetia King Victor Emmanuel and his Government must needs follow their lead, as they followed their movement in Sicily and Naples. From 40,000 to 50,000 of the followers of Garibaldi are scattered all over Italy, and the most enterprising among them flock to the lands of Lombardy and the Æmilia, of which they are natives. Garibaldi himself gives no sign, and it is not easy to ascertain his present abode. In all probability he would, unless evil friends prevailed against his better judgment, be loth to commit the King's Government to a struggle in which he must be aware his own Volunteers would be of so little avail. As all Count Cavour's efforts are now turned towards Rome, and the question of Venetia is avowedly left in abevance, the partisans of the Tout ou Rein policy have a fair field open for their operations on the Venetian frontier. On the part of Italy war is long since actually most openly, irrevocably declared; but the declaration will only be followed up by positive bostilities when the newly-united nation shall be internally and externally strong enough to vindicate an indisputable right. On the Austrian side Villafranca was looked upon as a peace cult. France maintains her troops at Rome to with France, but only an armistice with Sardiprotect the Pope; but from the moment that nia. The Mincio may be closed against Aus-Italy grants the amplest guarantees for the secu- tria by treaties; but the Po, or rather the derity of the Pope and for the freedom of the fenceless Modenese frontier on the right bank Church the mission of the French soldiers can of the river, is a barrier which she is not only entitled, but in sacred duty bound to leap over. The Times' Paris correspondent of the 3rd of Each within its own limits, the two implacable enemies neglect no opportunities for mutual provocation ; well-aware as both are that the first who shall venture to take up the gauntlet which Jerome in the Church of the Invalides, where they are perpetually flinging into each other's face will have to encounter European opinion arrayed on the side of his adversary. Notwith-standing the masses of troops which Austria is pouring down into devoted Venetia, it seems almost impossible to believe that she will add to the enormous burden of unpopularity under which she is labouring by setting fire to a train of which no living man can see the end. She has suffered her best chances to slip one by onethe throes of Central Italian annexation, the discontent arising from the cession of Savoy and It was reported that military operations in Nice, the diversion in the Southby Garibaldi, and the expedition into the Marshes and Umbria by Fanti and Cialdini. Now, this latter General, a hero in the eyes of his triumphant division, at manded to clear the place, which they did by marchthe head of the conquerors of Castelfidardo. with all the might of the cannon of Ancona, Gaeta, and Messina, has come back to his old quarters in the Emilia ; armed resistance is at | Parliament of Turin. an end in the two Sicilies, and, as for mere civil broils, and party agitation, even if the mobilized national guards of Northern Italy were not sufficient to keep the peace at Naples and Palermo, the Turin Government might well afford to let to take care of itself, are massing troops in large political passions run riot for one season, sure section of our countrywomen (of both sexes) to re-

station in the foremost ranks, and parties will be hushed up 'till after the termination of the war: Count Cavour knows all this; he labours under no uneasiness about Austrian attacks ; but heus however, so well convinced of the fatal results. which might be expected from an offensive line of policy, that he was, even lately, turning the attention of the people from Venice by pointing to Rome as the most immediate aim of Italian ambition. The Quadrilateral, he is well aware, is a hard bone to gnaw, and the question of Venice, whatever may be thought of M. von Vincke's sympathies, cannot be settled with Austria alone.

The only question is, is Count Cavour the absolute master of the situation in Italy? Is he the real doorkeeper of Janus's Temple, and can he reckon without Garibaldi, Bertani, and all those headlong patriots who seemingly stole a march upon him last spring, and effected their landing at Marsala. It is the almost superstitious dread of Garibaldi's daring which may inspire Austria with a rashness, the last phase of terror and despair. You have not forgotten, I hope, that, soon after Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily, not only thousands of volunteers from all classes of society hastened to swell his ranks, but that a great part of the Royal army had been actually demoralized by the fever of warlike adventure, and that from every Piedmontese corps, and still more from the corns recruited in the newly-annexed provinces, deserters in great numbers quitted their standards with arms and equipment, and with their very Royal coats on their backs made for the next harbour to embark for the Southern crusade. You have not forgotton how the Ferrara Brigade attempted to go off almost in a body, to the great distress and despair of its colonel, Cosenz, who, after doing his best to resist the impulse of his soldiers, ended by being dragged along with them, and put himself at the head of the third Garibaldian expedition.

