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No. 45.

THE INN-KEEPER.

A little more than fifty years ago, a man by name of Henry Thompson, called at the house of Mr. J. Smith, a resident in a retired part of England, and requested a night's lodging. This request was granted, and the stranger having taken some refreshments, retired early to bed,

requesting that he might be awakened at an early hour the following morning. When the servants appointed to call him en-

tered the room for that purpose, he was found in

his bed perfectly dead. On examining his body, no marks of violence appeared, but his countenance looked extremely natural. The story of his death soon spread among the neighbors, and inquiries were made as to who he was and by what means he came to his death.

Nothing certain, however, was known. He had arrived on horseback, and was seen passing through a neighboring village about an hour before he reached the house where he had come to his end. And then, as to the manner of his death, so little could be discovered, that the jury returned a verdict that "he died by a visitation from God." When this was done, the stranger was buried.

Days and weeks passed on, and little further was known. The public mind, however, was not at rest. Suspicions existed that foul means had | housekeeper's. hastened the stranger's death. Whispers to that effect were expressed, and in the hearts of many, Smith was considered the guilty man.

The former character of Smith had not been good. He had led a loose and irregular life, involved himself in debt by his extravagance, and town.

More than ten years, however, had elapsed since his return, during which he had lived at his present residence, apparently in good circum-stances, and with an improved character. His former life, however, was now remembered and suspicion was fastened upon him.

making inquiries respecting the stranger who had been found dead in his bed. He supposed himself to be the brother of the man. The horse and were immediately known as having belonged account for this appearance, and there was neito his brother. The body also was taken up, and though considerably changed, bore a strong resemblance to him.

He now felt authorized to ascertain if possible, the manner of his death. He proceeded, therefore, to investigate the circumstances as well as he was able. At length he made known to the magistrate of the district the information he had testified in substance what the opening speech collected, and upon the strength of this, Smith of the counsel led the court and jury to expect. was taken to jail to be tried for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson.

The celebrated Lord Mansfield was on the bench. He charged the grand jury to be cautious as to finding a bill against the prisoner.— The evidence of his guilt, if guilty, might be small. More information might be obtained. Should he be acquitted he could not be molested again whatever testimony should rise up against him. The grand jury, however, did find a bill.

but by a majority of only one. At length the time of trial arrived. Smith was brought into court and placed at the bar .-A great crowd thronged the room, eager and anxious to see the prisoner and hear the trial. He himself appeared firm and collected. Nothing in his manner or appearance indicated guilt; and when the question was put to him by the clerk-"Are you guilty or not guilty?" he answered with an unfaltering tongue, and with a counte-nance perfectly unchanged, "not guilty."

The counsel for the prosecution now opened the case. But it was apparent that he had little expectation of being able to prove the prisoner guilty. He stated to the jury, that the case was in great mystery. The prisoner was a man of respectability and of property. The deceased was supposed to have had about him gold and jewels to a large amount; butthe prisoner was not so much in want of funds as to be under a strong temptation to commit murder. And besides if the prisoner had obtained the property, he had effectually concealed it. Not a trace of it could

Why then was the prisoner suspected? The deceased, Henry Thompson, was a jeweller, residing in London, and a man of wealth. He had left London for the purpose of meeting a trader purchase. The trader he did meet; and after the departure of the latter, Mr. Thompson was to a large amount.

his return to London. It was not known that he the road, or which was more probable, have 'stopped until he reached Smith's, and the next otherwise disposed of them. And if he died by morning was discovered dead in his bed. He means of the fatal drug, he must have adminisdied, then, in Smith's house, and if it could be tered it himself.

way, it would increase the suspicion that the prisoner was in some way connected with the mur-

Now, then, continued the counsel, it will be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that the deceased died by poison. What was that poison? It was a recent discovery of some German che- in court. mist, said to be produced from distilling the seed of the wild cherry tree. It was a poison more powerful than any other known, and deprived of would confirm the statement. A witness had life so immediately as to leave no marks of suffering, and no contortion of the features.

But then the question, when and by whom was it administered? One circumstance, a small one been subject for much of his life to sudden fits indeed, and yet upon it might hang a horrid tale, was, that the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular description had been found in the prisoner's house. The stopper had been examined, and said by medical men to have belonged to a German vial, containing the kind of poison he had described. But then, was that poison administered by Smith, or at his instigation? Who were the prisoner's family? It consisted only of himself, a house-keeper and one man servant .-The man servant slept in an out-house adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept in one end of the house, the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put in a room adjoining the

It could be proved that about three hours after midnight, on the night of Thompson's death, a light had been seen moving about the house, and that a figure holding a light was seen to go from the room in which the prisoner slept to the housekeeper's room; the light now disappeared at length being suspected of having obtained for a minute, when two persons were seen, but money wrongfully, he suddenly fled from the witness could not swear; but shortly after they were observed to pass quite through the entry to Smith's room, into which they entered, and in

Smith's room, and before it was extinguished he At the expiration of two months, a gentleman had twice perceived some dark object to inter-one day stopped at the place for the purpose of vene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself and which he described by saying it appeared as if a door had been placed between the light. Now and clothes of the unfortunate man still remained, in Smith's room, there was nothing that could ther cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty; the room in which he dressed being a distance beyond it.

The counsel for the prosecution here concluded what he had to say. During his address, Smith in no wise appeared to be agitated or distressed-and equally unmoved while the witness

Lord Mansfield now addressed the jury. He said that in his opinion the evidence was not sufficient to condemn the prisoner, and if the jury agreed with him in opinion he would discharge Without leaving their seats, the jury him. agreed that the evidence was not sufficient.

At this moment, when they were about to render a verdict of acquittal, the prisoner rose and addressed the court. He said he had been accused of a foul crime, and the jury had said there was not sufficient evidence against him .-Was he to go out of court with suspicions resting on him, after all? This he was unwilling to do. He was an innocent man, and if the judge would grant him an opportunity, he would prove it. He would call the housekeeper, who would confirm a statement which he would now make.

The housekeeper had not appeared in court. She had concealed herself or had been concealed by Smith. This was considered a dark sign against him, but he himself now offered to bring her forward, and stated as a reason, not that he was not willing that she should testify, but, knowing the excitement, he was fearful that she would be bribed to give testimony contrary to fact .--But he was now ready to relate all the circumstances he knew, she might be called and examined. If her testimony does not confirm my story, let me be condemned.

The request of the prisoner appeared reasonable, and Lord Mansfield, contrary to his usual practice, granted it.

The prisoner went on with his statement. He said he wished to go out of the court relieved from the suspicions which were resting upon him. As to the poison, by means of which the stranger was said to have died, he knew neither the name of it, nor even the existence of it, until made | ments, that she had been led on, by one question at Hull, of whom he expected to make a large known by the counsel. He could call God to to another, till she had told him all he wanted to witness the truth of what he said.

And then, as to Mr. Thompson, he was a perknown to have in his possession jewels and gold fect stranger to him. How should he know what articles he had? He did not know. If he had to attend her. At this time the solicitor for the With there in his possession, he left Hull on such articles at Hull, he might have left them on

shown that he came to his death in an unnatural He begged the jury to remember that his pre- of an hour or two.

mises had been repeatedly and minutely searched, and not the most trifling article that belonged to the deceased had been discovered in his possession. The stopper of a vial had been foundbut of this he could only say, he had no know-| ledge, and had not seen it before it was produced | jail.

One fact had been proved, and only one .-That he would explain, and his housekeeper testified that some one had gone to the bed-room of the housekeeper on the night in question. He was ready to admit that it was himself. He had of illness; he had been seized with one on that occasion, and had gone to procure her assistance in lighting a fire. She had returned with him to his room for that purpose, he having waited for a minute in the passage, while she put on her clothes. This would account for the momentary disappearance of the light. After remaining a few minutes in his room, and finding himself better, he had dismissed her and retired to bed, from which he had not risen when he was informed of the death of his guest.

Such was the prisoner's address, which produced a powerful effect. It was delivered in a firm and impressive manner, and from the simple and artless manner of the man, perhaps not one | ment no doubt remained in the mind of any man present doubted his entire innocence.

The housekeeper was now introduced and examined by the counsel of the prisoner. She had not heard any part of the statement of Smith, nor a single word of the trial. Her story confirmed all he bad said.

To this succeeded cross-examination by the counsel for the prosecution. One circumstance had made a deep impression on his mind—that was, that while the prisoner and the housekeeper were in the room of the former, something like a door had obstructed the light of the candle, so that the witness testified to the fact, but could not see it. What was this obstruction? There was no door-nothing in the room-which could account for this. But the witness was positive that something like a door did for a moment come between the window and the candle. This needed explanation. The housekeeper was the person that could give it. Designing to probe this matter in the end to the bottom, but not wishing to excite her alarm, he began by asking her a few unimportant questions, and among others, where the candle stood when she was in Mr. Smith's room?

"In the centre of the room," she replied. "Well, was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once or twice while it stood there ?"

She made no reply.

"I will help your recollection," said the counsel: " after Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open ?"

"He shut it." "And when he replaced the bottle in the closet, he opened it again, did he?"

"He did." "And how long was it open the last time?"

"About a minute." "Well, and when open, would the door be exactly between the light and the window?" "It would."

"I forget," said the counsel. "whether you said the closet was on the right or on the left hand side of the window?" "On the left hand side."

"Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening?"

"None." " Are you certain ?"

" I am."

"Have you ever opened it yourself, or only seen Mr. Smith open it?" "I never opened it myself."

"Did you ever keep the key?"

"Never."

"Who did?"

"Mr. Smith, always."

At that moment the housekeeper chanced to cast her eyes towards Mr. Smith, the prisoner. A cold, damp stood upon his brow, and his face had lost all its color; he appeared a living image of death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted.

The consequence of her answers flashed across her mind. She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate, and the little importance he had seemed to attach to her stateknow.

She was obliged to be taken from the Court, and a physician who was present was requested prosecution (answering to our state's attorney) left the court, but no one knew for what purpose. Presently the physician came into court, and stated that it would be impossible for the housekeeper to resume her seat in the box short

It was almost twelve in the day, Lord Mansfield, having directed that the jury be accommodated with a room, where they could be kept by themselves, adjourned the court two hours. The prisoner, in the meantime, was remanded to

It was between four and five o'clock, when the judge resumed his seat upon the bench .-The prisoner was again placed at the bar, and the housekeeper brought in and led to the box. The court-room was crowded to excess, and an awful silence pervaded the place.

The cross-examining counsel again addressed the housekeeper. "I have but a few more questions to ask you," said he, "take heed how you answer, for your life hangs upon a thread."

"Do you know this stopper?"
"I do."

"To whom does it belong?"
"To Mr. Smith."

" When did you last see it?" At that moment the solicitor entered the court, bringing with him upon a tray, a watch, two money bags, a jewel case, and a bottle of the same manufacture of the stopper, and having a cork

The tray was placed on the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness, and from that mopresent of the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring this melancholy tale to a close. The house where the murder had been committed was between nine and ten miles distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-exexistence of the closet, and its situation, had set off on horseback, with two sheriff's officers, and after pulling down a part of the wall, had detected this important concealment.

The search was well rewarded. The whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thompson was found there, amounting in value to some thousand pounds; and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered which the medical men instantly pronounced to contain the very identical poison which caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result was too obvious to need explanation.

It scarcely need be added, that Smith was convicted and executed, and brought to his awful punishment by his own means. Had he said noto prove his innocence, he might have escaped. But God had evidently left him to work out his own ruin, as a just reward of his awful crime.

REV. DR. CAHILL.

HOW CAN THE QUESTION OF TENANT RIGHT BE SETTLED ?

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegroph.)

The history of the Irish Elections during the past twelve years, and the sacrifices the poor tenantry have made in several Counties to return the Tenant Right Candidate, are too well known to need any additional confirmation from me. In the present instance I allude to these premises in order to bring to the public recollection the earnest struggles which the people of Ireland have made during the period referred to, in order to carry this popular, just, and necessary measure. From various circumstances, which need not be stated here, the national energy on this point has been weakened; and to the vigorous agitation of the question during the past year has succeeded almost universal apathy. The Leaders have been divided, not only on the provisions of the Bill to be presented, but they have been arranged in personal angry conflict on collateral or irrelevant discussion; and although their zeal, their honor, their patriotism have been, and are, beyond all praise, and above all suspicion, their hostile disputations have embarrassed the public expectation, and damaged the whole case. Our numerous enemies in Parliament were glad to take advantage of our internal disagreement and consequent weakness, and they have literally sneered us out of the House of Commons. The secret of O'Connell's power was not so much his own personal prestige, and the ready co-operation of the Irish members in his views: his influence took its strongest element from the unanimous combination of the united millions of his countrymen at home. All men of all parties admit the justice of

Tenant Right, under given limitations. Lord Shaftesbury, in the late debate on Lord Can-ning's despatch, points out the grievances, the disorders, the poverty of Ireland as having arisen from the infliction of three confiscations of her soil by England: and in our own time, we the world an honest tenant, with the money in his ple of extermination is detested there, and the hand to pay the full rent of his holding, this act plactice unknown. As there is a public opinion may be law; but, applied generally, it cannot be

called impartial justice. This principle, urged to its remote conclusion, would enable one class to expel and annihilate another, without any political fault or social or moral crime: and if the Roman maxim be true—" Salus populi suprema lex"-there ought clearly to be enacted a striagent law to prevent the vicious wealthy from unhousing, starving, expelling, and killing the unprotected poor.

But iniquitous as is this rampant liceuse of wealth and power over poverty and helplessness. a second law, more infamous than the first, enables the bad Landlord to rob this expelled wretch of the fruits of his hard earning, which he invested in the soil of his master, and by which he had raised the selling price, and the permanent value of his farm. In thus expelling the Queen's subjects from their lands, out of whim, and again in robbing them out of hatred, there is a complication of crime for which the Parliament and the Administration of Justice must be ever held as guilty sharers, till this Landlord unlimited license for crushing the Catholic poor will have been taken away by a just and a generous act of Imperial legislation. It will be urged by the advocates of the old system that the good Landlord (who are numerous, I admit) will never take advantage of their position to injure their tenantry; true, but if this conduct be amiable and just, why not confirm it by law .--And if only one unfeeling proprietor in a whole county will abuse his license, why not make a law to restrain even this one individual: no tenant is safe while his example remains unfetamination of the housekeeper had discovered the tered. The whole community is afflicted white this one man is suffered to have his ungenerous will, just as the presence of one mad dog throws a whole parish into terror, rendering the lives of thousands insecure till the rabid annual is captured and secured.

When one reads the history of the surrounding

countries, and finds the agricultural classes protected by generous laws, we naturally inquire what can be the origin and the cause of the partial legislation which gives power to the Irish Landlord to exterminate his tenantry; and again we ask, from what source has arisen the cruel, persecuting feeling which prompts these proprietors to put in force, at their pleasure, such an incongruous infliction against men of the same nation, their servants, their dependants, their thing-had he not persisted in calling a witness countrymen. Lord Shaftesbury has explained this unexampled conduct in his late speech. Ireland was confiscated three times, under Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William: the last confiscation occurred in 1688, not yet 200 years ago .-The great grandfathers of the present proprietors were the men who in these days obtained the grant of these lands from William, expelled the ancient Irish, and occupied the soil. The principal of ascendancy being thus established of one class above another, it has, like a river from its source, flowed on for centuries: one party is taught to regard the other as in a state of political degradation and servitude. So much does this sentiment in numberless instances wrap the material feeling of justice, that a large class of ultra politicians cannot be made to believe that we have any social claim to live in our own country: and that we ought to be grateful to be allowed to have the privilege of mere existence amongst them. Hence they demand the right to thicken or thin us as a man increases or diminishes his stock of pheasants or rabbits to suit his whim or his convenience. Although certain proprietors will not openly acknowledge these sentiments, they have, however, this irradicable tendency from their education, their position, their family practice; and until the law interfere to adjust this social evil, this class can no more live with the proscribed caste on terms of equality than a cat can love a mouse or a tiger can abandon his accustomed prey. It is not the fault of their nature, it is the crime of the laws which nurtured them in political animosity, and laboriously educated them in an incurable sectarian social ascendancy.

How different is the feeling in England .-There are few leases in that country, except in the vicinity of cities and towns. The honor of the proprietor is the lease; and for every penny which the tenant expends upon the permanent improvement of his farm he is allowed by the Landlord. The Landlord even keeps the bouses on the farm in repair: and I am critically accurate when I say, that this arrangement extends to the kitchen range, the window sashes, and the very locks on the doors. And moreover. I assert, without the fear of being successfully contradicted, that such is the force of pubhe opinion in England on this point, that if the Marquis of Stafford, whose fortune, I fancy, is are but too well acquainted that the evictions upwards of £300,000 a year, were to remove and exterminations of the Landlord class have one of his tenantry in the Irish fashion-viz. filled to the last drop the bitter cup of Ireland's from whim or bigotry, he would lose his charac-unparalleled miseries. When a bad landlord has ter, and would be literally abhorred by every the legal power of expelling and turning adrift on honorable man in England. The Irish princithere is a public opinion in England to leave them for generations in the possession of the same soil. When we add to these advantages the employment of the laboring class in all the departments of trade and commerce, the social happiness, and the just laws and practices in England as compared with Ireland, cannot be over estimated.

The English Parliament would be inclined to grant a just bill of tenant right to Ireland, if they could be convinced of the peaceful, constitutional, temperament of the people. But, the enemies of Ireland have ever adopted the perfidious scheme of representing this country as in a state of anarchy, bordering on rebellion; through the periodical literature, and through the emissaries of the Church Establishment, this sentiment has been zealously encouraged. If an agrarian outrage take place, Ireland is described as a nation of savages; and if a Bible-reader be inconvenienced in the streets, while he slanders our creed, Ireland is again branded as a race of ferocious idolators. And thus, the mind of England is for ever kept in a state of boiling excitement in reference to our social, loyal, and religious character. Modern events at home. too, have tended to increase rather than allay those English apprehensions; and hence the concession which Parliament makes in England, under similar agricultural claims, is refused to Ireland from two causes,-viz., first, from their ancient feeling of penal exclusion, and again, from their real or pretended fear of a successful Irish revolution, as the result of our growing power and increasing population. Be this as it may, there is one point on which I may say, the House of Commons is ageed: and this point is, that the agricultural and tenant case of Ireland can be made an instrument of torture to the people in the hands of a vindictive landlord; hence, it is admitted to be a policy (under given circumstances) of great social hardship, and an injustice which requires a speedy redress, by a cautious, but still satisfactory, and a liberal legislation.

If the success of our petition (for such it is,) has not hitherto been so prominent as the friends of the peeple could desire, this fact, so far from leading to relaxed exertions, should, on the contrary, rather stimulate them to renewed efforts. The cause is admitted to be just; we have numberless friends in Ireland and England favorable to the concession of the public claim, and it requires some unforeseen event at home, some unexpected change in our foreign policy, to alter the temper of the House of Commons to grant the prayer of the Irish tenantry. According to the opinion of those most competent to decide, the war in India is far from being concluded; further drains will be made from Ireland in the blood and the resources of her sons: and before this Eastern revolt shall be finally crushed, England will owe a large debt to this country, for the bravery, the fidelity, and the loyalty of her children. France, too, may at daily increasing instruments and munitions of dancing on the French waters in formidable pro- field for emigration. fusion. No one can tell what may be the coming discrepancies, the jealousies, the quarrels shed in the cause of England, deserve beyond doubt, the recompense of her brave sons being placed on an equality with their companions in arms: and equally merit for their parents, their kindred at home, the common justice of being permitted to live in their own country, protected from the unrestrained license of vindictive bigotry and landlord cruelty. If the tenant right question be left to the apathy which has of late mesmerised our council, the bill for the protection of the poor will never be passed into law, and the struggles of past years will (as Lord de Grey said,) "furnish fresh matter for the contempt and the mockery of England, against the dissensions and the fickle character of the Irish."

If, therefore, during the approaching recess, county meetings were held, attended by Members of Parliament, addressed by the popular leaders, and supported by the friends of the measure of all classes: and, if an aggregate the clergy and the aristocracy might re-unite their influence, of late so much divided, this movement and this union would lay the founda- fanciful theory of improvement—or even for the sake tion stone of a new and powerful combination of augmented gain—is a system of "prodiaLoutrage" which must ultimately succeed. Concomitantly for which I can plead no apology. with the county meetings, a petition should be signed by at least one million Irishmen. And for fear that this idea might have the appearance of being a threat, under present circumstances: in order to crush the least suspicion that the idea had the least symptom of such folly as a threat, the petition, so signed, should be worded with the most unfergued declarations of sincere devotion to the Throne and to the Queen. As it is intended to gain the advocacy of the English Parliament, without which the Bill could not, of course, succeed, everything that could awaken old prejudices, or excite ill will, must be carefully avoided; and the reason why I should desire such a number, and such a class, to attach their names to this petition is, to demonstrate that the universal feeling of Ireland is in favor of the measure.

One honest man at the head of this movement would, through a few faithful, persevering advocates in the House of Commons, succeed in passing the measure. The avowed justice of the cause, the abuses of the present policy, the island: and the natural resort of this increasing growing number of our friends, and the events swarm would be to the boundless territories which likely to disturb the future of England, could not fail to present such a combination of favorable premises, as must necessarily eventuate in the complete success of the question. No Member could refuse to support a Bill presented under ually the prosperity of the mother country. Colonisuch constitutional moderation: and no Parliament, having a character for justice, could with- healthy and legitimate ontlet for an increasing po-

PART IX. COLONIAL POLICY.

Though I am one of those who wish that the representatives of the people of Ireland should legislate in Dublin rather than in London, I am far from thinking that they or you ought to cherish a senti-ment of indifference with respect to the colonial policy of the empire. No portion of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom is so much interested as the Irish in all questions connected with colonization .-Since the year 1841 above two millions of the children of our soil have left their native land to settle in distant regions. A large majority of these were involuntary emigrants. Flight or Death! Such was the alternative presented to them by the British Government during the famine. Flight or poverty -is the alternative which stimulates emigration .-Now, although coerced or involuntary emigration is greatly to be deprecated, it is satisfactory to known that in many cases this emigration has been productive of an advantageous change in the pecuniary circumstances of the emigrants, and has greatly tended to extend the power and influence of the Irish race in distant portions of the globe. When I was in Australia I met many hundred Irishmen who had realised in that country more than a competence-and in a few instances some who had acquired enormous wealth, though they had left Ireland unprovided with capital and impelled by a desire to escape indigence. In Victoria, two Irishmen—Catholics—Mr. O'Shanassy and Mr. C. G. Duffy, have for a second time been called to the direction of the Government of that Colony, now the most prosperous of the dependencies of the British Empire. If half the number of those who have emigrated to the United States of America had gone to Australia, there would now be a large numerical superiority in favor of the Irish race in the population of that magnificent territory, which is destined to be hereafter the most favored portion of the globe. Not having been in America, I cannot estimate with perfect accuracy the degree of prosperity which has been attained by Irish emigrants in that quarter of the world ; out it is manifest from many indications that the "Irish Element" has become a very important "element" in the social and political condition of the United States. The Irish hold in their hands the balance of parties in that Republic, and though ebullitions unfriendly to our contrymen sometimes break forth, yet upon the whole, I am inclined to think that the Irish who have emigrated to America hold, as a minority of the people, a position much more advantageous than that which is occupied in England by those who have emigrated to "the sister kingdom," or by those who enlisted in the military service of Great Britain, or even by those who have obtained the miserable underpaid "situations" which are reserved by the Patronage Secretary of the British Government for the constituents of those Irish members who give a blind indiscriminate support in Parliament to the Ministry of the day. In Canada, likewise, the Irish occupy a very important position. The Catholic emigrants of Ireland, when united with the Catholics of French origin, constitute a majority which ensures great political influence to the Catholics. Wages being high in Canada, and it being very easy to acquire a pro-prietary right in land, it would seem that the pecuno distant period, present new difficulties to the | niary circumstances of many a poor Irish emigrant English throne: her arsenals are crowded with must have been much improved by his emigration to Canada. Hitherto the Cape of Good Hope has not war: her harbors bristle with cannon: her camps are constructed for powerful armies: her whole coast is surrounded with war-steamers, ment. It may, therefore, become hereafter a favorite

Influenced by an appreciation of these results, I avow myself to be a friend to colonization. Let me not be misunderstood. I deplore and condemn as between England and her present faithful ally. much as those who altogether discountenance emi-Ireland has a right to take advantage of these gration, that ruthless system of extermination which present and probable future circumstances to has been called "improvement" by many of the present and probable future circumstances to organs of anti-Irish opinion in England and by a press her just claims on England. The rivers few in Ircland. I dare not mention the number of (as so they can be called) of blood which she thousand hearths that have been made desolate by native inhabitants are engaged in dissension with has spilled, and, if necessary, will again cheerfully eviction in a single year in Ireland. Were these details to be submitted to a disinterested enquirer, he would exclaim that an evil demon-not a cabinet Christain statesman-had governed the country in which such deeds had been perpetrated-such miseries had been endured. Yet, these "cleatances" are by some called improvement. When I was in exile in van Diemen's Land I was shocked on learning from the newspapers that the expulsion of many thousand families from their homes had been cited by an English Chancellor of the Exchequer as a proof of the "improvement" of a particular district in Ireland and, since my return I have been told that great "improvement" has taken place in districts in which I have seen in the course of a morning's drive a hundred ruined cottages which twelve years ago were occupied by a population as capable of performing all the duties of life, and of enjoying all the blessings of life as any Dives who "is clothed in fine linen and fares sumptuously every day." "Did a Russian army land here last year, leaving behind it ruin and desolation?" would be the natural enquiry of any foreigner who witnesses this sort of "improvement." I am not prepared to deny that a dishonest tenant may be justly ejected for non-payment of rent -I am not prepared to deny that in the case of small holdings an amicable arrangement, by which meeting, concentrating the views of the entire the holders who could not obtain employment in people, were held in Dublin, at which meeting this country have been enabled to emigrate with a nice to improve their condition, more here. view to improve their condition, may have often been beneficial to all parties; -but to exterminate indiscriminately masses of people in obedience to some

I am fully convinced that if Ireland were to enjoy the inestimable advantage of possessing a good domestic Government, this island would sustain a population of ten millions more easily than it now sustains six millions. If the rents of the absence proprietors were spent in Ireland-if our waste land were reclaimed-if the construction of railways and other public works were carried on in proportion to the wants and resources of this country—if the laws relating to land were modified so as to encourage the application of capital to the soil-if domestic manufactures were promoted—if a shipping interest were created—if the fine arts were cultivated, honored and rewarded—if the literary works of Irish authors were published in Ireland instead of being printed as they now are for the most part in England if there were an Irish army and an Irish navy—if there were Irish arsenals and Irish dockyards—if the situations of emolument which are now enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen in Ireland were occupied by Irishmen, a hundred modes of employment would be thrown open to the youth of Ireland which are now, comparatively speaking, closed against them; but even then the time would soon arrive when the annual increase of the population would require a larger field for the development of its energies than could be found within the narrow precincts of this in Australia and America are but partially occupied. I confess that to found an Irish colony in another hemisphere seems to me to be an enterprise which would tend greatly to augment the dignity and influence of the Irish race, as well as to increase eventsation of this kind ought, under the most favorable condition of Irish affairs, to be encouraged as a

by its possessor. Ten acres, of middle quality, held at a moderate rent, is perhaps the least amount of land that will enable a small farmer, under the present system of culture, to live in a state of decent comfort. If an attempt be made to subdivide such a farm amongst five children it is manifest that their social rank will be reduced to that of day laborers. Under such circumstances it seems to me that it is for the interest of the whole family that one or more of the sons seek independence in some new field of adventure. Many a young man of this class who has gone to America or to Australia, is now wealthy enough to buy an estate in Ireland, and if that attachment to their native country which is so deeply felt by Irish emigrants be intensely strong in him, he is able to return to spend the evening of his days in the home of his youth-not as a decrepid laborer, but as an opulent proprietor. Such are the considerations which have for many years induced me on general principles to advocate colonization, but no one more ardently than myself desires that a time may arrive when, during at least one generation, all classes of Irishmen may be enabled to find profitable occupation within the precincts of our own beloved island.

In regard of Colonial Adminstration, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that an Irish Independent Party, in and out of Parliament, ought to vindicate for the Colonies the enjoyment, in its most unlimited sense, of that constitutional right of self-government of which Ireland was robbed by the Union. Cases may be imagined in which this right may be abused by its possessors, but except for the protection of an oppressed minority from aggravated injustice, the right of a body of emigrants who found a colony to govern themselves ought never to be violated. If a Colonial Legislature commit mistakes, as will often happen, the colony itself ought in all ordinary cases to apply a remedy to the evil from which it is itself the sufferer.

ANNEXATION.

Extension of Empire resulting from colonisationthat is, from the emigration of a portion of the increasing population of a peopled kingdom to territories which are, comparatively speaking, unoccupied is a legitimate mode of national aggrandisement. It is conformable to the primorval command "Go forth and multiply and replenish the earth." It is followed by an extension of moral influence and an increase of material prosperity. It is attended with results equally profitable to the mode of extending empire, which is called by English writers "filibustering," when they speak of the rapacity of other nations, and by the gentler name of annexation, when they are compelled to find a name for British usurpation. The people of England declaim against the disposition which has been shown by the Governments of Russia, of France, and of the United States to encroach upon the possessions of their weaker neighbors. A glance at the map of the world will show to what an extent they have themselves forborne from seizing the possessions of unoffending

Attila, and Tamerlane, and Genghis Khan, and

other "uncivilized" conquerors, left their homes with the avowed intention of subjugating all whom their arms could subdue. Hypocrisy and perfidy were not, in their case, added to the crimes of robbery and massacre. But in the present age the most cruel injustice is cloaked under pretexts of regard for religion and humanity. The modes in which annexation is effected are various. At one time, as in New Zealand, missionaries are sent to convert the natives. They obtain a moral influence over them—then induce them to make improvident grants or sales of land, and as soon as they have firmly established their asscendancy among this people, an English Company or the British Government steps in and usurps possession of the whole territory. In other cases, as in that of Borneo, an English officer, accompanied by a party of volunteers armed with the superior weapons which modern "civilization" has given to Europeans, sets out on a buccaneering each other-professes to be the arbitrator between them, and, availing himself of the influence thus acquired, ends by monopolising to himself the government of the country. For a short season he is called Rajah; but finding that his sovereignty can be maintained only by British cannon, he makes over or sells his rights of Royalty to the Eritish Government, and a new territory-one of the largest and most fertile islands of the globe-is annexed to the British Empire. In other cases, as in that of Hindostan, a company of English merchants submissive ly ask leave to trade with the wealthy cities of a ighly civilized people. They are permitted to establish "factories," and for a time this intercourse is found to be beneficial to the natives as well as to the foreigners. But woe to the Eastern nation that admits a company of European merchants within its borders! No sooner is their mercantile position established than they begin to intrigue for extension of their influence. By cajolery or force they obtain concessions which give them a permanent footing in the country. Then follow treaties of doubtful import with Native Princes. Imputed violations of such treaties are alleged as pretexts for war. War is followed by concession of territory. New relations are formed with contiguous States. The aid of the foreigner is lent to the weak or to the oppressor, and the scale being thus turned in their favor, he is rewarded for his intervention by additional cessions of territory. Such has been the process of annexation in the East. If an importial and skilful writer were to analyse and describe the titles by which Great Britain holds possesion of its various dependencies, he would produce a curious and interesting volume. Commencing with Ireland, and ending with Oude, he would be compelled to exhibit a continuous development of fraud, perfidy, hypocrisy, and cupidity-mingled, I admit, with many traits of resolution and daring intrepidity. It is not my inten-tion to undertake this task. I shall merely cite two or three instances, by way of illustration.

In the year 1844, a volume of papers relative to the occupation of Scinde was laid before Parliament This was a selection made for the express purpose of justifying the annexation of that country. It was, therefore, an ex parte statement in favor of England, in which the case of the Native Princes or Ameers was not set forth as it would have been stated by an advocate pleading their cause. I read that volume with attention, and I came to the conclusion that never had treachery, ingratitude, and unjust violence been exhibited under a guise more repugnant to every sentiment of honor than in the conduct of the British Government towards the Amcers of Scinde. It is now stated by persons who are called "authorities" in reference to the affairs of India, that this annexation does not pay its own expenses. The wrong-

doer has been disappointed in the harvest of his wrong. So may it ever be! About the time of my visit to India, a country called Berar, nearly as large as Ireland, with a population of more than four millions of persons was seized, by the British Government in violation of the most solumn treaties, and in violation of the principles of inheritance that are recognised by the laws and customs of the inhabitants of India. I pass by the case of the Rajah of Sattarah, and of minor principalities which have been annexed in a similar manner, and come to the annexation of Oude, which appears now, beyond all question, to have been the main cause of the mutiny of the Bengal army.

The rulers of Oude have been for more than half a

hour of its utmost need. But, alas! these services could not protect them from British avarice. It was easier to confiscate the territory of an ally than to pay the debt which was due to him. Accordingly pretexts were invented to justify this confiscation .-The interests of humanity were pleaded, and the Ruler of Oude was deprived of his kingdom on account of the internal misgovernment which was alleged to exist in his country. After having seen recently the ingenuity with which the most atrocious falsehoods have been fabricated for the purpose of bringing the inhabitants of Hindostan into disrepute, it is difficult for us to believe any statement which rests solely upon the assertion of British writers : and the fact that the whole population of Oude have risen in arms to vindicate the rights of their ancient dynasty, is itself a prima fucie evidence that the charge of misgovernment was an exaggeration, if not a falschood. But let us admit that Oude was misgoverned by its native rulers. Is internal misgovernment a legitimate ground for the confiscation of an independent kingdom, in defiance of obligations founded upon treaties, and upon acknowledged service? If internal misrule could justify the invasion of a foreign potentate, there has scarcely been a period of ten years during the last three centuries when the Catholic powers of Europe would not have been justified in wresting Ireland from the dominion of Great Britain. If internal misgovernment be a sufficient plea for foreign intervention, the Emperor of France, or the Emperor of Russia, or the Republican Government of the United State would, at the present moment, be entitled to say to England—"We require no other evidence than the report of your own commission upon the employment of torture in India, to prove that you have outraged the first principles of humanity, in your treatment of the natives of India, and we will rescue them from the intolerable oppression to which they are subject under your rule." In the case of Oude, if the King, who, till recently, was upheld by British authority, had forrule." feited by misconduct all claim to continuance of such support, the natural and legitimate remedy would have been to place in his stead some member of the royal family of Oude, whose character would have formed a guarantee that he would govern his subjects well and wisely. It appears from a speech made last year in the House of Commons, by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, that such a person was to be found, and that his claims to the throne were at least equal to that of the reigning sovereign. quote from the speech of Mr. Disraeli, as reported in the Times of the 28th July, 1857.

"There was another reason why the Government of India ought to look with much indulgence on the personal conduct of the Sovereign of Oude, because the Government of India changed the line of succession in Oude, and placed the father of the late king on the throne instead of the prince who by custom and by law ought to have succeeded. Of that prince I had some knowledge by the information I had received years ago from men most competent to speak of him. He lives in a distant eastern city upon a pension allotted to him by the Indian Government. and he was recommended to me long before the question of Oude ever interested the public attention as, without exception, a man of the most immaculate character that ever existed in the East-a man most enlightened and amiable, and more competent, perhaps, to be a benevolent and judicious prince than

any that ever existed."

If the Emperor of France or the Emperor of Russia had treated the Kingdom of Oude as it has been treated by the British Government, the inhabitants of that country, whether Sepoys or simple citizens, would have been extolled by the English people as heroes and patriots nobly engaged in resisting an un-just aggression. Now they are branded as Rebels and Traitors; and the power which justified its usurpation of Oude as a vindication of the rights of humanity has, in this early stage of the struggle, evinced its humanity by pillaging and consigning to utter ruin one of the most splendid capitals of the East—whilst it has evinced its justice by confiscating the private property of every landowner in Oude (except six favored chiefs) without any inquiry as to whether such landowners took part in the rebellion, were neutral, or were opposed to it. I am little disposed to pay homage to any English statesman, but offer the humble meed of my admiration to Lord Ellenborough for the manliness with which he has unequivocally condemned the proclamation of Lord Canning, by which this confiscation has been announced to the world. Shame upon his colleagues who, participating to a great extent in his sentiments, have shunned full participation in the responsibility of avowing his act as their own. Had they boldly upheld and defended him they might have lost office, but they would have preserved character they might have been defeated at a general elec-tion, but they would have left in the history of England the record of an act which would have proved that, in this corrupt age of Mammon worship, there were, at least, a few statesmen who prefer the claims of justice to the emoluments of office—the redress of a wrong to the plunder of a province.

Let me entreat you, my fellow-countrymen, as you value the honor of the Irish nation, to give no countenance to this iniquity. Ask your consciences whether you are justified in sending your sons to ravage and subjugate a country to which the Government that employs them as its stipendiaries has no rightful title. Such a contest is not legitimate war. It is murder. It is rapine.

It is not easy to say how the British Government can now honorably extricate itself from the maze of iniquity in which it has become involved in the East. Perhaps you will be able to determine this question when you shall have considered what advice you ought to give to a repentant robber who had succeeded in plundering a helpless family. I shall quote the words of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, rather than speak my own sentiments on the occasion :—

"You ought to have a royal commission sent by the Queen from this country immediately to inquire into the grievances of the various classes of that population. You ought to have a royal proclamation to the people of India, declaring that the Queen of England is not a Sovereign who will countenance the violation of Treaties—that the Queen of England is not a Sovereign who will disturb the settlement of property-that the Queen of England is a Sovereign who will respect their laws, their usages, and, above all, their religion. Do this—do this not in a corner -but in a mode and manner which will attract universal attention, and excite the general hope of Hindostan, and you will do as much as all your fleets and armies can achieve."

It is never too late to redress injustice, but as I entertain no hope that injustice will be redressed in the case of Oude, I can only exhort you to avoid participation in its guilt. One consolation at least will result to the friends of humanity from this struggle. The progress of unnexation will henceforth be slower than it has hitherto been. Annexation does not pay. The annexation of Oude has already cost ten millions sterling, and will probably cost many millions more before it can be completed. Nor, even if the conquest be perfected, will it be possible hereafter to misgovern India with impunity. It may be possible 180,000,000 of men cannot be permanently coerced merely by the physical force of an European army. The correspondent of the Times has recently told to the existence of the European soldier-not to say -Free Press.

hold its assent to claims put forth in the humble, pulsion, but at present emigration is almost the sentury the most faithful adherents of British power only atternative whole, a universal present emigration is almost the sentury the most faithful adherents of British power only atternative whole, a universal only atternative whole, a universal present emigration is almost the case of a small farmer of the characteristic terressions of gratifical empressions of gratifical empressions of gratifical empressions of gratifical empressions of gratifical expressions of gratifical expressio are more disposed to resistance, and at least as war-like as the natives of Ireland. An army of 100,000 Europeans, which is the utmost European force that could be maintained at the charge of the revenues of India, would be wholly inadequate to restrain the population of Hindostan if it were thoroughly alienated in feeling from British rule. One British soldier to eighteen hundred natives is a disproportion which no superiority of valor, discipline, or arms could compensate, without the aid of moral agencies. If, therefore, the people of England desire that British rule shall endure for a quarter of a century longer in India, it will be absolutely necessary that they should abandon the system of spoliation and injustice into which they have fallen through false confidence in their strength; and if the empire of Great Britain in India cannot be maintained on the principles of justice, it is to be hoped-not that women and children shall be assassinated (for such atrocities cannot be defended)-but that every English soldier may be compelled to abandon the continent of Asia to its native inhabitants, in the same manner as every English soldier was compelled in the last century to abandon the United States of America.