Well, something of that frantic enthusiasm which last year so nearly exposed the north of Italy to invasion, from an ungovernable hurry to rescue the south from thraidom, seems now that spring brings round the warlike season to creep along the ranks of the Italian army no less than among the multitude. Secret agents, who go by the names of Mazinians, and style themselves Garibaldians, have been busy secretly enlisting soldiers out of the regular regiments, who are instructed to keep themselves ready for the call that will not long be delayed. More than 8,00 men in different corps, all armed and equipped, are said to have been thus solemnly be spoken; the recruiting parties are, it is said, either non- commissioned officers in the various regiments or agents in every variety of disguises, and even women. Money, it is again rumoured, is freely lavished among them and more largely promised; nor are the inducements of a double pay and speedy promotion held back, where appeals to patriotism might be less efficienty resorted to. These enrolments are no longer a secret to anybody here, and the liberal moderate press alludes to them with serious alarm. Journals of other colors deny that the Garibaldian party has any share in these manœuvres, and incautious youths are set on their guard against these agents, whom they characterize as swindlers : but that some of them, far from making the enlistment an object of speculation, are investing large sums in it is not a matter of doubt. Where the money comes from, and what the real aim of the recruiting parties may be, time may show; but it would be idle to deny that not a little has been accomplished by these secret plotters, both among the civilians and the military.

An incessant movement is also perceptible among those men who are thought to be deepest in Garibal-di's secrets, and the landing on the coasts of Albania

preside, is a good work. I shall receive with plea. sure, by post, the offer which you have made me of a Bible, in many tongues, and I do not consent that a deputation of members of your Society should put themselves to inconvenience for the purpose. The great majority of the people among us, if not Protestant in name, are very Protestant in fact, as is proved by the indifference-nay, even the contempt-with which they receive the anathemas of the Papacy, and the public ridicule which the miracles excite. Be persuaded, sir that the Italian people are much less Popish than has been said. As for me, be good enough to believe me the irreconcilable enemy of hypocrisy and despotism, and at the same time your affectionate G. Garibaldi. The dashing unscrupulous soldier has evidently a vague notion what Protestantism really means, only he has an instinctive feeling that a reckless disregard of religion, must be enough to pass muster. It is the old story of an Oriental, who scandalized the rigid zealots of Oxford some years ago, by claiming brotherhood with them on somewhat lax grounds. As he was pleased to express it, "In England I drink my Port wine and say  $G_{++} d_{++}$  and I am a member of the Ohurch of England."—London Tablet.

## AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet would open at Vienna on the 6th.

The following article, which is from the semi-official Donau-Zeilung, at first greatly alarmed the Viennese, but they have now come to the conclusion that the state of affairs in Dalmatia is less dangerous than it is represented to be by the Austrian Government, which probably wishes to rouse the Germans from their supineness :---

"We long ago hinted that the coast of the Adriatic was likely to be the scene of important events in the spring. During the winter things were arranged at Turin and the island of Caprera of which M. von Vinckle does not even dream. A revolutionary net s stretched round Germany by Italians, Greeks, Montenegrins, Slaves, Hungarians, Ruthenes, and Poles. All these nationalities are engaged in carrying out a great plan, the object of which is the hu-miliation, the ruin of Germany. In 1859 Austria tried to frustrate the plan, but she was left without support. It can no longer be doubted that Garibaldi is in person directing the insurrection in European Turkey. If such were not the case the Turks would hardly have met with such severe checks. When Garibaldi has got together a respectable force in the Sclavonic countries he will attack Dalmatis. in the rear, while the Sardinian fleet is attackingjin front. 'Sardinia must have Dalmatia before she can attempt anything against Venetia.' The revolutionists have also an eye on Hungary, and it is morally certain that the apparently drunken fellows who shout 'Vivat Garibaldi !' in the streets well know what they are about. The danger is imminent, the last hour is at hand, and the European Powers must resolve whether they will interfere to save Europe from calamities the ultimate results of which no one can foresee.'

## SWITZERLAND.

The Turin Military Gazette having published at. article proposing to France, Italy, and Austria the partition of Switzerland, Count Cavour has officially declared to the Federal Council that this article does not represent the policy of the Italian Government. BERNE, April 1.-It is asserted here that a fresh

order has been addressed by Garibaldi to his officers residing in Switzerland, requesting them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight hence.

#### SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. have reached us. The *Espana*, a Moderado organ, complains with great bitterness that the "revolutionists" of that city had manifested pleasure at the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing (erroneously, however) that the French troops were about to be withdrawn from Rome. "They actually," it says, "were delighted at the idea that the Sovereign Pontiff would have to seek an asylum at the very moment at which the Church is paying peculiar homage to his Divine Master."

#### DENMARK.

We are rapidly drifting into a new war with Germany. The last attempt of the Danish Goverament to come to an amicable understanding with the Estates of Holstein has signally failed. The committee to whom the Government proposals were referred reported on the 16th unanimously in favor of their rejection. The Assembly itself will, it is known, act with like unanimity in adopting the recommendations of its committee, and has already done so in regard to the first part of the proposal concerning the re-organization of the Common Parliament or Rigsraad. All the speeches made in the Assembly breathe the most bitter hostility to Deamark, and all agree in demanding the establishment of a political union between the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig as the conditio sine qua non of any arrangement with Denmark. The report of the committee expressly says that as long as that demand is not complied with no lasting peace is possible. Now, this is the very point which Denmark cannot concede, which she successfully resisted in the last war of nearly three years' duration, and which Prussia and Austria, in the negotiations of 1851, admitted that Holstein could not claim as a right.

The Opinione publishes an article on the Roman question, which says :-- " The French occupation could not be further prolonged without rendering the position of France more diffi-

be fulfilled with dignity by the national army." April says that the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were transferred, at two o'clock on Tuesday, April 2nd, from the Chapel of St. they had rested for the last 20 years, to the tomb placed under the Dome. This solemn ceremony was performed in presence of the Emperor, the Empress, Prince Napoleon, the Princes Lucien and Joachim Murat, and the other members of the Imperial family, the officers of the Imperial Household; the Ministers, the members of the Privy Council, the Marshals, Admirals, the Governor of the Invalides and his entire entire staff.

#### ITALY.

which Garibaldi was to take part, are about to commence.

Sweden and Denmark have recognised Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS .- Events point to an emminent rupture of the peace of Italy; but, teral, and reinforcing the several strategical position held by them on the Mincio; while, on the other hand, the Piedmontese, leaving Naples

seems now to have been matter of serious meaning, since the Ottaman Government has proclaimed the blockade of that coast from Durazzo to the Austrian frontier. No doubt, however, neither Garibaldi, nor any other hot-headed partisan in Italy would vena simultaneous movement in Hungary and other provinces of the Empire.

From the precautions taken by Austria to guard the Tonale, the Stelvio, and other passes, it would seem that she is apprehensive of some onset on the Italian Tyrol, where, as you know, Garibaldi is the idol of the population. Those mountain gorges however, will hardly be the scene of actual hostili ties for two or three months, as Garibaldi is too much at home among them to venture on Alpine warfare before June.

ROME.-It was rumoured that Napoleon has given ssurances to the Pope that the French troops will not quit Rome.

NAPLES .- The following letter from Naples, dated the 28th of March, appears in Bullier's lithographic sheets :--

"All the Garibaldians have not quitted Naples. For some days past they have placed themselves in groups under the windows of the palaces occupied by the Ministers, and vociferously demanded money: The Ministers had the weakness to comply with their demand, but they diminished the amount of the contribution from day to day. The Ministers commenced by giving six carlins to each. They sub-sequently reduced the donation to two carlins, and vesterday they offered these gentlemen five granos. As soon as it was known through the city that people had merely to ask in order to receive, everybody called himself a Garibaldian, and everybody demanded relief. The number of postulants increased every day, and if Signor Laterza had continued to open his coffers the Garibaldian army would have assumed formidable proportions. The Government, consequently, offered but five granos yesterday. The dignity of the gentlemen was profoundly offended they refused, and they posted themselves in the courtyard of the Ministry. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the National Guard requested them to withdraw, which they did, and they formed groups at the Piazza Castello. They then commenced crying. 'Down with the Ministry !' At the same time throwing stones at the windows of the Minister's palace. Some Piedmontose soldiers arrived, but they were unable to disperse the crowd. The soidisant Garibaldians continued to create a disturbance, but the troops were called out and were coming through with fixed bayonets. The mob then dispersed, and it is said that there were two or three of them wounded. It is probable that General Sirtori will make some observations on the subject in the

Lord Palmerston has for some time been received as a sort of "Proselyte of the Gate," an outside pillar of the Evangelical Tabernacle. There is something in the extreme grotesqueness of this which might have prepared us for what, however, still takes us by surprise, the drivelling folly which leads a large ceive Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and Garibaldi, as

#### UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK April, 22 .- The British residents are forming a regiment of Light Infantry. One company is completed, the second is forming. A regi-ment of Rifles, to be called the Garibaldi Guards, has been forming here, composed of Italians, Swiss and Hungarians. It is rumored that Com. Vanderbilt has offered Government his whole fleet of steamers, fully manned and equipped, free of charge. An army tug has gone in pursuit of the schooner which sailed from Perth-Amboy last night, loaded with arms for the South. A corporation has been formed by some of our leading citizens to create and maintain a Permanent Fund, for the care and support of the wives and children, and other dependents on those who go for the defence of the country. The Mayor's Message to-night will recommend the appropriation of a million dollars by the city to sid the war. A lot of uniforms for the Southern Army was seized at a store in Dey Street. It appears that a diabolical attempt was made to poison a mass of volunteers aboard the "State of Maine," when here on Friday evening, by sending poisoned brandy on board. 1 man died, and 4 or 5 are under its influence. Perpetrator unknown. It is reported that W. B. Astor has offered the Government 4 millions, and to loan 10 millions. A vessel was seized yesterday with 1000 barrels, powder, bound to New Orleans.

New York, April 23.-The World says that General Wool has arranged to send troops hereafter by rail to Havre de Grace, thence via Annopolis to Washington. Thirty-five Northern residents in the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Fairfax Co., having received information that they would be waited on by a Vigilance Committee, resolved to flee to the free States as quietly as possible. One of them , has arrived here. It was the Postmaster at Philadelphia who was for a time in the hands of the Baltimore mob, charged with being a spy. The arming of the light draught fleet for the coming blockade commenced at the Navy Yard yesterday. The Etate authorities have decided to muster into

### THE TRUE WITNESS, AND, CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE. APRIL 26, 1861.

families of the volunteers: The Brooklyn Common Council, have voted \$100,000 for the equipment of the 13th regt., to leave to day. THE BRITISH CONSUL! THREATENS SOUTH CAROLINA.

Washington, April 17. An Englishman named Jasper arrived here this morning from Charleston, S. C. He came by way of Richmond, Va. He reports that he was arrested or Charleston, charged with being the correspondent of the New York Times, and that the British Consul interfered and demanded of Governor Pickens , his immediate release on the ground that. Jasper was a British subject. The Consul notified Governor Pickens that if the release was not promptly made he should fortwith order the West India fleet to blockade Charleston, and would demand satisfaction of the United States. government, and his government would release Jasper by force. Governor Pickens immediately apologised to the Consul and ordered the release of Jasper a passport, which he showed in this city this morning.

The opinion gains ground here that the Southern stories of a bloodless fight in Charleston harbor are not true, so far as the rebels are concerned. There are those in the city who report that they saw at least two boat loads of the killed and wounded brought to one of the Charleston wharves. Another witness states that one of the newspapers on Saturday morning put on its bulletin a list of casualties, and that an officer in the rebel army tore it down and destroyed it. There are also other reports of private funerals, and of evidence suppressed, and after making allowance for exaggeration, it seems clear that the whole truth has not been made known.

St. Louis, April 17 1861. The State Journal publishes the following reply from Governor Jackson to Secretary Cameron :-

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 17, 1861

Sin-Your despatch of the 15th instant, making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for imme-diste service, hus been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the Seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will, of the State of Missouri, furnish or carry on such an unboly crusade.