In regard to the controversy which is now going on in Parliament with respect to the agency which shall hereafter be employed for the government of India, I consider it to be a matter of subordinate importance, because practically the direction of Indian affairs has been for many years vested in the President of the Board of Control, and not in the India Company. Does any one suppose that the Marquis of Palhousie, who was endowed with a pension of ve thousand pounds a-year, to reward him for his annexations in the East, was the agent of the East The only advantage that can arise from the proposed change will be that the public will no longer be uncertain as to the functions upon whom the responsibilities that are connected with the government of India really rest. The system of "double government" broke down on the day the Bengal army revolted, and henceforth the British Cabinet must be held solely responsible for the good or evil which may be performed by the British functionaries in India.

I would apologize for the length of this section of my Address, if I were not aware that everything which relates to colonization and to India, is at the present moment deeply interesting even to the most illiterate peasant in Ireland. In my next chapter I propose to review the foreign policy of England in its relation to the interests of Ireland.

I remain, your faithful friend, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

Cahirmoyle, May 18, 1853.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It is confidently asserted that the Rev. Dr. Flannery is likely to be Condjutor Bishop of Killaloe.— Limerick Reporter.

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS.—The foundation-stone of the Redemptorist Fathers' cathedral will be laid on Sunday next by the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, the venerable Bishop of this diocese. An open-air sermon will be preached on the occasion by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarity, Bishop of Kerry, and contributions received towards the erection of the edifice. The Redemptorist Fathers are now six years in this city, and during that period the blessings conferred by their labors on the people of Limerick, as well as throughout Ireland, are incalculable. Their indefatigable zeal has already attracted the attention and collisted the praise and wonder of the Catholics of Ireland. A convent has just been completed, which has cost about £5,000, and a chapel where the Fathers officiated heretofore, and still continue to do, until the cathedral is ready to accomodate the large crowds of people who every evening visit their altar. This is the first public appeal the holy Fathers have made to the people since the commencement of their mission, and, judging from the esteem in which they are beld, as well as from the large subscriptions already handed in, there is no doubt of its success .- Munster

The fund for the establishment of the Christian Brothers in Kilkenny progresses steadily, and the success of the project is now beyond a doubt. This week it is the intention of the committee to appeal to the rural districts, and we carnestly hope that there will be a ready and generous response.—Kilkenny Journal,

THE REBELLION IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. - A visitation commenced in Trinity College on Monday, for the purpose of hearing the appeal of two of the junior fellows of the institution, who have been censured by the board, and threatened with suspension, if not expulsion, for writing on the reform of the University in one of the Dublin papers. The visitors are the Archbishop of Dublin and Vice-Chancellor Blackburne, who have decided on permitting only gownsmen to be present. The clause in the statues on which the board ground their censure is only rendering liable to censure the fellow or scholar who shall transgress the words of the oath, " Qui fores aliquem in jus vocare." The authorities construe this phrase "writing to newspapers," and it remains to be tried whether the visitors will bear them out in that rendering. A heavy bar is engaged for the Trinity College Board, and also for the implicated Junior Fellows. The investigation, speeching, examination and reading of documents continued till Tuesday evening, when the visitors adjourned the case till Tuesday, the 1st June.

THE COLLEGE RIOTS .- The trials of Colonel Browne and the policeman implicated in the riots of the 12th of March will positively come off at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which opens on the 17th of June next. It is stated that either the Attorney or Solicitor General will conduct the prosecution of the police in person. The judges on the rota are Justice Christian and Justice O'Brien, but it is said that strenuous efforts are being made to induce the venerable Baron Penefather to act in place of Judge O'Brien, as the latter is believed to have expressed an unwillingness to preside on the occasion.

An article on University Reform in the Dublin University Magazine for May has sorely irritated the Hebdomadal Board at Dublin. Taking a leaf from our neighbors across the Straits of Dover, an action for libel against the editor of the magazine was first thought of, but the idea was dismissed as untenable. The publishers, who are the College booksellers, were the next most obvious victims. They were summoned before the Board, and compelled to abandon the publication of the magazine—a loss which, estimating the profits at the small sum of £20 per annum, may be set down as a pecuniary mulct of

On Monday morning the dead body of a farmer, named Greene, residing near the Glen of Aberlow, was discovered not far from his own house. He was at a fair on Friday, and had not returned, and it is supposed that having been waylaid on the way therefrom, he died from injuries received at the hands to overrun provinces with fire and sword, but of some parties. This is, however, but a suspicion, as at the time our correspondent wrote, an inquest had not been held. It is somewhat singular, that soveral years ago, Greene's father was murderyou that an English army cannot march a quarter of a mile without native assistance. Under the burning sun of India every ministering office that is essential brought to justice for the perpetration of the crime. THE DEATH OF JOHN O'CONNELL - When the me-lancholy news became generally known yesterday it threw, a gloom over the entire city, and the theme of conversation amongst the rich and poor was the sud-den demise of John O'Connell, who had occupied so conspicuous a place in all his great father's triumphs. There was but one feeling pervading people of all ranks and classes of every shade of political or religious creed—a feeling of deep and unaffected regret. Those who differed widest from the deceased respect. ed him for his steady and uncompromising adhesion to his principles, and his manly vindication of them when circumstances called him to do so. They also respected him for his many virtues in private life, and for the manner in which he discharged his duties as a citizen and a parent. With the poor he was always in that high favour which time, nor change, nor circumstances could shake or alter, for in him they recognised an asserter of their rights and a sympathiser in their sufferings. Apart from his own claims on the affections of the people, he was esteemed as the son of the Liberator, who was in the fierce battle a hundred times beside the great chief, and, being so much about the person of their leader, he became, in their minds, thoroughly identified with him. Though a comparatively young man, John O'-Connell may truly be said to have known more of public life than men of twice his years, who had made politics the principle object of their existence. He fell upon busy times, and when scarcely arrived at the years of manhood he was called upon to take a prominent part in the great political warfare which his country was engaged in. Through all the turmoils, differences, bitterness, and strife which are sure to be called into existence in such contentions, the lamented deceased maintained, without question, a high character for unbending integrity, and an intensity of love of his native country rarely to be equalled, and on few occasions surpassed. His decease, therefore, cannot have failed to to produce amongst all classes the sincerest sorrow. He was a thorough Irishman in every acceptation of the phrase, and the most cherished hope of his life was to devote those capabilities with which he was endowed to the promotion of her true interests. Notwithstanding Mr. O'Connell's long absence from the political affairs of the country, his past exertions were not disremembered, and when the intelligence of his death spread many were the indications exhibited of the sorrow which pervaded, not only the local community, but, we may truly say, the entire of the country. The announcement of his death became known while the people were occupied in the Oatholic Church at Kingstown at those beautiful devotions peculiar to the month of May, and when that eloquent Divine, Father Petcherine, in language most apposite, declared that "the beloved son" of "the Catholic Emancipator" had passed from this mortal world, the feeling evinced by the crowded congregation at once bespoke the virtues of the man and the gratitude of the people; but this exhibition was not confined to the sacred edifice, for yesterday we observed that this sorrow was evinced by every mark of external respect throughout the city which invariably accompanies the death of one who has earned the high esteem of his fellow-men. From the inquiries which we have made we learned that Mr. O'-Connell was in possession of excellent health up to Sunday week, when he attended Mass with the members of his family at Kingstown Church. This was the last day Mr. O'Connell was out of his house, and on Monday he was attended by Drs. Trant and Kavanagh for an affection of the chest, resulting from a cold. In the course of the week his indisposition assumed a more serious character, and disease of the liver became apparent, but no alarm was excited until Sunday last, the day previous to his death, when symptoms of a dangerous character set in, and the attendant physician deemed it necessary to call in Dr. Corrigan, who, we are informed, on examination pronounced the malady fatal. The melancholy intimation was communicated to him at once, and he received it with the resignation becoming a Christian. The Rev. Mr. Kavanagh was in close attendance upon him up to his death, which took place at six o'clock on Monday evening, surrounded by all the members of his family. His departure was marked by most perfect calmness, and he died apparently free from all suffering. Mr. John O'Connell had at-tained his 47th year, having been born in 1811, and leaves a young family of eight children and a widow to lament his premature death.-Freeman.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN IRELAND AND AMERICA.—The following announcement appeared in the Galway Mercury of the 23nd ulto., Galway has been frequently disappointed in her hopes of becoming united by steam with the great transatlantic republic; but we are under the impression that her hopes of seeing that most desirable consummation are now upon the eve of being realised. The very enterprising Mr. Lever has purchased a first-class steamer to ply between Galway and New York or Boston. A company has been already, we may say, formed for the purpose of seconding the intentions of Mr. Lever in this project, by which the interests of Galway will be so materially promoted. The Midland Great Western Company will also come forward in aid of the undertaking, an undertaking which, if successful, must greatly improve the resources of the company's line, as Galway will certainly, in the event of a first-rate steamer starting from this port for America, become the only point of departure for all emigrating from Ireland to America. The voyage can be made in about eight days, and the intended arrangement is that the trips be fortnightly made. It is calculated that on her first trip this steamer will take out about 600 emigrant passengers and that on her return she will take 1.000 bales of cotton, with a quantity of other American produce. These goods can be transported hence to the markets of Dublin and Liverpool." In the same paper there is this additional notification: - "Two memorials, most respectable and numerously signed, have been transmitted from this town-one to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the other to the Post Office authorities-praying that the American mails be transmitted for one month by the first-rate steamship about to be started by Mr. Orrell Lever from this port to New York or Boston in a few weeks."

A company has been organized in this town (Tralee) for the purpose of building a small steamer, to be employed ancillary to the steam communication from this country to London, Liverpool, and Limerick, which the Limerick Steam Ship Company has recenty established with so much success. So energetically have the 'managers of this undertaking worked that their new purchase, the 'Weasel,' has already arrived in the canal; and will be available for the purpose of local trade next week. This vessel is a screw boat, schooner rigged, not a year old, and capable of carrying 120 tons of cargo.-Should she be found too small for the trade, one or two large lighters are to be purchased by the company to meet the deficiency.-Kerry Post.

Amongst the latest discoveries of an antiquarian character, in the excavation for the main sewer, in Bagwell street, are portions of some old iron bullets and a piece of polished steel, belonging, it is sup-posed, to an ancient firelock. Several old coins had also been found in the red clay turned up—one bears a cross in relief on one side, and the words 'Cassell Market' on the obverse. Those coins are very interesting, and worthy the attention of the curious in such matters. The excavations, though not many feet in depth, give abundant proof, from the quantity of human bones and other remains exposed by the shovel of the laborer, of the contest which must have taken place on this spot at a period when the attempt made to storm Clonmel and batter the town wall, which extended only to where Mr. Newell's establishment is now situated .- Clonmel Chronicle.

The extensive estates of the Earl of Granard, situate in the county of Westmeath, have been sold by private contract in the Incumbered Estates Court, to Colonel Fulke Greville, M.P. The purchase money

TIPPERARY—PAST, AND PRESENT.—In: our county gaol, ten years since, there were 1,035 prisoners, and at present the number confined within its precincts is 107, the greater majority of whom are charged with offences minor in their nature. Verily Tipperary has changed; let us trust that with advancing time the change will become still more de-cisive in its nature, and more satisfactory in every

degree .- Tipperary Free Press. CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL-SOUPER DOINGS IN CONNEMARA.—CLIFDEN, MAY 18TH, 1858.—At one of our conference meetings, held twelve months ago, we deemed it to be our duty to denounce the extensive kidnapping of children in many parts of Ireland by the Soupers of Connemara. On that occasion we gave the names of some of those unfortunate children, and of the places from which they were taken. Some of them have been rescued by the Clergy of Clifden, as they were claimed by their relatives, and traced to the Rev. Mr. Darcy, chief of the Soupers, who was forced to admit that they were consigned to him by a Parson in a distant parish in this county. Amongst the names of the children alluded to above was that of Mary Anne Hearne, from Cork. We notice now the name of that poor child, because she died a few days ago in the greatest agony of heart and soul in the soup orphanage at Clifden. Oh! who can pourtray the bitter anguish, the excruciating remorse of that young creature? No mother's heart being near to sympathise or to abate the racking pain that was hurrying the soul into eternity no kind relative's hand to wipe away the thick damp of fast-approaching death from that brow on which the blackness of the fatal sudden sickness was fastened long before the immortal spirit had fled. No but as a substitute for a fond mother's care, or a relative's soothing attention, there was the cold, veteran, proselytising nurse, calculating, mayhap, the pecuniary loss incurred by an over-kind attention to the dying stranger. Good gracious, can it be possible that Irish parents or Irish relatives have degenerated so fearfully as to abandon their children to the keeping of the reputed harpies of the Souper creed?— And yet there are children from different parts of Ireland to be found in the soup dens of Connemara, from Limerick, from Ennis, from Moate, from Dublin, Gloucester street and Westland-row. From these and many more places have children been brought by these soul-jobbers, these money-making proselytis-ers, and are paraded before their credulous English patrons as the fruits of their mission to the Catholics of this district. Even some of our own friends, misled by the lying statistics of the enemy, have put their numerous conscriptions to the credit, or rather discredit, of the Priests and people of Connemara. Be it so; we accept the responsibility. Charity is not exclusive; they shall share our solicitude as well as those for whom we are personally answerable;but we humbly hope that we will be aided to reconstruct with fresh vigor our industrial school, and to provide an asylum for such deserted creatures. With his twofold object in view, we earnestly implore the charitable public to come to the rescue of those innocent children. We have now a powerful auxiliary in the Convent of Mercy. The same deep mine of charity from which were drawn the funds for the erection of that magnificent edifice will continue to be our source of cheering hope, and the contemplated charitable institution, managed by the devoted Sisters of Mercy, must be attended with last ing signal success. Grateful for the continuous aid we have received from many quarters both in England and Ireland during the past years of wide-spread destruction, we are happy to inform the Christian public that never was defeat so complete as that sustained by the Soupers. For this stronger proof than their chagrin and howling need not be required.— They had, and have still, money, and meal, and clothing, and bribes. There was, too, credulity without limit to believe their lying reports; and, notwithstanding all this, they have been foiled by the fidelity of the people of Connemara. Blessed be God, and praised for ever be the Immaculate Mother of God, under whose benign patronage the good fight was fought. Never were there such large overflowing flocks in Connemara since the days of St. Patrick as there are at present. In truth, each and every one of our Christian Schools are entirely too small, while the Soupers have brought, to the utter disgust of all enlightened Protestants, the Protestant creed to its lowest and most degrading phase, Souperism. En-lightened Protestants are vexed at seeing their religion steeped in soup or yellow mealwash, like certain seeds before they are cast into the soil. We received a letter from street, Dublin, inquiring for two young children de-tained in the Clifden souperhouse. We shall attend to it. We humbly entreat the Liberal press to con-

tinue to us its generous kindness.—(Signed)
PATRICK M'MANUS, P.P., Chairman.
THOS. M'WALTER, C.C., Secretary.

The days are full of prodigies, and signs and portents crowd thick and fast. England, on the one hand, begins at last to doubt the advantage-even on the ground of expediency-of her policy of selfishness and aggression; while on the other it seems un-certain whether the moment of repentance and restitution or of judgment and punishment shall the first arrive. From end to end of Europe men prepare for the great accounting day which all now augur to be at hand; and nations begin to scan the vulnerable points and prepare to take advantage of the weakness, internal or external, of each other. Volcanic France crams its arsenals to repletion; each fort and citadel is thick with bayonets, mortar and cannon, shall, and grape choke the depots of the Empire. The channel coast is fast being lined with battallions; the fleets converge from every point from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, and concentrate between Brest and Cherbourg. England too pre-pares. Prepares—Alas! Ten thousand miles away er last army is being wasted in hopeless conlict with the countless myriads of her ill-gotten Indian Empire." At home the rusty guns that ornament the crumbling towers of old Saxon towns are being carted to the coast—to grin with ludicrous impotence at the expected foe. ricketty bastions are being repaired and strengthened from Hull to Plymouth, and one-limbed veterans called forth to man them. But who imagines that England's fatuity is so complete as to pelieve that France has never heard of depopulated highlands, exterminated Celts, and "Irish discon-tent?" Who believes that England does not know that her wisest "fortification" and "defence"-her surest safety in the coming struggle would be the conciliation of Ireland by an act of justice, by restoring that which once before surrendered to the demand of Ireland, organised and unanimous, was inigitously filched from her in an hour of discord and weakness. England can do this now with far less sacrifice of pride—yet not with less justice and benefit to us-than ere she had conceded to mere colonies so just a claim. To believe that she would now reply with threats to our demands for simple justice, if made with sufficient unanimity, were to impute to her an amount of besotted folly which her most open enemy could not with justice lay to her charge—which certainly would not be consistent with the opinions now openly expressed in her councils, and manifestly rendered as expedient as just by the aspect of her affairs. This, then, is not crisis at which Irish Nationalists should be inactive -traitorously inactive while the destinies of Ireland may be said to hang in the balance. The best fruits of Mr. Smith O'Brien's address would be an imitation of his toleration and forbearance towards each other on the parts of all who hold in the main the creed of Nationality; and an active movement to assume an organised existence and give a louder and bolder utterance to the aspirations of that political faith of which he is so pure and worthy an apostle .-

In Ireland a sharp fellow is said to be 'as cute as Power's fox, the fox of Ballybotherem, which used to read the newspaper every morning to find out where the hounds were to meet.

If an universal consensus may absolutely, relied on if what everybody says is sure to be true—it is at least very highly probable that Catholic political men are the laughing-stocks of their more resolute, active, and astate Protestant cotemporaries. The lessons of experience seem lost on the Catholic politician; the continually recurring examples of success furnished by the tactics of other public men pass by without the feeblest attempt at imitation. Nay, even the brilliant and only victory achieved in our own times, or in the times of such of us as can remember 1829, has not given the Catholic party the external aspect of self-confidence, nor encouraged them to rise from the attitude of beggars, or trembling peti-tioners for favours, into the dignity of men who are earnest, determined, and self-sacrificing asserters and postulants of rights. This attitude of the Catholiciparty, or rather of its elements for there is really no such party in existence (although the elements of one are superflously abundant), is not only mean and inglorious, but also ineffective and unwise. It not only has not the wisdom of the serpent, but it lacks also the harmlessness of the dove, for there is no such thing in political influence as mere stagnation; it waxes or wanes-it moves one way or another; we are always either losing or gaining ground. Even those who have been found faithful feel bound apparently, as "practical men," to swim somewhat with the stream, and to content themselves with vainly and fruitlessly asking for an instalment of our rights, which it is as difficult-nay, as impossible—to get as the full measure of them, but which, inasmuch, as it is the only demand put forth, is, by the rule expressio unius est exclusio alterius, a virtual surrender of the rest. Any demands we make on the Legislature can from the actual necessity of the case, only be put forth on the grounds of justice. We have not the right to demand fuvours. When we do so the Protestant majority have the right to refuse them, and they do what we would ourselves do if the tables were turned. When the question is either purely a religious one or, as almost always happens, a mixed one, the Catholic politician is not only under the disadvantages we have already pointed out, in putting forth only a part of his just claim instead of the whole of it, but, on higher grounds than those of expediency and political craft, he has not the right on his side, for he is treating on behalf of the Church without powers, and is tacitly surrendering her absolute and inalienable Missionary rights. He touches the Ark with rash and unauthorised hand. What it is possible to obtain, and what right shall be sacrificed for some partial concession, are, indeed, most important practical questions which must be considered and decided—but not by lay politicians, if the question relate, directly or indirectly, to the Church. This rule is in question whenever the Catholic legislator treats the question of education. He has not the right, in that character of a Catholic, which is his supreme characteristic, to come to any terms with Government or Parliament on any educational question by which he shall be a consenting party to the smallest abrogation of the sovereign authority of the Church over education. He may think it very desirable to gain some amelioration of this or that proselytising rule or practice in the mixed education, which is the disease and curse of the timeswhich is now sowing the wind to reap the future whirlwind; but he must not gain this apparent advantage by being a consenting party to the deprivation of any portion of the prerogative of the Church. He is not necessarily obliged to put forward any of the claims of the Church; but, if he put forward any, he is bound to put forward all, and to accept of what he may be able to get only as an instalment. And his mode of putting forward anything should be definitely based on his rights as a British subject, and not on any assumed representative character as a Catholic—i.e., a spiritual subject of the Pope, who is represented, so far as he is represented at all, by the Bishops, and not by laymenthough they should happen to be members, and even influential members, of Parliament. Our claim, as Catholic laymen, is simple and intelligible, and has, moreover, the advantage of being logically deducible from admittd premises. We claim no new concession of either right or favour. Everything has already been conceded to us on which we base our claim, and our claim is this, that spiritual, and what is called secular instruction, are one and indivisible. and that the attempt to separate them in accordance with the principle of "mixed education," has been condemned by the Pope, whom we are bound in conscience to obey. The free exercise of Our religion having been conceded to us, the State can only in justice inquire-not whether the Pope is right or wrong in his decision, but only as to whether he has or has not decided the question. Any Catholic who co-operates in the system of mixed education by modifying its least flagrant and noxious practices and tendency is simply supporting what the Pope has condemned. Any one who claims of the State anything short of its abrogation, or consents to its modification without his permission or authority, is allowing his private judgment to go beyond its province, and it is usurping the rights of the Church, which alone can consent to the abrogation or diminution of the least of her rights, or can treat on such questions. It is also true that any claim founded on idmitted principles and justice, as we have frequently had occasion to remark, is far more likely to be conceded to us than any modification which cannot be based on such grounds. We are actually more likely, if only we go the right way to work, to obtain Catholic education for Catholic children, than to be able very favourably to modify any of the incidents of a mixed education. But this not just now our point. What we now say is, that we are not authorised to apply ourselves at all to the modification of a condemned system—we cannot help to build a superstructure on forbidden ground and a condemned

THE ENGLISH LAW OF SETTLEMENT .- At the Cork Police Office on Friday, two girls, the eldest about sixteen, and the other a few years younger, appeared before the bench, accompanied by Mr. Thomson, relieving officer, and applied for assistance under the following circumstances: - They were of English birth, but born of Irish parents, and had spent all their lives in England. About seven months ago their father came over to Ireland, from Liverpool, to look for employment, leaving them behind him, and, in a few months after, they, being quite destitute, applied to the poor law authorities for relief. Although of English birth, the fact of their parents being Irish seemed to disentitle them to any relief, and they were taken up, put on board a steamer, and thrown on the quays of Cork to look for their father, though they had not the remotest idea of where he was, nor had they a single friend or acquaintance here. Fortunately, the eldest succeeded in obtaining a situation as a servant where she had lived for the last five months, and having heard that her father returned to Liverpool, she now applied to have her sister and herself sent back there. Mr. M'Namara, who was on the beach, directed a sum of 10s to be appropriated to that purpose. Another young Irish-woman, with a child in her arms, and who gave her name as Anne Clocknesky, appeared before the bench, and stated that she had been married in London to a Pole, who is a French polisher by trade. and he having deserted her for another woman, she applied to the parish for relief. Though she told them where her husband was, they would take no steps to compel him to support her, but put her on board the steamer and sent her to Cork. She applied to be sent back, as she would be able to support herself in London. The bench directed that arrangements should be made for sending her back, and also remarked in terms of commendation on the interest and sympathy evinced by Mr. Thomson in the case of all the unfortunate beings who are flung on our quays by English poor law authorities .-Cork Examiner.

As the four o'clock train on Thursday, for Limerno injury but giving a slight scald to the driver.

THE CLERESHIP OF HANAPER.—It is said that the list of candidates for the officee vacated by the lamented death of Mr. John O'Connell has already swelled to the enormous number of 180. Two gentlemen have been started as the probable winners, but, as it is well-known that Lord Eglintoun will not announce the successful candidate till the close of the week, it is needless to mention the parties indicated. It is painful to reflect that the favorite son of "the Liberator" has died in very straitened circumstances, and has left a large and youthful family almost wholly unprovided for. He held the office of Clerk of Hanaper for two or three years only—too short a period to enable him to make any provision for the future.

DONEGAL DESTITUTION .- The following correspondence relative to the conduct of the police in the districts of Gweedore and Cloughaneely has taken place between the Rev. Mr. Doherty, P.P., and Sir Duncan M'Gregor, Inspector-General of Constabulary :"Sir Duncan M'Gregor, Inspector-General of Con-

stabulary.

"Committee-rooms, Dunfanaghy, May 14th, 1858.

Sir-I am directed by the Gweedore and Cloughaneely Relief Committee to convey to you the numerous complaints that daily reach us, and which arise from the excited feelings of the unfortunate peasants of these districts, in reference to the visits which are now being made to their cabins by the constabulary.

"We feel anxious to know if such visits are made under your sanction and authority, and if at the instance of her Majesty's government.

"If under such sanction, we will lend them every assistance, in order to render the inquiry as full and complete as possible, as there is nothing we desire more than that the real state of her Majesty's subjects in this part of the kingdom, should be investigated. But we beg to state, that the impression on the public mind here is—and we fear it is but too well founded-that the landlords, in their magisterial capacity, have, without such sanction, employed a number of unfriendly constables, and prevailed on them to conduct a partial investigation, for the purpose of exculpating themselves before a select committee of the House of Commons, which has been granted on the motion of the honorable member for Clonnel .-Nor can we help thinking that such injudicious employment of the constabluary is connived at by their inspectors, who have, on an inquiry lately made by Mr. Hamilton, poor law inspector, too hastily lent themselves in bearing testimony on a matter of which they were not in a position to judge for want of sufficient knowledge, and that these constables are now instructed to hunt up evidence to sustain such rash statements. And we think we are borne out in this opinion when we state that, although the special correspondent of an impartial journal, the Dublin Evening Post, requested the head constable of Gweedore to assist in arriving at the true state of things in that district, has been refused every co-operation, while now he and other constables are lending themselves to the avowed organs of landlordism.

"We submit, if this view be correct, that such employment, on the part of this force, is highly cal-culated to stir up ill-feelings between it and the peasantry, and will go far to mar the effectiveness of a body hitherto extremely useful for the public good, while it cannot fail to throw doubt and discredit on all and every information derived through that me-

"Our committee request your attention to this subject.—I remain, most respectfully yours.

John Doherty, P.P., Hon. Sec."

"Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,

18th May, 1858.

" Rev. Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, and beg to inform you that, being totally unacquainted with the matter therein referred to, I have sent your letter to the County Inspector of Donegal for explanation .- I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient humble servant,

D. M'Gregor, Inspector-General of Constabulary.

"Rev. J. Doberty, P.P., &c., Dunfanaghy." ESCAPE OF THREE DESERTERS .- Early on Friday norning an occurrence of a most daring character took place at Fermoy, resulting in the escape of three soldiers from the guardhouse, where they were temporarily confined awaiting the sentence of a court-martial, before which they had been that day tried and convicted for desertion. At about 1 o'clock. finding the entire of the sergeant's party on guard-12 men-lying about the room fast asleep, one of the fellows, named Smith, put on his shake and overcoat and left the room, followed by the other two prisoners. They attacked the sentry, who alone was keeping watch, and beat him in a terrible manner. The hree deserters-two Englishmen and the other an Irishman-then scaled the barrack-wall, and effected their escape so successfully that up to a late hour on Friday evening all search had proved fruitless. The

sentinel lies in a precarious state. - Clonnel paper. A correspondent writes from Nenagh :- ' A paragraph to the effect that Burke, one of the witnesses in the case against the Cormacks, was arrested in Liverpool for perjury, having caused a good deal of sensation, and added an unpleasant degree of importance to a subject which has been freely canvassed since the execution of the Cormacks—namely, their innocence—I have learned the facts connected with the rumour. Burke was some days since transmitted from Nenagh, and on his way to Dublin stated in conversation that he gave his evidence under coercion, and that he knew nothing whatsoever of the transaction, and swore to prevent his being detained in custody. The matter was reported to the Inspector General of Constabulary, what caused Burke to be brought back to Dublin, and the police constables who escorted him from Nenagh were also ordered to attend there to be examined. After a full investigation before the authorities in Dublin, the statement of Burke was found to be groundless, or rather given with a view to stand well with the people, and he was discharged.'- Nation.

Three men were killed near Clonmel, on the 24th May, by the explosion of a quarry.

CIVILIZATION-WHAT DOES IT MEAN.-When the English invasion first reduced Ireland from a nation to a province, it was the boast of the adventurers that they came to bestow civilization. When, in after years, Viceroys gradually contracted their powerful hold on Irish liberties, and obtained the consent of their respective Sovereigns to barass and oppress the natives of the soil, they acted upon the pretence of spreading civilization. When, later still, fraud and treachery effected the Union, chrushing, baneful results, and a native Parliament was for ever lost to our native land, the legislators of England besought this country to remember that their object and aim was solely to confer upon us the blessings of civilization! Whether it was the passing of an act to deprive us of commercial prosperity, or the impost of a new taxation, ever and always the plea was paraded before the world as that of civilization. If the people groaned under a ruinous code of arbitrary laws, and demanded redress, their complaints were unheard or unheeded; their petitions were despised and scoffed at-why? Our masters and governors desired to strengthen and increase our civilization. When Pollok heaved the peasants of the West out into the dyke of misery, it was done in the furtherance of civilization; and when our autocrats of Donegal converted a peaceable, comfortable population into destitute beggars, their haughty defence before the world was this-they wanted to introduce civilization! Thus, invasion and plunder, confiscation and deprivation of ancient rights, prohibition of manufactures and extermination, taxation and coercion, and the terms enlightenment and civilization are considered by our poor peasantry synonymously; and when they hear the cant phrase made use of in sings and boons in store for them, they, poor igno- '-Liverpool Albion,

rant, innocent creatures, begin to fear an approaching ruin; and thoughts of future poverty, with all its concomitant evils, pass swiftly and harrowingly through their minds, and strike terror into their hearts! Benighted souls! how foolish they are! And yet, when we calmly come to consider the change which modern improvement has effected in Ireland, we can almost participate in the dread of our unfortunate peasantry at the onward march of civilization. Ireland was free and a nation. Civilization has deprived her of the one and annihilated the other. Ireland enjoyed commercial prosperity when her woollen trade flourished. Civilization, in the English acceptation of the term, restricted and destroyed the prosperity of our manufactures. Ireland had a linen trade which gave constant employment to thousands of happy households—food and raiment to a thrifty population—peace and contentment to millions of joyous hearts. Civilization monopolized, and in its greedy maw, swallowed, up the inimitable blessings which once shed happiness round the industrious toil of our hardy peasantry; and what jealous rivals failed to accomplish, was secretly effected by the monstrous, poisonous factories, and the steam and the craft and the cunning of civilization! And now-as the gifted Davis said-'In a climate soft as a mother's smile; on a soil fruitful as God's love, the Irish peasant mourns.' Any wonder, then, that our oppressed people reply in answer to the question-civilization, what does it mean?-that it means ruin, sorrow, and gloom; that it means exile from the home of their fathers; that it means expatriation from the soil they have tilled so long; that it means confiscation of property, plunder of im-memorial rights, robbery of improvements created by sweat of brow and patient suffering; and that it means misery to themselves, destitution and poverty to their children, to their country fresh injustice, and to posterity all those hideous iniquities, vice, crime, and wickedness which distinguish the present civilization of Ireland .- Londonderry Journal .

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES .- In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Mr. Monsell said it would be in the recollection of the house that in 1853, when the Charities Act passed through the house, the Roman Catholic charities were exempted for two years, on the ground that, without some previous legislation on the subject, those charities would be confiscated if they were brought under the operation of that act, by reason of the disclosures that would thus be made. Since then there had been several bills continuing the exemption. The exemption at present existing was on the point of expiring, and he wished to know if there was to be any legislation this year. Mr. Adderley said her Majesty's government had not contemplated the necessity of another act for continuing the exemption of these Catholic charities in the hope that by further conference with Catholic members, a bill might have been passed this session for dealing permanently with the subject. At this late period, however, there was no hope of passing a bill this session, but he trusted it would be possible in the next. He, therefore, proposed to introduce a bill continuing for one year longer the exemption of the Catholic charities.

Ministerias Changes .- The Globe repeats the runour to the effect that Mr Gladstone would become Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Mr. Disraeli, to be moved to the India Board, preparatory to succeeding to the Governor-Generalship, in the event of Lord Canning's resignation.

The rumour is repeated that a Russian naval force, coming from the Baltic, will appear shortly in the British Channel. The squadron is composed of twenty-two vessels, and they are all to make for Brest. A French naval division is mustering at Cherbourgh. Our ally, however, is not to be alone in his glory. If France is to have her great naval demonstration, so also is England. On Saturday the Admirality issued orders for the whole of the ships now under fitment at the several dockyards to be got ready for sea with all expedition, so that we may have a navai spectacle about the same time that the French display will take place at Cherbourg.

FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF UNLKANS .- The interment of the remains of the late Duchess of Orleans took place on Saturday last at the Catholic chapel erected by Miss Taylor, a short distance from the railway station at Weybridge, Surrey, where, as will be remembered by many of our readers, the bodies of the late King Louis Philippe and the Duchess de Nemours are deposited. Many eminent Frenchmen, statesmen, and military men availed themselves of the mournful opportunity to leave the continent for our shores, to testify their respect to the fallen Royal Family of France, and to offer the last tribute of esteem for the virtuous Princess whom it has pleased Providence to remove from the turmoil and auxieties of this world.

THE DIVORCE ACT .- The new Divorce Law of England need not excite a feeling of shame in any Catholic except Lord Camoys. We have all denounced it as utterly louthsome; and, thank God, such is the practical freedom of England, that we still may, and do so denounce it. Some of our Protestant contemporaries avail themselves of this liberty as freely as we do; but the simple fact is, that despite their protests, the people of England and the Church of England gladly embrace and avail themselves of it, and accept in their fullest sense the congratulations which Lord Campbell thought fit to utter from the Bench upon the number of married persons of both sexes whom he had already sent out into the world single and unmarried persons. The Act has not been in operation many weeks; yet, besides the divorces already decreed, there are now no fewer than 173 petitions for divorce or separation before the higher Court. It is fully and fairly an exclusively Protestant measure. The law of the Catholic Church continues the same as it has ever been; and no Catholic can avail himself of this loathsome secular law, without renouncing his religion, and cutting himself off from all its rites and consolations. As a matter of fact, no Catholic has attempted to avail himself of it; and though there are bad Catholics enough amongst us, if any one of them is so utterly degraded as to seek to legalise his sensuality by it, he must begin by ceasing to be a Catholic. While, then, as Englishmen, we feel deep pain at so open an act of national apostacy on the part of our country, we trust that the Catholic Church may gain by it, not lose. What religious Protestants want to be taught, is the difference between the Catholic Church and the so-called Church of England. Some Protestants, as we have said, look on the measure with deep and avowed disfavour. But the Church of England has accepted it. Individual members and Ministers, as such, may wash their hands of it; but they do not relieve the body from guilt and degradation of accepting it .-Weekly Register.

HAVELOCK'S REMAINS TO BE BROUGHT TO ENGLAND.-The Edinburgh Witness states that a letter has been received from a British officer in Alumbagh, which was recovered from the wreck of the Ava, in which the writer says he has given his signature, along with that of the officers of his regiment, to an order to remove the remains of the Inte General Havelock to England. This, the writer says, is to be at the joint expense of the officers who were under the command of General Havelock.

While public attention has been attracted so strongly by the unusual dimensions of the Leviathan that the name of the vessel is in everybody's mouth, it happens singularly enough that two vessels of greater length, and of a more remarkable character, have been advancing to completion in Liverpool without the general public being cognisant of their existence. These vessels are each 700 feet long. They have been constructed by Messrs. Vernon and Son, for the Oriental Inland Steam Company, and ick, was passing Caher, the boiler exploded, doing their presence, and when they are told of the bles- are intended for the navigation of the Indian rivers.

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WITNESS THE TRUE CHARLESTERN PROTECT OF PLANE Physical action of page 1995

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1858.

We would remind our readers that the Bazaar of the Sisters of Providence Convent is still open, but will close to-night. They have therefore no time to lose, but should go at once, if they wish to be partakers in a good work.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news by Europa from Livercool, Sth instant, would seem to indicate that the Indian difficulty is as far from a settlement as ever .-Twenty-five thousand fresh troops are to be sent out to India without delay, to fill the vacancies already caused by casualties in the field, and disease. And yet the real work of the campaign can hardly be said to have commenced. The " Right of Search" question had been discussed in the House of Commons, and orders had been sent out to the officers in command on the West India .Station to exercise the greatest caution with regard to vessels showing the colors of the United States. Fresh riots of a serious nature had occurred at Belfast. The Atlantic Telegraph squadron was expected to sail on, or about, the 10th inst. The Continental news is unimportant; only it would seem that the late duel in France has caused a great irritation betwixt the bourgeoisic and the army. The weather was favourable, and the prospects of the coming barvest flattering. Breadstuffs reported dull.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, 10th inst., M. Cartier moved for leave to introduce a Bill for disfranchising St. Sylvester, Ste. Agathe, and St. Antoine, on account of their share in the Lotbiniere election frauds. M. Turcotte thought the punishment too severe, even if the disfranchisement were to so fraught with peril to our religion, and with last only during the present Parliament. The dishonor to Lower Canada, as that which is now Parish of St. Antoine he knew to be orderly, though he admitted that St. Sylvester was the reverse. After a few words from M. Dorion, leave was given to introduce the Bill. Mr. McGee hoped that when the Bill came up for its second reading, the Government would be bate thereupon in the Legislative Assembly, when able to show that those who had committed the it was brought forward by Mr. Cameron, a Minisfrauds were habitual residents of the parishes in question. On Friday 11th, the discussion on the Lower Canada Judicature Bill was proceeded with; and the Ottawa Election Committee reported that the sitting member was duly elected, and that the petition of Mr. Ball was frivolous and vexatious. The Lower Canada Judicature Bill was read a third time on Saturday, 12th, and the House proceeded to hear evidence in the case of the Essex election frauds. The Norfolk Shrievalty sale has been again warmly discussed, and was concluded by a majority of ten in favor of the Ministry.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

This is a question in which we are all deeply interested; and one on which the Catholics of Lower Canada, without distinction of origin, should make up their minds to act vigorously as

The argument adduced by the friends of the measure is a specious one; for it cannot be denied that "representation by population," or a representative system based upon numbers, is in strict accordance with the principles of our constitution, as applied to any one country of homogeneous population. But Upper and Lower Canada are not one country, but Two countriesno matter what Acts of Parliament may say to the contrary. "Jack-in-Office" may proclaim them to be one; but God has declared them to be Two, and Two they will remain, until one be destroyed or absorbed by the other, in spite of all that legions of "Red-Tapists" may swear to the contrary. As France and England are essentially Two, as Russia and Germany are Two, so are Upper Canada and Lower Canada essentially two-aliens to one another in blood in language and in religion. Whom God hath in His wisdom pleased to make Two, " Jack-in-Office," with his paltry Acts of Parliament, need not expect to make one.