#### C. F. JACKSON, Governor of Missouri.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION IN MICHIGAN. - Some eight years ago there was a great ferment in this State and sapecially in this city, over an application which numerous of our fellowcitizens of the Catholic religious faith had made to the Legislature for a division of the school fund and the allotnient of so much of it to the Catholic people as would fairly belong to them according to their proportionate numbers in the State. Among the most prominent of those who resisted this appli-cation and stimulated public hostility to it, were gentlemen who are now leading men of the Republican party. The alleged ground of this resistance was, that the school fund was sacredly designed for the promotion of general public education, without respect to religious beliefs, and that to divert it from this general purpose and divide it up between religi-ous denominations, was contrary to the interests of education, and calculated to promote the separate interests of a church which they avowed to be hostile to free institutions and to have ulterior designs subver-sive of the Government itself. All who opposed the division by no means did so on this ground. Many opposed it for obvious and sensible reasons, which would have been quite sufficient to defeat it. It was the Know-Nothings of those days-Republicans of to-day-whose opposition was violent and unreasonable, and who would tolerate no gift by the State for the promotion of any separate religious educafor the promotion of any separate religibus educa-tional interest, especially for any Gatholic educa-tional interest. Let us see what these Know-Nothings of those days and Republicans of to-day are doing new. The late Legislature by a solid Re-publican vote in both houses, gave twenty-five thou-sard acres of the swamp lands for the establishment for the Gaussian Lange Legislature 1. of a "German-American University" in Detroit. It cannot be objected to this "University" that it is designed to be a *religious* institution, nor that it is designed to teach any religious faith. Quite the contrary. It is to be an *infidel* institution. It is to teach that all religious faith is humbug. Its prospective managers belong to the Carl Schurz school of philosophy, who talk about God as "that ideal gentleman beyond the stars." It will regularly cele-brate the anniversary of the birth of Tom Paine. It brate the auniversary of the birth of Tom Pane. It will propagate as preposterous ideas concerning gov-ernment as concerning religion. This is the sort of an affair the late Legislature gave twenty-five thou-sand acres of land to establish in this city, and we and artain the late lagislature gave twenty-intersections sand acres of land to establish in this city, and we have not heard of a leading Republicar who does not applaud the act of the Legislature or silently acquiesce in it. And many of these leading Republicans are the very men who, eight years ago, regarded with so much holy horror the proposition to permit the Catholics to use some part of the school fund to educate their own children in their own way. it did not mutter with them that the Catholic Church is a Christian church - that it preaches Christ crucified. It was enough for them that the Pope of Rome has something to do with it. The Pope of Rome will have nothing to do with the Detroit "German-American University." The Ca-tholic Church differs in another respect from the termined by the Census to be taken on the 8th of German Red Republicans for whose henefit this "University" is to be established. The Catholic Church does not in is body vote the Black Repub-lican ticket; the German Red Republicans do. Does not the Catholic Church now see how it may obtain a division of the school fund ? It is notorious that these twenty-five thousand acres of land were given to the Red Republican Germans as the price of their continued allegiance to the Black Republican party. They will of course demand to be paid regularly for this allegiance; this "University" will want more land by and by. They demand that the liquor law shall not be enforce, and it is seen that leading Republicans propose that this demand shall be complied with. It results that religion, the Sabbath, morals, temperance, are all subordinate to the supposed in-terests of Republican party. It would be an amus-ing, it it were not a ghastly sight to see wardens, vestrymen, deacons and elders in Protestant churches voting in the Legislature for this gift to establish an infidel school, or applauding it or silent-ly acquiescing in it outside of the Legislature. It is s ghastly sight to see Christian men making the interests of their religion and the interests of civilization subordinate to the interests of their political party. It is no wonder that the foundations of the Government are giving way, since the political party is in power which conducts government thus .- Detroit Free Press. THE DAILY JOURNAL POISON .- A little mineral admixture in their daily bread, a little morbific quality in their daily milk, would be justly dreaded as ton-ding to wear away the health ; yet the daily journal onters your doors, distilling by little and little false, latitudinarian, and radical opinions. No marvel if you find your old age surrounded by sons who have made shipwreck of faith. It is impossible to watch too affectionately the literature which comes into the hands of the young. If you desire them to be guarded and manly Christians, their pabulum must be truth It is as certain of the mind as of the body, that whatever is taken into it should tend directly to its growth and strength ; all that is otherwise, is noxious. Nutrition, moreover, is a gradual process, the result of repeated acts. If, then, the mind and character are to make progress and ac-quire firmness, there must be not slight and occasional, but regular and extensive study of God's revealed will. Thus, by promoting knowledge of truth, and discouraging familiarity with falsehood,

Alexander. If these strictures by the distinguished Presby-terian divine, to whom they are credited, be correct, as to the daily press, how much more so are they to the daily schools-the public schools which , professedly ignore religion but really teach either indiffer-entism or Protestantism Ostholic parents and guar-dians should " think well on't." - N. O. C. Stan dard.