And it is because the Upper and Lower Provinces compose respectively two essentially distinct countries, that the wise politician will refuse to apply to them a principle which would be true if Canada were one, morally as well as geographi- of his argument. The little word "it" does not old lady, is getting silly and weak in her brain, the geneous population. The present Union was found in the translation of the Gospels which the | "des vents," to which elderly females are often ment hack," and the apologist of Orangemen, Ryerson does not reflect much credit upon the

to their disadvantage, and altogether to the profit of the people of the Upper Province. If the latter like not the terms of the bargain, if they are desirous, now that they are in a majority, to repudiate the principle of "equality of representation"-of which principle, when they were far inferior in numbers to the Lower Canadians, they gladly availed themselves, and on the justice of which they then most eloquently insisted—the remedy is in their own hands. Let them dissolve Partnership, and apply for a Repeal of a Union which was unjustly forced upon the people of Lower Canada: a Union to which the latter have no motives to feel strongly attached, and of which they have certainly no reasons to feel

Yet that the measure of "representation by population" will be strongly pressed, we feel no doubt; and even its miscarriage for the present, will not discourage its promoters from bringing it forward in another Session. It should therefore, amongst all Lower Canada constituencies, be made a test question; and no man-no matter what his past services, or his promises for the future-should ever again receive a vote from a Catholic of Lower Canada, who has not during the present Session boldly and unequivocally declared himself against a system of representation, which, if enforced, would be destructive of Lower Canadian nationality, and seriously injurious to the interests of the Catholic Church.

For the question of "representation by population" has a religious, as well as a national side and it is as Catholics, as much as inhabitants of Lower Canada, that we are bound to oppose it. If it be intended to augment the influence of the Anglo-Saxon element in politics, by giving to Anglo-Saxon, or rather Yankee Upper Canada, a preponderance in the Legislature, it is no less the design of the promoters of the measure, to augment the influence of the Protestant, or Anti-Catholic element, by securing the lion's share in legislation to Protestant, or Anti-Catholic Upper Canada. It is a measure as much directed against the Irish Papist, as against the French Canadian-against our religion, as against the laws, language, and nationality of our fellowcitizens of French descent. Papists then of all origins are equally interested in resisting it; and for the sake of their common religion, should lay aside all merely national jealousies, in order more effectually to oppose a formidable front to their common enemies; and in the term "enemies" we include every man, who is disposed to shew the slightest favor to, or coquet with, a measure being agitated under the name of "Representation by Population."

Attaching then as we do so much importance to this question, our readers will understand why we earnestly commend to their attention the deterial member of the House. It will be seen that, of the French Canadians several, from whom we have had to record our dissent pretty strongly upon other questions, spoke well and warmly in opposition to the measure; whether their acts and votes will correspond to their speeches-whether, when the time comes, they will shew themselves as stout in deed as in word -we of course are not prepared to say. But in justice to M. Loranger, M. Chapais, and others, we must admit that they "uttered as prave 'ords at the pridge, as you shall see in a summer's day;" and though we do not pretend that any action of the Legislature would justify an appeal to physical force, yet this we say-that if such an appeal could, under any circumstances, be justifiable, it would be in the case of an attempt by the Yankee Protestants of Upper Canada, to treat the Catholics of Lower Canada as an "inferior race," and as a conquered people; by imposing on them a system of government which would inevitably prove the ruin of their Church, and their nationality, and subversive of their laws, their language, and their re-

The Montreal Witness, whose theological ttainments are but small, and whose acquaintance with Catholic theology in particular, is even less, will pardon us if we take the liberty of correcting an error into which an evangelical Protestant very naturally falls, when treating of a subject upon which he evidently knows no-

"Roman Catholics," says the Witness, "hold that the wafer is Christ, and therefore God, because it has been blessed by the priests after the example of the Saviour, who took bread and blessed it, and said, 'take, eat this, this is my body.' If Christ did not bless the bread there was no transubstantiation, and therefore the whole strength of the text of which so much is made lies in the little word 'it.'"

If the Witness was aware that the authoritative version of the Holy Scriptures amongst Catholics was the Latin Vulgate, and if his ac- Mr. George Brown, or any of his "Clear Grit" quaintance with that Latin version and its au- followers; to whom we are as heartily opposed as thorised translations, was a little more extensive, is our venerable cotemporary herself, and perthe poor man would be able to see the absurdity haps a little more. The Minerve however, poor cally; one country, and inhabited by one homo- occur in the Latin version, neither is it to be effect of vapors no doubt, vulgarly known as

again the "little word it," upon which our cotemporary lays so great stress, half insinuating that it is a corrupt addition to the text, which is not to be found in the Roman Catholic translations of the New Testament into the vulgar tongue, is to be found in the authorized Protestant version :-

KING JAMES' BIBLE.

St. Matt. xxvi. 26.-

And as they were eating

Jesus took bread, and

blessed it, and broke it

and gave it to the disci-

ples, and said : Take, eat : This is my body.

as they did eat, Jesus

took bread, and blessed

and brake it, and gave to

them, and said : Take,

eat; This is my body. St. Luke xxii, 19.—And

he took bread, and gave thanks, and broke it, and

gave unto them, saying

This is my body, &c. 1 Cor. ii. 23, 24.—The

And when he had giv-

took bread,

St. Mark xiv. 22 .- And

RHEIMS TESTAMENT. St. Matt. xxvi. 26. — And whilst they were at supper, Jesus took bread, and blessed, and broke, and gave to his disciples; and said: Take ye and eat; This is my body.

St. Mark xiv. 22 .- And whilst they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessing, broke, and gave to them, and said, Take ye, This is my body.
St. Lukexxii. 19,—And taking bread, he gave thanks, and broke, and gave to them, saying:

This is my body, &c. 1 Cor. ii. 23, 24.-The Lord Jesus the night in Lord Jesus the same night which he was betrayed, in which he was betrayed took bread. And giving thanks, broke, and said: Take yo and eat; This is my

en thanks, he broke it and said: Take, eat This is my body, &c. body, &c. Thus it appears that the interpolation of the little word "it" with which the Witness taxes us, is an interpolation of the Protestant translators exclusively; and that it is not to be found in any one of those passages of the Catholic version of the New Testament wherein the institution of the Eucharist is narrated. It must therefore be obvious to the meanest understanding yea! even to the intellect of an editor of the Montreal Witness-that Roman Catholics cannot rest their belief in the doctrine of transubstantiation upon a "litte word" which is not once to be found in their version of the Scriptures, though it invariably occurs in the version of

Not that we attach much importance to the presence or absence of the "little word it," hecanse Protestants as well as Catholics admit that, that which our Lord, after having "blessed," broke, and gave to his disciples, saying this is " my body"-was the bread which he took during supper. For Catholics to dispute with Protestants about the words themselves which Our Lord used, would be absurd. Because, in the first place, the language spoken by Our Lord was neither Greek nor Latin, and it is only in Greek and Latin that we find his words recorded; and secondly, because the faith of Catholics depends, not upon verbal criticisms and rules of grammar, but upon the teaching of an infallible, because divinely appointed Church, or body of teachers.— This body was in existence before one word of the Christian Scriptures had been committed to writing; and it is from this body-as the only means by Christ Himself appointed for propagating and perpetuating amongst all nations, the knowledge of His teachings-and not from a book, to which Our Lord never once made the most remote allusion, and which did not even begin to exist until long after the Church bad been established-that we Catholics, take our doctrines, and derive our knowledge of the real meaning of Our Lord's words.

What our erudite cotemporary means by the Church of Rome "making nothing of that part of the ordinance" which relates to "the cup," because the word " it" is not added thereunto, we confess ourselves at a loss to understand. Is it possible that the Montreal Witness is ignorant that it has ever been the doctrine of the Catholic Church that the wine, as well as the bread is, the subject of consecration, and therefore of transubstantiation? Why will the poor man persist in writing upon subjects of which he is in a state of such profound ignorance?

On another point we must also venture to set our cotemporary right. The annual procession in honor of the B. Sacrament is not "the supreme act of worship," of the Catholic Church: the said " supreme act" consisting now, as it did in the days of the Patriarchal and Mosaic dispensations, of sacrifice. The only difference betwixt the ancient and modern sacrifice, consists in this: that we Catholics have the substance in our sacrifice, of that whereof the ancients had but the

We would also hint to our evangelical friend that the blind superstition with which they regard a mass of paper made from old rags, leather, and paste board, which they call the Bible, and which has been well stigmatised as "Bibliolatry"-affords as good grounds for taxing Protestants with idolatry, and " Fetisch" worship, as does the respect which Catholics pay to a picture or image of the Blessed Mother of God, for the taunts of idolatry which the Montreal Witness urges against us.

the TRUE WITNESS if she supposes that we have ever advocated an alliance of any kind with forced upon the people of Lower Canada, greatly | Church puts into the hands of her children; and subject. Hence the mistake into which the Mi- their worst enemies.

nerve falls with respect to the TRUE WITNESS. We want then to set the old lady right.

Our opposition to the members of the present Ministry proceeds, not from any desire to see Mr. George Brown or his friends in power, but from this; that as Catholics we can neither forget nor forgive their votes upon the Separate School Question, the Religious Incorporations' Bill, the Orange Bill, and other important questions, wherein the honor and interests of religion and morality were deeply concerned. Their conduct upon these questions has, we say, justly merited for them the scorn of every honest Catholic, who is attached to his religion, and feels jealous of the honor of his Church; and we see not therefore how any Catholic can give them a hearty support, or refrain from expressing his thorough contempt for them, even though for the mement he is willing to tolerate them in office, lest a worse thing should happen to him.

If then the Minerve would put her support of the Ministry on these grounds-" that, of two exils, roe must chose the less," we should understand her position, even if in all respects we might not approve of it. The argument is good no doubt. If, unfortunately, we had no choice betwixt sleeping in a bed swarming with bugs, or in a bed infested with centipedes-if we were compelled to accept one or other of the above alternatives—we should select the bed with the bugs, in preference to that with the centipedes. Not that we like bugs, for they are nasty stinking things; but after all, the bite and stench of a bug, is not so bad as the bite of a centipede. which may result in loss of limb, and even in loss

And so with regard to the Cartier-Alleyn-Loranger administration, as compared with a probable George Brown Cabinet. If compelled to chose between them, if unfortunately we had no other alternative-we should select the former; not because we like them, any more than we like bugs; but because they are, after all, but poor puny things: venomous indeed, but still not so dangerous as the ultra-Rouges, or "Clear Grits." If the Minerve would put her defence of her Ministerial patrons upon these grounds, we should understand her; though even then we might be prepared to show that we were not yet reduced to the miserable alternative of bugs or centipedes-of George Cartier or George Brown.

We hope the Minerve will give us the benefit of our explanation, by ceasing to represent us as in any sense an admirer of the Opposition party of which G. Brown is the recognised organ .-And in the mean time we would recommend the old lady to take care of herself, and to try the effect of peppermint lozenges, which are said to be of great service in the complaint with which she is troubled, if taken in the morning upon an empty stomach.

" Where then"-asks the Pilot with ludicrous imbecility-" is the extraordinary impropriety of a leading politician being an Orangeman?" The Pilot should know, and does know, that this is not the question between the opponents, and the servile supporters of an Orange administration. That an Orangeman may be a "leading politician" without any gross impropriety we admit; but the case is different when he becomes a "leading" member of the Executive Government, and entrusted with the administration of justice betwixt different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. For a man in such an important official position, and receiving the wages of the State, to be a member of a secret-oath-bound-politicoreligious society, is an impropriety so monstrous, that only in a community lost to all sense of decency would it be tolerated-only by the most unscrupulous and venal of " Government hacks" would it be defended.

The avowed object of Orangeism is " Protestant Ascendancy." Protestant Ascendancy is incompatible with the civil equality of Catholics and Protestants; therefore Orangeism is incompatible with civil and religious liberty, whose essence consists in the perfect equality of all denominations. This is why a member of a secret politico-religious society, organized for the express purpose of maintaining Protestant Ascendancy, or religious inequality, is altogether out of his place-not as a "politician"-but, as a member of the Executive. Such a man, cannot, if true to his oaths, be impartial in the execution of his functions; and thus it is that, of the countless outrages perpetrated of late by Orangemen upon the Catholics of Upper Canada, not one has been avenged by the sword of justice. An Orange Attorney General is not the man to administer impartial justice betwixt Catholics and Protestants; and the former have, in consequence, lost all confidence in the The Minerve has much mistaken the policy of administration of justice in Upper Canada, nor can that confidence ever be restored so long as the sworn enemy of their creed, and their political rights, is one of the highest legal authorities serious attention of the conference of his brein the State. A "Ribbon" Judge upon the Rench, would not be a greater outrage than an Orange Attorney General in the Executive to learn" that the Church to which he, Mr. Council. The Pilot may attempt to blarney Ryerson, "belongs is about to deal with him," the Irish by calling himself their friend; but and that "its dealing will be thorough." At they know him for what he is -a servile "govern- this we are not surprised; for the Rev. Mr.

ANGLICANS AND "SEPARATE SCHOOLS."-We stated some weeks ago, that we had "allies in the Protestant camp," from whom we might reasonably expect assistance in our battle for Freedom of Education." The desire for separate schools, is not confined, as the Rev. Mr. Ryerson falsely and impertinently pretends, tothe Catholic clergy; but is felt and expressed by our Anglican fellow-citizens, amongst whom the Godless and tyrannical system of "State-Schoolism" is as unpopular as it is amongst Catholics. This fact was brought clearly to light at a meeting or Synod of the Anglican church held at Toronto on the 10th inst., and attended by a large and most respectable body of Anglican ministers. Amongst other matters discussed, was that of "Education;" when the Rev. Dr. Bovell presented the following Report upon the subject, embodying we may presume the sentiments of the great majority of his brethren :-

Dr. Bovell, from the committee to whom it had been referred, brought up the following report :-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

"At the close of the last Synod a committee was appointed to enquire as to what modifications could be made in the school act, to render education under that act more acceptable to the church than it is at present. The committee have the honor to report that, on entering on the duties assigned to them, they have constantly kept before their minds the duty they owe to their heavenly Master, and that which desires them to live in dutiful obedience to their lawful rulers. Divesting themselves, therefore, of all factious or unnecessary opposition to the law of the land, they have endeavored to discover the opinions of others, not only in Canada but in England and America, with reference to general educa-tion; and aided by such light, as well as by that which has been diffused by the discussion of the question amongst ourselves, your committee has arrived at the conclusion, that the time has now come when an united effort should be made to secure to the Church of England and Ireland in Canada the liberty to educate her youth, whenever that church has made provision for instruction, either in her capacity as a diocesan church, or in the more limited sphere of parochial organization. As long as the church advocates separate schools, without giving evidence of her sincerity by making provision therefor, the question of their being exempt from common school taxation, or of their quota of the educational tax being handed back for their separate management, was plainly one of no small difficulty; but now that, in many instances, the members of that church have taxed themselves for the erection of buildings and machinery, and are actually carrying out a system of education based on Christian doctrine and discipline, your committee feel that it is not too much to hope that the justice of the cause will commend itself, and the requisite relief be granted.

"Your committee, therefore, beg leave to recom-mend that a respectful memorial be presented to the proper authorities, praying them so to amend the common school act as to enable the Church of England and Ireland, whenever schools are erected and established for common school education by her several congregations, to have the quota of common school tax which they pay assigned over to their schools for the sole purpose of education.

"Your committee further recommend, that it be distinctly stated that no opposition would be offered to a Government inspection of such schools, with a view to ensuring the authorities that the education given was in secular branches efficient and good. All which is most respectfully submitted.

Dr. Bovert then gave notice that he would move that the following memorial be taken into consideration to-morrow :-

" DRAFT OF MEMORIAL ON EDUCATION.

The memorial of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop (Protestant) of Toronto, and the members of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, in Diocesun Synod assem-

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

"That your memorialists believe that a very largeproportion of the Common School tax is contributed by members of the United Churches of England and Ireland.

"That your memorialists represent that they have for many years loyally and patiently submitted to the operation of the Common School tax, notwithstanding their conviction that they were entitled to relief as hereinafter mentioned, and deserved to be placed in no other position than that enjoyed by the members of a communion who have for some time been blessed with the very estimable privilege which

your memorialists have sought hitherto in vain.
"That several congregations, notwithstanding theerection in their several parishes or districts of school
buildings, and that education as taught in them is offered free of charge, have been ready to tax them-selves, and have taxed themselves, to build and provide substantial parochial school houses, capable of accommodating a very large number of children—as in the city of Toronto upwards of one thousand—with the conscientious desire of carrying out the teaching of the Gospel of Christ by regular Sunday and week day training; and have further provided, and are about to provide to a still further extent and are about to provide to a still further extent, teachers and all the necessary machinery for imparting a solid secular and Christian education to the children of the Church of England.

"Your memorialists, therefore, pray that their conscientious objections to a merely secular system of education, may be so far respected as to cause the School Act to be so amended as to enable the schools established by the Church aforesaid, to receive the quota of taxes paid by the resident tax-payers who are members of the Church of England in the district or parish in which such school is crected."

Mr. J. H. Cameron suggested that the notice of the adoption of the report alone should be moved, as it might be found that the school act now in force would permit without alteration of the desired

From this it would appear that our Anglican fellow-citizens are determined to secure to themselves the right to control the education of their own children, in which we heartily wish them God speed. If in this their laudable object they should find it necessary to apply to Parliament for relief from the odious shackles of State-Schoolism, we do trust that our Catholic members will be at their posts, and will actively exert themselves to enforce the reasonable demands of their Protestant brethren.

THE REV. MR. RYERSON.—We learn that the case of this unhappy man, has attracted the thren, the Methodist Ministers lately assembled from all parts of the Province, in this city. The Montreal Witness says that it is "happy denomination to which he at present belongs.

NOT "SETTLED" AFTER ALL.-The announcement, which we last, week, laid before our readers, relying upon the credibility of the Aylmer Times, to the effect that Protestants had got every thing snugly settled upon a firm basis turns out to, be premature. Our separated brethren are still as much at loggerheads, and upon the elementary principles of morals, as they have ever been since the commencement of the Blessed (!) Reformation. In spite of the assertion of the Aylmer Times, in so far as Protestant Presbyterians are concerned—the fundamentals of Christianity, "its doctrines and morality, are not fixed, defined, or settled."

In proof of this we cite an article from our Protestant cotemporary, the Montreal Witness of Saturday last, a witness to whom the Aylmer Times will hardly object as hostile to Protestantism. From this article, headed, " A Delicate Subject," it appears that upon the all-important question of the unions of the sexes-a question which underlies the whole social fabric, and which is the basis of Christian morality—the Protestant sects in the United States are at this moment irreconcileably and hopelessly at issue. Not merely do different Protestant sects-such as the Methodists and Mormons-differ upon the "marriage question;" but even amongst members of the same sect, it is found to be imthe article from the Montreal Witness alluded

" A DELIGATE QUESTION .- An interesting case has been before the New School Presbyterian General Assembly at its recent meeting in Chicago. The Rev. Jas. Shields, of Iowa, married a woman who had left her husband in Massachusetts, and been divorced from him in Iowa, on her own petition, alledging his intemperance, cruelty and neglect. The Presbytery of Des Moines, to which Mr. Shields belonged, decided this marriage, though in accordance with the laws of the State, to be adulterous, and deposed Mr. Shields from the Ministry. He appealed to the Synod of Iowa, which reversed the decision of The ground of this decision lies in the frivolous and unscriptural reasons for which divorces are granted in the West, and the necessity of a scriptural testimony being borne by the church, however hard it may fall upon individuals. The following is part of

the decision:—
"The Assembly, whilst rendering this decision, takes occasion to call the attention of the churches under its care to a tendency, manifest in some portions of our country, to relax the sacredness of the marriage tie. Lying, as the institution of marriage does, at the very foundation of order, purity, and prosperity in the State and in the Church, the As-sembly cannot view, without abhorrence, any attempt to diminish its sanctity, or to extend beyond the warrant of the Holy Scriptures, the grounds of

Thus by their own shewing, a question, "lying at the very foundation of order, purity, and prosperitr" in the Church and State- a question upon the due settlement of which depends all social order, all Christian morality—is still utterly undecided, not only as betwixt Methodists and Mormons, but as betwixt Presbyterians and Presbyterians. This alone suffices to show how vain, how false, was the boast of the Aylmer Times, in so far as Protestants are concerned, that-

"Christianity is no longer a matter of conjecture. Its doctrines and morality! are fixed, defined, and settled."-Aylmer Times.

HORSE."—The Montreal Witness calls our attention to an article by him copied from one of lative, and not a Federal Union, any such settlements of the given our any such settlements of the pleasure of their visitors, it is expected that the Brethren are to-day "what they were sixty common sense, it places me and places you in a still there will be a numerous attendance, to participate better position than we held before, if we show our in the various amusements of the day. the honor and honesty of Roman Catholic Spain, who received four hundred thousand pounds to close the slave trade, and yet continues to carry it on, and to make money out of the atrocious to the CATHOLIC PUBLIC-MORE ESPECIALLY TO THE traffic."

Turning, then, to the article referred to by our cotemporary we find it therein stated that, built in American ports, furnished with American registers, and protected by the American flag;" whilst, by treaty, the United States are ing of Yankees themselves, that, not to Roman Catholic Spain, but to the Protestant United States of North America, belongs the greater part - "nine-tenths" - of the infamy which justly attaches to the violation of treaties, and the nefarious traffic in human flesh and blood. The plain truth of the matter is, that the sleek-faced Puritans of New England, who in every variety of pasal intonation are in the habit of denouncing Slavery and the Slave trade, are the chief promoters of the former, and the principal support of the other. It is by means of Yankee capital, in Yankee ships, and under the protection of the Yankee flag, that "nine-tenths" of the nefarious slave traffic is carried on; upon Popish Spain, be the chief infamy of the transaction.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—The enquiry at Quebec into the monster frauds perpetrated during the late election for that city, has closed, and the result has been forwarded to Toronto. It would at this moment, to address you. seem that there are altogether about 6,400 voters duly qualified to vote for a member of Parliament, and that of these 6,400 a considerable portion took no part in the election. Nevertheless by a singular process of political arithmetic, upwards of 15,000 votes were registered for Mr. Alleyn out of 6,400. In the annals of electioneering frauds, we doubt if there is to be found anything so monstrous as this, in virtue of which Mr. Alleyn was enabled to cast a vote in Parliament for Incorporating the Orange Lodges of Canada.

We understand that at a meeting of the Committee of the St. Patrick's Society, which took mittee of the St. Patrick's Society, which took place on Monday evening last, it was unanimous—ly resolved to exclude the Toronto Mirror and lamentary interests, which, in both the instances I have cited, were endangered and betrayed; but, as among a portion of them—I believe a minority— Catholic Citizen from the Reading Room. So

a transfer his fire to a constitution

We would call attention to the Pic-Nic of mine. Nos. Four and Five Volunteer Rifle Companies, fore; if, as I have every reason to believe, you tofor Wednesday next, 23d inst. We trust that tally disapprove of that conduct, you will adopt the
and respect to and respect to an an angelieve to an an angelieve to an an angelieve to an an angelieve to an analysis and an analysis and an analysis an the spirited efforts of the officers of these fine corps will be appreciated, and properly rewarded by a numerous attendance. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of an organ for Ste. Anne's Church.

The Christian Guardian must excuse us, if for press of matter, we have been unable to take notice of his rejoinder. We have a rod in pickle for him however, and its application will not be delayed beyond next week.

The Toronto Citizen having refused to give insertion to a reply from Mr. M'Gee, to a violent personal attack against him, which appeared in the columns of that journal, the following have my part to perform, you will permit me to re-" Address" to the Catholic public, and more especially to the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada, presented and misreported; to be obstructed and behas been sent to us for publication. We lay it then before our readers, though, of course, we do not hold ourselves responsible for all the opinions therein expressed.

The "prejudice" of which the writer complains, is, we think and hope, confined to a few vote" having been cast against them. The interests of French Canadian Catholics, and of Irish Catholics, are the same; and he is no friend to either, who would strive to create or perpetuate division between them.

Of Mr. G. Brown we entertain in some respects the same opinions as, and in others, opi- response to my direct question on the debate on the spects the same opinions as, and in others, opinions very different from, those of the writer of the "Address." We do not believe Mr. Brown the "Address." We do not believe Mr. Brown to be a phonest many though we give him credit to be an honest man; though we give him credit General, Mr. Sidney Smith. The resolutions passed of others should not centiaue to speak, as if for us, the Presbytery, and the Presbytery in turn complained to the General Assembly, which has sustained the
complaint and reversed the action of the Synod.—

Catholic prejudices of his fellow-citizens of the

"proudly" announced it from the Treasury benches,

"pro Upper Province. We certainly do not fear him, in the debate on Mr. Benjamin's bill, without rebuke any more than the sailor fears the barometer, authentic is the somewhat older fact, that Mr. Vanwhen the concave surface of the falling mercury koughnet, another member of the present Cabinet, tells of a coming storm. It is the storm thereby at a dinner given to Mr. Gowan and others, at the indicated, and not the barometer, that the seaman declared his "wish that all Protestantism might become fears: so it is the intensity and general diffusion one vast Orangeism, and all Orangeism one vasi Proof apti-Catholic prejudices in Upper Canada, of within a few years, grown so hold, that a Governor which Mr. G. Brown is but the echo, that we dread. He does not lead public opinion, any march to the very door of the House playing its most more than the mercury causes the tempest; he offensive airs and to flaunt, unrebuked, nay, applaudmerely serves the purpose of a political barome- its most offensive emblem—who, but the Governter to indicate an abnormal condition of the mo- ment of the day-its avowed patrons and abettorsral atmosphere, over which he has no control, but all whose phases he faithfully records. A coalition with him we look upon as neither possible, nor desirable.

Upon the question of "Representation by Population," we have on more than one occasion spoken our sentiments pretty freely; and we are happy to see that, "under the present Union Act," Mr. M'Gee is determined to resist it.— If an arrangement could be made, under a different Union Act, for securing to Lower Canada its rights, and for guaranteeing its autonomy, the great objections to "representation by popula-"PUTTING THE SADDLE ON THE WRONG tion" would be removed; but we confess that we been conquered in the Anglican world the last sixty nately prefer to rally and rely on the antipathies of his United States exchanges, as illustrative "of curity can be given, or any such guarantee en- believe that Mr. Ogle R. Gowan, is in this respect, willingness to welcome any act of liberality, from Mr. forced. With these explanations, we lay before the true son of that Hunter Gowan, at whose name Brown and his friends, just as if it came from any our readers:-

MR. M'GEE'S ADDRESS

IRISH CATHOLICS OF WESTERN CANADA.

ITo account for the manner in which this Address makes its appearance, I may here state, that the Toronto Mirror of the 7th of May, voluntarily offered "the whole world knows that nine-tenths of the the use of its columns "to disseminate my pointons, vessels by which this traffic is carried on, are and give them to the country without change or mutilation," but suppressed without a word of explanation, public or private, a short note which I sent them the following week. Also, that having requested insertion for this address in the Catholic Citizen, as solemnly pledged to suppress the slave trade after its whole pages of attack, I was answered by as is Spain. It would seem then, by the show- its editor, under date of June 12th, that his "rule in reference to communications is to publish them or not, according to his views of their fitness." Under these circumstances I have not troubled either of those newspapers, and they, of course, will not give this document "to the country without change or mutilation." I expect greater fairness from the Canadian press generally, to whom copies of this broad sheet will be sent.]

A man who for the first time enters public life as one of the legislators of a country,—who is expected by his constituents to represent them on every ques-tion; by his co-religionists, at large, to represent them on certain great questions as fully as his own despair of seeing as sound and just a spirit finally constituents—who has been industriously misrepreprevail in the opposition ranks, on Catholic quessented before entering on the stage,—has a difficult part to play. He has to demonstrate his fitness to fill the seat to which he has been chosen; he has to show the nefarious slave traffic is carried on; upon cause why pre-conceived prejudices against himself these Protestant Yankees then, and not upon and his electors should be abandoned; he has to reconcile his peculiar obligations as the representative assuredly, it is not to be effected in a day, nor in a of a class, with his general duties as one of the legis- single session. But I think I may, with confidence lators of the country. This was the arduous problem set before me by my kind confiding friends of Montreal in December last, on the demonstration of which I entered in February, and from the continued close pursuit of which, a temporary interruption made in your name, but without your authority, prompts me,

After the adjournment, my friends, I would probably have found some means to place before you a re- among the Upper Canada majority, as well as among trospect of the session. To review it now is rather all classes out of doors. to report progress than to announce results, though some little good has been done, and one great evil at least, averted. But the interruption to which I have speak of Irish Catholics only—is to the French Caalluded has been accompanied by so many misstatements and misjudgments, that perhaps, it is better I British" fully two to one; in Canada West there should address you at once, and in this manner, for were in 1851, 167,695 Catholics, of whom all but a with the two newspapers, referred to, I can have no discussion.

son of the other, in playing the henchman at Leeds | while our groups of settlers throughout Canada and Grenville to "the father and founder of Orange- Wost, and in the cities, often hold the balance beism in Canada."

Catholic Citizen from the Reading Room. So regards the newspapers themselves, you must demuch for these avowed supporters of Orangeism. That is your affair rather than the Montreal Election debate of the responsibility of sanctioning the fathers of

If you approve of their conduct in those cases, and towards me, you will sustain them as beonly other alternative. In that resort, I have every assurance that you will not be many days deprived of the services of a really independent and unpurchasable Toronto organ. I assume, that you can all feel how difficult a task

I have to perform as your special representative.— Usually, men elected by the confidence of their class, when they get into Parliament, finding their specialite adhere to them like the shirt of Nessius, take the very first occasion to throw it off. This act is often performed with ostentation and rightly punished as treason. Many a bright promising career has been blasted by candidates undertaking what they had no intention of performing, and no will to attempt after election. I need not mention names; you can recall some such instances. Now I say for myself, I undertook nothing which I do not mean to perform, and therefore I claim to exercise in its full plenitude the power with which I was invested by the Montreal election, and the reception of that event, by the body of my co-religionists in Western Canada. And if I peat, that you have yours. Yours is, not to allow me to be caballed against; to be deliberately misrelied in your name, by the paid writers and advertising agents of the present Ministry. This justice I claim at your hands, and, if it were possible, or even probable, that it could be refused to me, I would then have seriously to consider the alternative of withdrawing from public life without further loss of time, and devoting myself, in future, to my own private affairs. I pass now, at once, to the state of parties in the

Province; their respective relations towards us, and ours towards them, as I understand them. That the present Prime Minister may be personally, and in his scoret heart, a truly liberal man, is one of those suppositions which any one can make, but which no one is bound to believe without evidence. I deal with first fact I shall mention, is Mr. Macdonald's own letter of the date of January 18th, 1858, addressed to Mr. De Grassi, Secretary of Orange Lodge, No. 137, (Gowan Master,) beginning and ending "Dear Sir and Brother." The second fact is, Mr. Macdenald's or comment from his colleagues in office. Equally testantism." If, then, this dangerous Institution has, General officially receives, and a Prime Minister of-ficially patronizes it; if it has grown so bold as to ed by the Ministerial side, on the floor of Parliament are responsible?

Let no honest man talk of the "private opinions" of this or the other Minister, in presence of such facts as these. Here is the evidence to prove that three, at least, of the Upper Canadian Ministry, including the Premier, are Orangemen, and sworn patrons of their "Brethren;" and therefore, can, on no pretence whatever, while continuing to be such, merit the support of an honest opponent of the Orange institution—least of all, of any Irish Catholic who knows what is, has been, and continues to be, the spirit of Baldwin Platform, I confess, for your sakes, and for that Institution.

No doubt, there is bigotry on both sides; but bidividual prejudices against Roman Catholics, have ever, that cannot be-if Mr. Brown should unfortuevery Wexford Catholic shudders with horror. Observe, also, that the aggressions upon us, in the To conclude: our Politics at present resemble a serve, also, that the aggressions upon us, in the present session, have all come from Ministerial supporters. Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Ferguson are two of their most steady supporters, and Mr. Gowan, after are not yet well knit. Some soreness and swelling a charming display of coy aversion, has naturally remains, and the most patriotic vigilance must be relapsed to his old employers. I do not say they have all the bigots on that side; by no means; but not believe a dissolution of the Union to be the real I do say, they have the power and have taken the remedy. And I do not believe that, under our sysbest means, to foster and encourage this monstrous | tem, and on the American Continent, numbers can

evil in Canada. Let me next call to your attention that the Opposition benches, where I sit, are filled with all shades cannot be far off, and while I would resist, and have of opinion. Consistent Conservatives, like Wall-bridge, Dorland, and Hogan; ex-ministers, like under the present Union act, I am quite ready to Messrs. Cauchon, Lemieux and Ross,—who, how-admit, that in any new arrangement, the representaever, border on the cross-benches; old Reformers liberal French-Canadians, like Mr. Dorion and his friends; and the new Western members who have if need be under a Federal pact the autonomy of chiefly come in under the lead of Mr. Brown. To Lower Canada—can be found; and my humble adconfound all these sections under one sweeping hesion to any such arrangement, would mainly deanathema shows great ignorance or great folly: in dealing with them, it seems to me, we should be liberal with the liberal, and firm with the hostile; that I believe, must come, and I do not anticipate from courtesy by any; that we should be just to all, run-ning a muck against none. By this course I do not expect, that by rendering the French and Irish more tions, as now exists on most national subjects-such as the Hudson's Bay Territory, the Seat of Government, and the maintenance of the Union. A representative of your interests, cherishing such a hope must patiently labor for its accomplishment, for, report, that a better spirit than that shown in the general election, has made some progress in the House during the present year—and this, mainly, though not solely, among the Opposition. The tone taken towards our religious orders, and the Orange Incorporation bill, are proofs of my assertion. I am satisfied that a firm and conciliatory conduct is certain to win converts for all our reasonable demands,

We have complicated political relations to Upper nadians as one to five, and to "the Lower Canadian mere moiety are Irish by origin, though English by speech. On the Provincial population we are, or I felt it to be my duty, in my place in Parliament, to disclaim the writer of one of them, for foisting into the House a most imprudent petition, which was necessarily rejected; and to condemn the open treation below to act without us, or against us;

ween contending candidates. With our co-religionists of French origin I have

that he " did not want and would not have the Irish," was an exhibition of this spirit not to be forgotten, among the French Canadians of the present day Irish enlightened men as Messrs. Sicotte, Dorion, D'Salles, Masson, Thibadeau, Langevin, Laberge, and others, on both sides, no such demonstration may be necessary; but with many it is necessary, and its repetition will be called for until we obtain freely our full mede of consideration from our co-religionists of French descent.

Of the disposition of the English population proper towards us, I have as yet very imperfect information. The pretensions of an Englishman in a Colony are always the highest, but this class is not In this Province, however, I have come more into Scotch are the controlling element, at this hour, in Canada West. Some of our friends have a monomania on Scotchmen, and have too often given imprudent expression to that feeling. I never could see the wisdom of making enemies of so numerous and respectable a body; and I have, without departing one inch from the line of rigid self-respect, endeavoured steadily to diminish that bitter antagonism, and to substitute in its stend a better and friendlier spirit.

For the Protestant Irishman, not an Orangeman we should feel, and I trust do feel, precisely the same as for one of our own faith. We, Catholics of Irish birth or origin, should never forget how much we owe to liberal Protestants of past and present times in our native land. The glory of Grattan should ennoble in our eyes the whole class to which he belonged. Thus would I, on every side, and without compromise, make friends and disarm enemies; thus would I employ that influence with which you have invested me, to strengthen your position and facts, and will quote a few of quite recent date The promote harmony throughout Society. At present your influence is less than that of the last and least Orange Lodge in the land; in any rival application to Government, the latest offshoot of the Grand Lodge would be certain to bear off the prize from the 400,000 Irish Catholics of United Canada. This should not continue-need not continue another year -if it be not your own choice, if you will not allow bonest men, unity is highly desirable-is every way essential-and that it may be had and held, we must endeavor to procure honest organs, who will have no other gain at heart but the good of the whole

I have not spoken of that familiar bug-bear of the two papers which have assailed me, Mr. George Brown. I hope none of you are very much afraid of Mr. Brown. I never felt that fear, and I do not now. Mr. Brown has endless energy for business; great earnestness, extensive political information, and indomitable perseverance. These are qualities which, with his youth and constitution, must always make him a power in our politics. But before he can form a new Cabinet which could be re-elected, he must give convincing proofs of a different spirit, from the spirit of the Globe during the late election. That spirit never can rule in Canada, and you need not, my friends, have the least apprehension of a Ministry being formed in such an aggressive spirit. To give Mr. Brown his due, we must remember how ferociously he was assailed by organs speaking in your name. To give him his due, we must treat him, like all other public men in the Province, impartially peace sake, I would be glad of it.

It seems to me, it is much better have such a man gotry dissociated can never be as formidable as bigotry associated. It is the system, in this case, which gives longevity to the spirit. How many in- wild denunciations of "the Clear Grits." If how-

exercised, to prevent mortification setting in. I do be steadily ignored, as the prime basis of representation. A revision of our whole constitutional system tion in the popular branch at all events, must be prolike Sandfield Macdonald, Mackenzie, and Foley; portioned to population. Abundant constitutional safeguards for the rights of Lower Canada—securing pend on the condition of its being sanctioned by the majority of the people of Lower Canada. A change we should not suffer ourselves to be outdone in it, those frightful consequences which fill the imaginecessary to each other, and the British more just to both, it would, on the contrary, tend to hasten the advent of a genuine Canadian Nationality, co-extensive with the country, and enduring as its hills.

Towards the construction of such a Nationality, I would fain hope—if I am to act for you, which is for yourselves to say—I may do something. But that I may do it, I must not be prejudged, counteracted, and calumniated, by persons unwarrantably using your name, but really in the pay of one wing of the party at present in power.

I remain my friends,

Your faithful and obedient servant, THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE. Toronto, June 12, 1858.

To the Eddor of the True Witness.

Cobourg, C. W., June 9th, 1858.