RELIGIUS LIBERTY AS UNDERSTOOD BY SCOTCH PU-RITANS :-- "It is curious"-- says the London Times--" to see how Scottish authors are now, in virtue of that democratic constitution of the Kirk, attempting to set up a defence of the Covenanters as the champions of liberty. In no degree were they champions of toleration. They fought for a certain democratic power, but democratic power may mean anything we please-anarchy, confiscation, the direst tyranny, a reign of terror ; and that form of democracy for which the Covenanters fought was nothing else than than a democratic despotism. Mr. Chambers gives some curious illustrations of the Scottish doctrine of toleration so late as the year 1709, In that year a curried home my feet were black and swollen, and Mr. Greenshields had the courage to set up a meet- the pain so intense as to cause fainting. I immeing house in a court near the cross of Edinburgh where he in troduced the English liturgy. It was the first do so at intervals of about ten minutes. The second time that the Prayer-book had been publicly used in Scotland since the Jenny Geddes Riot of 1637. Mr. Greenshields was cited to appear before the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and was ordered to discontinue his ministrations under a threat of high pains and penalties. As he persisted in his duty, he was brought before the magistrates of the city, who com-mitted him to prison for his offence. From his prison he addressed a petition to the Court of Session setting forth the hardship of his case, seeing that no law forbade the reading of the English service. The

magistrates replied that no law was required for the prohibition of the English service, as the establishment of the Presbyterian worship was of itself sufficient to condemn and abolish that service which was manifestly inconsistent with it. The Lords of Session refused to set Mr. Greenshields at liberty unless he would engage "to forbear the English service," and this, too, though among the rev. gentleman's congregation, dependent on his offices, were a considerable number of English people who had gone to Edinburgh as officers of Uustoms and Excise. By the Act of Union, however, an appeal to the House of Lords was now possible, and to this higher tribunal the persecuted clergyman appealed. After the had lain for fully a year in the loathsome Tolbooth he was at last released by an order from the House of Lords. "It is a tacit rescinding of all our laws for the security of our worship," wrote Wodrow, one of the favorite historians of the Kirk; and that unhappy man (Greenshields) has been able to do more for the setting up of the English service than King Charles I. was able to do." Thus, so late as 1711, Thus, so late as 1711, when we imagined that the fires of persecution had died out, the toleration of the English liturgy in Scotland was only possible through an order from the House of Lords."

The London Times, commenting on the Census, says :-- " The numbers of fighting-men, as well as intelligence and wealth, determine the position England holds in the presence of the other great Powers of Europe, and are the measure of the influence which it can exert in the cause of freedom all over the world. The Census displays to her enemies the force invaders have to dread, and to friendly states the numbers of their friends in England. The first Census was teken under Mr. Pitt's administration in 1801. It was the year of the Union with Ireland; a year of famine, and a year of sanguinary war with France, having the Northern Confederacy for its allies. The population of Great Britain was estimated at 7,392,000 in 1751. Manufactures and the large towns increased, but emigration was commencing, and some country villages were deserted. Goldsmith savg---

"' Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay ; Princes and lords may flourish or may fade, A breath can make them, as a breath has made ; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied.<sup>2</sup>

And Dr. Price contended that there was an absolute decay of the population. This gave rise to a protracted controversy, which, in the critical state of the country, it was important to settle. The popu-lation of Great Britain was then enumerated in 1801, and amounted to 10,917,000, and with that of Ireland united with her, made above 10,000,000. This was a triumpant reply to the doubts of those who there was a depopulating famine in Ireland, which had an imperfect Poor Law, and cholera was epidemic yet the population of GreatBritain was augmented by 2,308,000, and although the population of Ireland fell off, the people of the United Kingdom amounted to 37,724,000 in 1851. Since that date, there have been great emigration, and an epidemic of cholera; but the marriages have increased, the births have excceded the deaths, and the mortality of the towns has been diminished by sanitary measures. An increase of the population may be expected; but its extent and the particular classes which have increased or declined, in towns or in the country, can only be de-

Fors.-Finefors should be kept in a cold place. we may, under God's blessing, do much to protect FORS.—Fine fars should be kept in a cold place: ourselves against abounding infidelity. Dr. J. W. An experienced dealer will tell, the moment he puts his hand on a piece of fur, if it has been lying in a warm, dry, atmosphere. It renders the fur harsh, dry, and shabby, entirely destroying the rich, smooth softness which it will have if kept in a cold room.

> MR. JEAN BRUNEAU, having resigned as a Director of La Banque du Peuple, ceases to be a Member f the Corporation of said Bank. Montreal, 1st April, 1861.