Sir-It may not be out of place to call the attention of the Catholic people of Canada to an article that appeared in the last issue of the so-called Catholic Citizen; in which the editor of that journal personally explains that, "in common with the great majority of the Catholic people of united Canada, he is a Ministerialist." Are you, Catholics of Canada, prepared to endorse this statement?—will you allow yourselves to be everlastingly duped by this blind hypocrite? and permit this article to reach the homes many poor people, who are incapable of discovering the nefarious policy which this once respected gentleman has adopted of late—without posting in its track a contradiction, with the voice and consent of the whole Catholic hierarchy? Let the Catholic Clergy, whom the Citizen has long been trying to drag into antagonism with the Government, dismiss all delicacy for touching the feelings of a man who has bartered his friends, his principles, and his honor,

families to read this journal for their little ones, lest they might imbibe that contaminating matter with which it teems, and their young ideas become corrupted thereby; and in dealing out the justice, which the dishonorable career of that gentleman is Canadians must make themselves respected, before entitled to, be it not said that we condemned him they can enjoy like consideration. With such able without even giving a notice of trial; but that his own entitled to. be it not said that we condemned him words, his personal testimony, compel us to render a verdict of-Guilty. However, for the many good acts which are established in his history, let him be granted one week before punishment is executed, that he may convince himself of his degraded position:—the verdict "Guilty" returned on the infalli-bility of his own testimony, and his death warrant signed in his own handwriting. If then he does not repent of his misconduct, he has the alternative of being an eye witness to his own death, by becoming separated from honest men, and his mortal remains often organized. For the true English character I burned, while yet alive, in the fire enkindled by his have and always had a high respect, as those who remember some of my carly Irish speeches, know.— would have judged more favorably for himself, after his experience in canvassing for Ogle R. Gowan, contact with Scotchmen than Englishmen, and the after putting all his machinery in motion, and after exhausting even his favorite stratagems to enlist the support of the Catholics of the North Riding of Leeds and Grenville to secure a seat for his lord and master-to find himself able to muster only one Catholic vote! Notwithstanding this, and in the teeth of such pressing contradiction, he says in his very next article that "he is a Ministerialist in common with the great majority of the Catholic people."

This wont do! Those high-sounding fallacies can-not now be forced down our throats as genuine. I say to you Catholics, beware of such arguments-beware of the impostor who, under the cloak of Catholicity, would for a consideration deliver you up to your enemies; who cries out to you-"Away with your predilection for reform—away with your opposition to Orangeism; yes, forget the cold-blooded murders that stain the pages of Irish history since the Reformation." Although we have forgiven, and may God forgive the perpetrators of those outrages, yet we can never, never, forget them; for they are written in the sands of the earth with the blood of our murdered forefathers. Rather let us cry out— Away with the apostle of this diabolical doctrine; his crime is more odious than their's; for they only murdered the body: he would murder the soul.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

]	June 13, 1838.
Flour, per quintal	\$2,20 to \$2,30
Oatmenl, per do	2,30 - 2,40
Wheat, per minot	1,00 1,10
Oats, do.,	40 - 42
Barley, do.,	50 - 00
Peas, do.,	75 80
Beans, do	1,60 - 2,00
Buckwheat, do.,	00 - 00
Indian Corn, do.,	80 — 30
Flax Seed, do	1,40 - 1,45
Onions, do.,	00 00
Potatoes, per bag,	
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	7,50 - 7,75
Butter, Fresh, per lb.,	20 - 25
" Salt, per lb.,	15 17
Eggs, per doz.,	9 - 10
Cheese, per lb.,	10 13
Turkeys, per couple,	1,40 - 1,50
Geese, do.,	90 - 1,00
Fowls, do.,	50 — 6 0
Hay, per 100 bdls.,	10,00 - 12,50
Straw, do.,	5,00 - 6,50
Ashes-Pots. per cwt	7,20 7,25
" Pearls, per do.,	7,30 — 0,00
*	·

MILITARY PIC-NIC.

4 & 5 VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANIES WILL HOLD THEIR

ANNUAL PIC NIC

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, 23rd INST.

AS no effort or expense will be spared to contribute n the various amusements of the day.

TWO BANDS will play upon the occasion. REFRESHMENTS can be procured in the Gardens. The PROCEEDS will be devoted to the purchase

of an ORGAN for St. ANN'S CHURCH. ADMISSION :- Ladies and Gentlemen 1s 3d each Children, 71d.

GARDENS OPEN at TEN o'clock A.M. Montreal, 17th June, 1858.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND GREWS.

Some twenty years since, I was very seriously injured in one of my hips, by coming in contact with the anchor of the ship of which I was second mate. The bruise was so bad that my hip has given me great trouble most of the time since, until a year ago last April, when I heard of Davis' Pain Killer, and immediately procured a bottle, and by using it according to the directions, was entirely cured in about ten days, and have not experienced the least trouble from my complaint since.

Feeling the importance of having this valuable medicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last, in the ship Louvre from New York, I purchased two large bottles to take with me. While at Antwerp, one of my crew was attacked with a very severe dysentry; I gave him the Pain Killer,

and it cured him in a hurry.

On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty four passengers, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and none took it without get-ting relief. One lady passenger in particular was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was no cure, having been troubled with it most of the time for years. I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pain Killer, which, to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine chest as ever was put on board a ship, but did not open it, there being no necessity for it—the Pain Killer answering all pur-poses. And I do most sincerely recommend to every shipmaster always to take a good supply of this valuable medicine with him on going to sea, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruises, which are liable to, and frequently do happen to crews on shipboard.

CHRISTOPHER ALLYN, Late Master of the Ship Louvre. Lyman, Savage, & Co.; and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal; Wholesale Agents.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet

Try this great "Home Luxury."
S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL,

(Wholesale Agents), Montreal

FOR BUG NOIN TELLIGENICE winds, but a which at

sollani odi 100 RRANCE bun gela adi ini The Paris Conferences continue ; as to their result, we have, of course, only rumors. The announcements relate only to entertainments.— It is said that a Special Commission, representing England, France, Russia, and Austria, is to meet at Constantinople in June, to arrange the affair of Montenegro. - Weekly Register.

The real difficulty of the French Empire is finance. For many years the expenditure has been several millions beyond the revenue, and at this moment the Government and the Budget Commission are at a difference on the important question whether the Budget for 1859 provides for a deficit or a surplus. It turns on the Sinking Fund. Some six millions sterling has every year been raised for the extinction of the debt. but of course not so applied while the debt was so fast increasing. The new Budget proposes to appropriate nearly the whole of this; the Commission argue on the supposition that it is sacred. If so, the expenses of the year are not provided for. At such a moment, a proposal from Government that all the charitable institutions in France should be obliged to sell their real property, which in the aggregate reaches twenty millions sterling, and accept in lieu of it inscriptions to the amount in the French funds, has excited just consternation. The Minister points out that the change will give an increased in-terest; the managers of the charities are aware of this, but how about the principal? That is, of course, to be paid into the hands of Government; to which twenty millions in hard money would not at the present moment be inconvenient. When and how will the hospitals and other charities renew their acquaintance with it? The English papers take the side of the hospitals, and we agree with them; but we do not forget that three years ago, when Cavour's Administration in Sardinia wanted money at least as much as the French Emperor in 1858, this very thing was done with the highest applause of our journals, and, we regret to say, even of our statesmen. If our memory does not play us a trick, even Mr. Gladstone expressed himself in a manner which implied more than toleration. To be sure, the country and all its charities were thoroughly Catholic, and the administration strongly anti-Catholic; but the measure applied to hospitals for the sick, as much as to convents of the contemplative orders .- Ibid.

The Commission des Hospices is preparing a very strong protest against the measure for the sale, either voluntary or forced, of the property belonging to charitable foundations; and, as the members are not the salaried officers of the Government, and do not depend on it, but perform their duties gratuitously, it is expected they will resign, and that their example will be followed by many others in the provinces. It is remarked that the newspapers which defend most earnestly the circular of the Minister of the Interior are the Socialist Presse and the Republican Siecle. They, however, have no additional arguments to urge in its favor. The Univers, remembering the alienation of church property, stands out manfully against it. It shows that the idea is not a new one; that Necker prepared a similar measure in 1780, which Louis XVI. refused to adopt. It was, however, carried into execution by the Convention. In the year 2 (23rd Messidor) it decreed that the real property of these foundations should be annexed to the national domains, and the decree was carried out. The results were disastrous, and in the year 3 the Convention itself suspended its execution. In the year 5 it ordered the restitution of the property not alienated. The charitable establishments in Paris alone lost in income £4,956 per annum, and in capital £99,040. Nevertheless, the partisans of the measure returned to the charge in the years 6, 7, and 9 .- Times Cor.

The following appeal is addressed by the Univers to the Siecle:—" We warmly exhort the Siecle to set aside its prejudices against the Ultramontanes, to join us in pleading before public opinion and government the cause of the poor man's property, menaced by a measure the immediate advantages of which are uncertain, while its future inconveniences appear serious and undeniable. The Siecle will find other opportuni-ties for assailing the Ultramontanes. When the poor are not fed-and they cannot be fed with theories which annoy the Ultramontanes-the latter are not the only men who are afflicted at the sight. We do not speak of political dangers, which, however, merit attention; we merely plead in the name of the most vulgar sentiment of humanity."

The following is from the Times Paris correspondent, dated 27th May:- "By this time the Government must be aware of the effect caused in the provinces by the Circular on the forced conversion of the hospital and other charitable endowments. This effect is of the worst character, and timid people begin to fear that, as According to advices received at Berlin, says a the title by which they hold their property is not letter from that city, the King of Naples declares a whit better than that on which the property of these foundations rest, the day may come when they also may be called upon to submit to some similar operation. Nothing can be more dictatorial, more imperious, more intimidating than this "General Order" of the Minister, and this altogether apart from the merits of the operation. He requires that the Prefects shall use all 'their influence and, if necessary, their authority;' and what this means every one knows, with immediate dissolution of the Administrative Board on any manifestation 'of prejudice or inertness.' The Circular further states, that the Prefects will be estimated by the Emperor according to the more or less zeal they use in urging on the operation. It is no wonder that a missive conceived in such a spirit, and dictated in such terms, should be considered as highly offensive to the Boards, and should have excited indignation. The accounts from the provinces prove that such is the case, and, independently of the fact that the Boards are generally op-

conciliatory terms. The answer to inquiries by telegraph as to the effect of the Circular was that the directors of the foundation in three important places, said to be Douai, Lille, and Troyes, had begun by resigning their functions. Their example will probably soon be followed elsewhere. A person occupying a high official place in the Home Department has gone to Fontainebleau to communicate to the Emperor directly the unpleasant results of the Circular."

The question of Algeria, which has occupied the Emperor's attention so long, is said to be now decided. The government of that dependency will be given to Prince Napoleon on the terms he has demanded, namely, full powers to administer it without being under the control of a Minister in Paris. It is expected that the Prince will sail for the seat of his government towards the beginning of July.

The Turkish Government is said to have consented to a settlement of the Montenegro affair in consequence of a despatch from its Ambassador in Paris to Aali Pasha at Constantinople, informing him that if the Porte did not arrange it France would formally recognise the independence of Montenegro.

The Univers contains the following remarks on the withdrawal of Lord Ebury's motion for a revisal of the Liturgy :-

"The arguments which decided the fate of this motion may be summed up in a few words. A revisal of the Liturgy would have produced division in the ranks of the clergy, and have proved to the world the little unanimity existing in the Legislature on the principal dogmas of Christianity. This confession is precious, since have they stood it we would gladly know, but we it proceeds from Anglican bishops or from persons enjoying great authority in their Church .-The Liturgy, in a word, remains as it is. The desire, it would surely have been specially announc-Anglican structure is so dilapidated that it is dangerous to touch it; it is felt that the fall of one stone would lead to a general downfall. It remains therefore erect, but the least shock will entail an immense ruin, for its foundations have been laid on shifting sand."

THE ARREST OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS. -The English embassy has had its share of excitement likewise, caused by the extraordinary behaviour of the police towards an English subject on his arrival at the hotel in Paris to which he had been driven by the railway conductor .-No sooner had he alighted than two agents of police were ushered into his room, insisting upon the examination of all his trunks, papers, and baggage of every kind, overhauling his books and correspondence, tumbling his clean linen without mercy, ripping up the lining of his great coat, and, in short, conducting themselves without the smallest respect for English notions of decency. The Englishman, taking some little while to recover from the first astonishment occasioned by this extraordinary behaviour, immediately repaired to the embassy, where no representation or reasoning could induce him to forego his resolution of seeing Lord Cowley. "His lordship was out." "Well, then, he would "His lordship objected to receiving strangers." "True enough, but I shall soon be no stranger;" and with this the obstinate Englishman sat himself down to wait quietly for admittance. Even the very conciliating habits of Lord Cowley gave way before the expose of the drove instanter to the Tuileries, and deliberately signal, his soul fled to its happy destination. government to prevent all Englishmen from en- in a Christian locality under the walls of the capital. tering Paris, as in that case he should consider it his duty to warn his countrymen off the premises. The Emperor was of course much shocked at the proceedings, and sent immediately for explanation to the prefect of police, who, in his turn, being equally shocked, demanded an account of the transaction from his officials, and the answer given at the British embassy before night was made in the form of an ample apology, and with the assurance that the individual in question had been taken for Mazzıni, who is hourly expected in Paris from London, and whose approach is watched with the greatest activity by the Police of Paris .- Court Journal.

The Memorial d'Amiens states that M.M. Courtiel and Hyenne, principals in the two duels with Mi de Pene, and M. Roge, second to these gentlemen, all three officers in the 9th Regiment of Chasseurs, in garrison at Abbeville, have been summoned by the Judge d'Instruction of Versailles to appear before him, and undergo an interrogatory. The proprietor of the Figaro is also to attend.

ITALY.

ROME, May 23rd.—The Pope has returned. All the inhabitants of the city went out to him.

The official journal contradicts the statement re-

lative to the enlargement of the fortifications of Civita Vecchia and Ancona. It is merely in contemplation to increase the walls in those places. NAPLES.—The King of Naples has refused the demand of indemnity for Park and Watt.

himself ready to accept the arbitration of Prussia in

the present differences with Sardinia, as soon as the Court of Appeal of Naples shall have pronounced its

verdict on the Cagliari question.

A letter from Naples of the 8th inst., says:-Two English merchant vessels arrived here a few days since, having on board steam screw machinery, which had been ordered by the Neapolitan government for the navy Sixteen frigates for Naples are now either on the stocks or are about to have their keels laid down. Four of them, which are in the building yards of Castellamare, will soon be ready for launching, and others have been ordered in England. The Neapolitan Government does not wish, should critical circumstances arrive, to be found unprovided with the means of defence. The navy of that country was already more considerable than that of all the other States united, but that is not enough for her. There will never be any want of sailors, for service in the navy is much sought after, and the persons who are charged to engage them frequently receive money from young men to secure them admission. If this fact does not prove the incorrustibility of the recruiting agents, it, at all events, shows the eagerness of the young men to enter the service. The seamen in the Royal Navy know that their children will be educated by the posed to the principle of a change sought to be State, and that idea does not a little contribute to made clearly with a view to the finances, their encourage them. Some frigates lately fitted out, made clearly with a view to the mances, their and are now on a cruise, and some others remain self respect is deeply and needlessly wounded—here. The army is being put on a war feeting; but

the strongest in the world. In the opinion of com-petent men, it, would require a long blockade both by sea and land to take it. Gaeta is defended by างอกราช อยากขอวิวัยได้กลา 2,160 pieces of cannon. is a claudide not SPAIN was von 20th concern

The Times Madrid corespondent gives us the following trait of the O'Donnell, highly characteristic of his proud Irish blood.

"Marshall O'Donnell happened to be walking with some of his friends: in the beautiful gardens of Aranjuez. He had just paid his respects to the Queen, and was in full uniform. At the same moment another group was coming in an opposite direction. On meeting all saluted O'Donnell except General Sanz, the military chief of the King's household, who is a warm partizan of Narvaez, and con-sequently a deadly foe of O'Donnell, under whose orders Sanz served frequently during the civil war. On seeing Sanz pass without saluting, O'Donnell halted, and said in a loud voice, - General, why have you not saluted me? It was your duty to do so, not by reason of my social consideration, but for respect to my military rank. Sanz muttered some excuse, and pretended he had not seen him. 'It is untrue,' cried the fiery Hiberno-Spaniard, who, moreover, is remarkable for his lofty stature, 'But now that you do see me salute me as you ought.'-Sanz, without uttering a word, lifted his hat and passed on. The incident had no further consequence. The courtiers returned to Madrid and the Court resumed its ordinary way of life."

INDIA.

We have more telegrams from India. They tell us of military movements, and the spread of the insur-rection "towards the North and West" is somewhat enigmatically announced. But upon the really auxious question of the present moment, they give us no news at all. By this time the British troops have had to contend with the most formidable of all enemies, an Indian climate in the summer season. How are told nothing. We cannot consider this one of cases in which "no news is good news." Had the health of our brave fellows been what we should among them," possibly only on the authority of reasonings similar to our own. In the mean time, the Gazette publishes the details of the Lucknow affair. Our loss in killed and wounded was 127 and 505, together 646. Several officers are specially distinguished for acts of gallantry.—Weekly Register.
CHINA.

COCHIN-CHINA. - L'Univers contains letters from M. L'Abbe Choulex, a French Missionary in Cochin-China, which describe the sufferings to which the Christians in that country are exposed. At the period of his first letter (May, 1857) there were thirty Christians in prison. Many had been horribly tortured. Some had lost courage under these trials, but the majority had suffered with an admirable courage, The second letter communicates the death of a Christian Mandarin, who had been highly esteemed for his goodness. For three successive days he was paraded through the streets amidst files of soldiers, and whipped with rods. He was accompanied by a sobbing multitude, and it was only his own reproaches, for so exposing themselves to danger, which drove away the Christians that besieged his prison gates. The day of execution was fixed for the 22nd of May. At eleven o'clock he was march-ed towards the scaffold. The martyr walked between four soldiers armed with sabres; he was preceded by a mounted soldier, and five others followed; and at each side a line of military kept off the multitude, which was immense. During his journey, it was remarked that his step was rapid, but his appearance collected. He prayed incessantly. garments were poor; he had so chosen since his arrest, in a spirit of penitence and poverty. When he arrived at the appointed spot, he washed his own feet, according to the usage of his country, and then sat down upon the mats and linen which the Christians had disposed beforehand in order to collect the blood. There he smoked for a few moments-arinjury done to a countryman, and his Excellency ranged himself, his hair, and his garments, and then knelt. After some instants of reflection, at a given inquired whether it was really the intention of body was delivered to the Christians, who buried it

THE FIGARO DUEL. (From Punch.)

When M. Alexander Dumas describes four dukes as going to the Louvre in the night to try to murder gentleman whom they suppose to be the lover of La Reine Margot, we are amused. The ruffianism is comic. and moreover, belongs to the happy period which Dumas depicts half regretfully. But when one reads in The Times of last week that a large group of French officers of 1858 come down to the Bois de Vesinet in the day, to try to murder a gentleman because he has displeased them by some paragraphs intended to reform their vulgar habits and manners, one is not amused but disgusted. It is no longer the theatre, it is the crime of the shambles.

M. Henri de Pene, a Parisian literary man, writes in Figuro some smart observations on the manners of the inferior officers of the French army. He hints to them that if in a ballroom they do not mangle the ladies' dresses with their spurs, did not smell of cheap tabac, did not talk coarsely, and did not rush upon the refreshments like hungry clowns, and if they generally cultivated a higher moral tone, they might be less unwelcome guests in houses than he was inclined to think them. This Chesterfieldian counsel enrages to the last degree the individuals to whom it is addressed, showers of foul epistolary menaces assail Figuro, and finally a gang of officers conspire to kill M. de Pene. They, to the number, it is stated (and as we would rather disbelieve) of 27, cast lots for the order in which they shall attack him, and he

receives a challenge.