By Order,

B. H. LAMOINE, Cashier. 1m.

## P. K.

## PERRY DAVIS & Son :- Dear Sirs-1 feel happy o add one more testimonial of the value of your Pain Killer to the thousands sent you from nearly all parts of the world. On the 8th of this month fell from a second story doorway to the pavements, striking on my feet, and bruising them severely; also straining the ligaments of the ankles. When diately applied your Pain Killer, and continued to day the appearance was a greenish yellow, with little or no pain, and to-day I can walk with ease to my store. Yours Respectfully, I. SUGGITT, High st.

Providence, May 12th, 1857.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Eor Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to be ERECTED in BURLINGTON, V1., may be seen at Mr. P. M'WILLIAMS' house, St. Paul Street, near the present Cathedral, Burlington, Vt.; and Sealed Proposals for the execution of the work will be re-ceived, by addressing Box No. 299 BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST of MAY next; also Copies of the Specification of the work can be obtained by addressing as above or oy applications to the BISHOP'S PALACE or to the Office of the TRUE WITNESS Montreal. March 14, 1861.

### INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN BUTLER, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. When last heard from, four years ago, he was in the State of Vermont ; but is at present surposed to be residing somewhere between Richmond and Montreal. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Sister, Bridget Butler, care of John Tennison, Esq., No. 1, Police Street, Quebec, C. E.

OF PETER HAGEN, who left Cobourg about two years ago for Lower Canada, by his sister MARGA-RET HAGEN, Cobourg, C. W.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

## ST. JOHN'S MANUAL,

GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DE-VOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL, Illustrated with fifteen Steel Engravings, after new and exquisite designs,

A new Catholic Prayer-book, 1201 pages, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the faithful in this country,

ABRIDGEMENT OF CONTENTS.

Meditation or Mental Prayer. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the

veek. Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with

full explanations. Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion.

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

Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who aunot aband actually.

## MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

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HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. 11.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON. Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. 11.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. 11.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,

Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of Boston, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of Nonwich, CONN.

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HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FULDEDICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE. Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,

Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS. HON. W. H. CRANSTON,

Mayor of NEWPORT, R. J. HON. FRED STAHL,

Mayor of GALENA, ILL. HON. JOHN HOGDEN,

Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

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HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysip-

For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.

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Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil,

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For Spring Diseases.

For Female Diseases.

For Liver Complaints.

For Discuses of the Heart.

For Parifying the Blood.

For Scrofulu or King's Evil.

For Eruntions and Pimples.

For Tetter or Salt Rheum.

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For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.

For Scald Head and Ringworm.

For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.

For Suppression and Irregularity.

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Ac., &c. P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. LF Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI-SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also ou hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retnil.

12mis.

PROSPECTUS

Apr 6, 1860.

OF A LARGE AND ELABORATE

MAPOF CANADA WEST. MESSES, GEO, R. & C. M. TREMAINE,

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PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the County and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Lines and Lot Lines, Railways Canals, and all Public llighways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoronghfares or Main Travelled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gra-velled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Cap-ital of each County, and all Oities, Towns, and Villagras those with David Ullar to the State of S Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others.

Also, all Lakes and Harbours ; the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Strenms ; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables : Table of Distances ; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them

as relate to the Population, &c. The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished the Canvasser, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be nearly engraved apom the Margin of the Map.

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## SPECIAL NOTICE.

April."

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, vary-ing in price from S20 to S225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Farniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quan-tities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods :- Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which

will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged. All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to S1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endors-ed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Geods in this city.

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Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

April 19, 1861.

Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Hotidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Seasons.

Vespers, with full explanation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with Instructions.

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Devotions to the Holy Trinity. . to the Holy Ghost . to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord. the Passion . the Holy Eucharist. the Sacred Heart; Devotions to the Blessed Virgin; Little Office.. Office of the immaculate Conception ... Rosary.

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Waricose Veins, Swelleu and Weine Veins	Montreal.	1 Dourd and I didon' broo her Hundin (bayasile	UY any person wanting anything in the above line.	particular suffered for a length of time with a very
CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,	TITOLED COL.	half-yearly in Advance.)	and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-	8010 leg: we were afraid amontation would be new
THE TREMONT ST. BUSIUS.		Use of Library during stay, 52. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep.	Mer prices.	cessary. We feel much, pleasure in informing you
Whatesale & Actain Douters	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.	N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand.	that he is how perfectly well.
OLLNMCHING	All and a survey of the second s	July 21st, 1861.	June 9, 1859.	SISTERS OF Sr. JOERPH, Hamilton, C. W
September 21. 6ms.				
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