Now, in England, we have put an end to this kind of thing. Without reference to the brutal folly and wickedness of the duel, we have put an end to it simply as rational beings, who can do a sum in subtraction. We have—after a good many years, we confess, of Montague House and Wormwood Scrubs -arrived at the conclusion, that duelling is unfair because men are unequal in value. We now agree that an educated, intellectual, working citizen, the mainstay of a loved family, the adviser of trusting friends, a useful, recognised man, with life assurances that would be vitiated if he fell in wilful fray, is no match for any empty-headed younger son, with just brains enough for drill, pale ale, and Skye terriers, who has been put into the army to be got rid of, and who may chance to find room in his narrow skull for an idea that he has been insulted. Arithmetic has settled the question, and Cocker forbids pistol-cocking. We have got rid of the duel, because we can deduct Ensign Featherhead from Mr. Goldsworthy and note the difference. So, if the Ensign, in an accession of martial fire, were to challenge Goldsworthy, be he author, lawyer, doctor, merchant, or anybody else who used to come within the degree of consanguinity (that is, might be asked to shed blood with somebody else), Goldsworthy would select Policeman A, 155, as his second, and the Lord Mayor as the umpire. Be it said, however, in justice to our own officers, that, brainless and careless as a good many of the young ones are, they are mostly good-humoured gentlemen, who take other gentlemen's humour in good part. As to their clubbing to injure a writer who has ridiculed them, we should like to see the kicking which the proposer of such a plot would receive in an English messroom. But the French, though admirable mathematicians,

so much so that though the project be not abanthe operation is not being carried on with any great have not yet learned this vulgar arithmetic. They doned, yet the official correspondence issued from activity. All the regiments are having their num- still expect Monsieur Tete d'Or to set his head against the sun went down!"

the Home office for the use of the provincial bers completed by the conscripts called out this that of Lieutenant Vaurien. They cling to the supress is, I understand, couched in soothing and year. The fortifications of Gaeta are nearly, termin persificion that blood is a determinated and the place may now be regarded as one of that you can prove that you did not cheat at ecorte. by proving that you can lunge in carte. So they permit their valuable citizens to be killed in duels by sanybody who can get a small-sword and a second

We have no right to condemn their extravagance all we say is that we really can't afford to spend with them. One of these days they will borrow our Cocker, to which they shall be very welcome. Meantime Vaurien kills Tete d'Or.

So, M. de Pene, the accomplished wit of Figuro, being challenged by the subaltern who drew No. I in the alleged murder-lottery, accepts the challenge, and they meet, with seconds, and with a mob of offi cers behind the challenger. Swords cross, and M. le Pene appears to be accustomed to the use of the steel pen with which French military men may alone be criticized. After a sharp encounter he wounds his antagonist. The personal honour of the latter being thus satisfied, the victor is now at liberty to express his regret that his remarks have been held offensive to the army, and, having shown that he is sans peur, apologizes. But this does not suit the murder-club, and np rushes No. 2, a captain of 45 years of age, appropriately named Hyene, who has been a military fencing master. He calls on M. de Pene. exhausted after his mortal combat, to fight him, Hyene, and, despite the remonstrances of seconds (who appear to have been singularly unfit for their duty), slaps M. de Pene in the face, and forces him to engage anew. Of course, in a moment or two. the fresh man and skilled fencer passes his sword through the wearied man's body, and, it is said stabs him a second time after the first thrust had done its work. While we write we know not whether the murder is complete, but at the last advices M. de Pene was in a miserable auberge, whence his physicians feared to move him, but where another military ruffian, from Melun, went down to ascertain whether the victim could possible be brought out for another fight. This fellow some honest workmen attacked and "nearly" threw into the Seine. One

dislikes to hear of work being performed by halves.

Mr. Punch has done nearly all that devolves upon him in narrating the above story, such narration being equivalent to a protest, in the name of common sense and common humanity, against the savageness and folly of the whole proceeding. Other considera-tions must be left to French civilians, who may think it worth while to ask, inter alia, how far the supremacy of the army is to be carried. There was a time when a mousquelaire did as he pleased with a civilian, who was run through if he dared to intimate a belief that his honour, purse, or wife was his own, in opposition to the view of the man with the sword. The Emperor is reviving many old traditions—is this system to be among them? But the arithmetical question is the one to which we specially invite the attention of the French, who like precision and method. Is it rational to say that a gentleman of intellect, position, and character, shall go out and be slaughtered by any hot-headed youngster from the class of which our gallant guest, Marshal the Duke de Malakhoff, would, without a moment's hesitation, send a hundred to be killed like sheep, if the killing would enable him, in battle, to hold ten yards of a muddy ditch ten minutes longer than if he left them We, nous autres Anglais, cannot afford to give Tete d'Or for Vaurien, and would respectfully invite France Civil to do a sum in subtraction.

UNITED STATES.

MR. TOOMBS READY FOR WAR .- The Persia carried ntelligence to England which will deeply affect the public mind of Europe. Mr. Robert Toombs has declared in the Senate that he was "ready for a war with England." He went farther. He had been in that belligerent condition "at any time these ten years, and if we got up a war now, he (Mr. Toombs of Georgia) wanted to be counted in."

MUNICIPAL REVOLUTION IN NEW ORLEANS .- For a long time this city has been the prey of pickpockets, assassins, and other desperadoes, insomuch as that after nightfall a man was never safe in walking the streets alone, and every one was compelled to go well armed for self-protection. These enemies of morality and civil order were so numerous as to hold a balance at elections, by means of which they would succeed in placing in office those from whom they had reason to expect impunity for any crimes they might commit; and consequently criminal law in New Orleans has, to a great extent, been a farce .-The order-loving inhabitants of that city concluded that they had borne this state of things long enough, and for some time, as it appears, have been secretly arranging plans for a coup d' etat, similar to that which, under the same circumstances, was executed in San Francisco some years ago, and from which the latter city has realized untolu benefits. Accordingly on Wednesday night, the 2nd inst., being fully organized under the name of a Vigilance Committee, they suddenly took possession of the Arsenal, Jackson Square, and the prisoners, and the next morning issued proclamations declaring their determination, and calling on all order-loving citizens to sustain them. The Mayor and Common Council manifested a faint resistance, but were too weak, confused and destitute of organization to put down the rebellion. The forces of the Vigilance Committee, on the other hand, were thoroughly organized, well drilled, and under the command of Major J. K. Duncan, late of the United States Army. The Vigilance Committee are now triumphant, the Mayor having resigned the municipal authority into their hands, and the city become quiet. It is one of the objects of the Committee to purge the city of the numerous and notorious desperadoes who have for a long time infested t, and who have been suffered to go unwhipped of justice. There will undoubtedly be a large and speedy exodus from that city, and New York, the paradise of the 'banished,' will probably be greeted with the presence of a no very small proportion of them.

A single issue of a New Orleans paper contains eccounts of a man murdered by a fellow-prisoner in a lock-up; the murder of an old man from Ireland; four men sentenced for murder at one session of a city court; one sentenced for maliciously biting off his wife's nose; one for cruelly whipping a boy; three men committed for firing shots at an officer, and for other flagrant offences; one for brick-batting his sister-in-law, and two or three others for malicious assaults.

A late number of the New Orleans Bee says :-There is serious danger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes and aspirations touching Texas: and that in the very heart of the South, in the region of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products, and to the consequent remunerating employment of slave labor, a feeling of settled opposition to slavery exists, which, if not counteracted, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefit conferred by the act of 1850, and incorporate the largest, finest, and most fertile part of Texas into the family of free States."

REVIVAL INCIDENT .- A correspondent of the Boston Bee, writing about the revival at Providence, says: At one of these prayer meetings in a church in this city, whose summit is graced with a dome in imitation of St. Paul's in London, there arose a man, dressed poorly, and with want depicted on his 'aged countenance, who, offering up a pure and holy prayer to his Creator, closed in the following strange manner: I have been afflicted with the curse of poverty since last fall. My poor wife and children have almost starved with hunger and perished with the cold; and for what reason? This, brethren; the men who have this morning exhorted you to come to your Saviour have failed to pay me for my labor in repairing their boots and shoes; and if this is religion, I'll have none of it.' It made a sensation in that audience, and the minister said,' that he hoped the admonition would cause those who had laid such stumbling

Nicones on Noveme. The immortal exclamation of one of Virginia's illustribus sons, we live medibatty or give me death," would not now find much favor in the old Dominion. The popular cry in that State now appears to be "give me negrees of give me death." The Richmond, Whig publishes a long article, in which the argument is sustained that a white man in Virginia unless he owns negroes, falls at once into the degraded position of a vagabond, and becomes, in fact, a nigger in everything but complexion. To avert the possible calamity of the whole white race becoming extinct in that State, the Whig proposes that the State shall endow every slaveless white man with a negro, at the public expense, to save him from becoming a pauper and a vagabond. The proposition is a novel one, and it must, we think be startling even in Virginia, though it will hardly fail to meet the approbation of the Negroless part of the people. Lest it might be thought that we are exaggerating, or misrepresent the proposition of the Whig, we quote its precise language:—"We do not say that the unfortunate class of whom we have spoken have the right to demand of the State to be endowed with negroes; but we think it would be the part of a wise policy for the State to perform this act of liberality on behalf of her suffering children: She would thereby reclaim a large portion of her population to usefulness and respectability, and save others from falling; and, at the same time, give a glaring proof of her approbation of that institution which distinguishes our society from all others, and which, if properly upheld, will make us preeminent among the nations of the earth."-New York Times

Need we recapitulate the long, black list of crimes -unpunished crimes-that have been committed during the past three or four years? Need we open the grave to point to the victims of assassination? Need we bid the tears of the children of murdered citizens to start anew? Need we revive the memory of the days when brutal, bloody terror flourished over us? Shall we call the roll of the honorable men of high standing who have been assaulted while in the act of exercising the high and sacred right of suffrage? Our readers would not thank us for drawing again in detail this damnable, bloody record of crime in New Orleans. We know it is fresh in their memory. We know that the fanatic yells of rascal mobs still echo in their cars. We know that they have not forgotten the murders of 1855, '56 and '57. We are aware that they know in person or by name the villains that have robbed, beaten, assaulted or murdered the citizens of New Orleans. They know by whom, when, and for what, the reign of Thug terror was established. They know its origin, they know its cause, they know its abettors and its chief actors. But all efforts to punish such crimes have heretofore been thwarted. Association, cunning, fraud, terror, partisanship, private pledges, or something else, has always interposed to shelter scoundrels from the avenging hand of the law. How long must our fair city continue to groan under this load of unpunished crime? Is a repetition of all these outrages to be invited by a refusal to punish well known assassins? We have much faith in re-action. The cup is often filled to the brim before it is dashed There is a time when forbearance ceases to aside. be a virtue; when will that time come for the citizens of New Orleans? The skirts of the metropolis of the South and the Queen of the Mississippi Valley are red with the blood of her children; when will she vindicate her fair name by dealing just punishment to the guilty ?-Louisiana Courier, May 27.

PRESBYTERIANISM ON MARRIAGE. - The Presbyterians are once more afforded an illustration of what happens to people who undertake to interpret the Bible according to their own caprices, and make this interpretation the rule of their religion. A few years ago a Presbyteriau preacher, son, we believe, of the late Professor Miller of Princeton, N. J., took as his wife a woman divorced from her husband.— There was an ado in the Presbyterian Synod and Assembly, but the conclusion was that the preacher done what he had a right to do. Whether because Presbyterianism takes its code of morals from the State, or whether it was the "eminent respectability" of the parties authorizing them to do what common sinners dare not meddle with, we cannot say. But the question has come back again. Another preacher out West has taken as a wife a woman released from her living husband only by an Indiana divorce .-The subject has been appealed to the General Assembly, as the highest Court of Presbyterianism.— Among the questions they have been discussing is whether they can go behind the Legislature of Indiana to ascertain the moral law of God. The opinion is reported to have had numerous advocates that their "Church" is bound to accept the action of the State in deciding what are proper grounds for divorce. From what we have seen of the proceedings of Presbyterian Assembly, the whole question seems to turn on what are the proper grounds for granting divorce. We do not find it so much as debated whether the innocent party, in case of divorce for adultery, may marry during the lifetime of a guilty spouse. It is taken for granted that he may. Yet the Presbyterians profess that the Bible is the only rule of aith and conduct, and if the Gospel says any one thing distinctly—if it lays down any one invariable law of moral conduct, it is that he who puts away his wife and marries another, commits adultery, and he that marries her that is put away commits adultery. The Gospel makes no exception, but the Presbyterians dodge its plain meaning. However, this is not strange. The Catholic Church is the only institution that has always maintained the doctrine of the Gospel, on this subject, in its purity .- N. Y.

In a very short time, according to the reports from Quebec, we may expect such an arrival from the shores of America as no Englishman has ever yet seen. The spectacle will consist of a new Regiment of the Line, imported whole and entire from the other side of the Atlantic. In succession to the 99th, now the last regiment on the list, it will be numbered the 100th Regiment of Foot, but it will be dignified also with a Royal title, and will be inscribed in full as "the Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment," under which designation it will form part and parcel of the regular infantry of the army. As we are informed, the corps is already nearly complete, and its appearance in England may be anticipated within a few weeks.— The event will be not a little remarkable, for it will constitute, we believe, the very first example of its kind in the history of the British army. No instance of this kind has ever, we think, occurred before. A Royal American Regiment was, indeed, once included, as the 60th of the Line, in the strength of the army, but its constitution never resembled that of the new 100th. It was raised about the middle of the last century, and united in its composition the characteristics of a Colonial Corps with those of a Foreign Legion. It was intended for duty in British America, but it was opened especially to foreign volunteers who might be disposed to calist for colonial service under the British Crown. After the termination of the War of Independence the 60th lost its American character, but still retained much of its foreign stamp, and, having been converted into a rifle regiment and augmented to a strength of no fewer than 40 companies, it furnished our army with sharpshooters through the wars which ensued. At no time, however, was there a regiment of the Line disposable like other regiments for the ordinary service of the Empire raised in America or from American colonists. The offer of the Canadians to contribute to the forces of the Empire was made, it will be remembered, with every circumstance of patriotism and loyalty during the pressure of the Orimean War upon our then imperfect resources, but at the moment the proposal was declined. judgment, as we conceive, the authorities have since availed themselves of these overtures, and in the blocks in their brother's way to remove them before augmentations which our army has recently received have assigned the quota of one regular regiment

Some of the London newspapers have again been howed in a very barefaced manner by a paragraph which appeared a few days ago in the Paris correspondent of the contract of the pondence of a leading journal. It was there stated that a bottle had been found at sea with a legend enclosed which had been forwarded to the Minister of Marine in The legend stated that some of the crew of the English ship Calcdonia foundered in latitude 47 N., 3 E.; were there starving in the long boat, and that that in a provisions, they had drawn lots as to which of their number should be sacrificed to appears the appetite of the survivors. The lot it was stated, had fallen upon the cook, who " perished beneath his own knonu," although sail was in sight at the time, but " not near enough to save unhappy Pedrillo!" The Moniteur de la Flotte was the first to give circulation to this horrible tale, and the Paris papers fell, of course, into the trap. It seems, however, that if the bottle legend be correct, the unfortunate ship must have foundered, and the unhappy cook must have been devoured somewhere about the centre of France, and within view of the town of Nevers. But, even admitting the possibility of the Caladonia being lost by so eccentric a catastrophe as foundering on dry land, the report is still open to grave suspicion, as the owners received a telegraph, stating that the vessel is safe and sound at Hamburg. A great deal of genuine sympathy has, therefore, been thrown away, which might have been expended beneficially in other quarters.

The Court Journal has the following paragraph :-"We are able to mention, on authority which admits of no doubt, that her Majesty is once more in that condition which gives fair hopes that before the end of the year there will be an increase to the royal family."

Frogs are being used as food by the pooter classes of Lancashire .- Lancet.

DON'T YOUR GAS LEAK.—In traveiling, one often encounters an incident sufficiently amusing to compensate him for many of the inconveniences to which he is subjected. Stopping the other day at a hotel, an incident of this kind occurred to us. An individual fresh from the interior, where many of the conveniences enjoyed by the denizens of the city are entirely unknown, put up at the hotel in question. Retiring in the evening, instead of turning off the gas which lighted his room he blew it out, and went to sleep. The proprietor of the house, in passing the chamber occupied by the verdant, discovered a very strong smell of gas, and knocking at his door, he inquired of greeny if his gas was not leaking. "Don't know," was the response, "but I rayther guess not. I'll let you know in a minit." He jumped out of bed and commenced feeling on the floor under the gas pendant, and then answered, "There is no leak here, sir; the carpet is as dry as can be." The proprietor, with a laugh, asked to be admitted into the room, and showed the gentleman where to look for the leak.

PADDY AND THE TURTLE .- In New York a man was carrying a live turtle along the street, when by came an Irishman, followed by a large dog. The country-man tried by gentle words to get the son of Emerald to put his finger into the turtle's mouth, but he was

too smart for that.
"But," said he, "I'll put my dog's tail in, and see what the baste will do."

He immediately called up his dog, took its tail in his hand, and stuck it into the turtle's mouth. He had scarcely got it in when Mr. Turtle shut down on the poor dog's tail, and off the latter ran at railroad speed, pulling the turtle after him at a more rapid rate than ever it travelled before. The countryman thinking that his days' work would be thrown away if the animal should run at that rate, turned with a savage look upon the Irishman and exclaimed,

"Call back your dog!"
Paddy put his hands into his pockets, threw his head to one side, winked, and then answered, with a provoking sang froid, "Call back your fish."

TEXT AND TOLLET .- " Mary, my love, do you remember the text this morning

Hary—" No, pa, I never can remember the text I've such a bad memory."

Mother-" By the way, Mary, did you notice Susan

Brown ?" Mary-" Oh, Yes. What a fright. She had on her last year's bonnet done up, a pea-green silk, a

black lace mantilla, brown gniters, an imitation Honiton collar, a lava, bracelet, her old ear-rings, and such a fan? Oh, my!" Mother-" Well, my dear, your memory is certain-

A witty M. P., celebrated for his bon mots, has said that, in the late discussion in the English Parliament on the bill for legalizing marriage with a de-ceased wife's sister, all the speakers had forgotten to urge that, which, in his opinion, was the best, if not the only argument in its favor-namely, that by marrying your deceased wife's sister, you can have only one mother-in-law instead of two!

"My wife tells the truth three times a day," remarked a jocose old fellow, at the same time casting a very mischievous glance at her. "Before rising in the morning, she says, 'Oh dear, I must get up, but I don't want to.' After breakfast, she adds. 'Well, I must go to work, but I don't want to;' and she goes to bed saying, 'There, I have been fussing all day, and haven't done anything.'"

A doctor up town gave the following prescription to a lady a few days since:—"A new bonnet, a Cashmere shawl, a pair of gaiter boots." The lady recovered immediately.

An Irishman attending a Quaker's meeting, heard a young Friend say, "Brethren and sisters, I am going to marry a daughter of the Lord." "Be jabers," said the Irishman, "ye'll never see your father-in-law."

"Ma, what is hush?" asked a little boy. "Why dear, do you ask?" "Because I asked sister Jane what made her new dress stick out so all round, like a hoop, and she said hush !"

A western editor thinks Hiram Powers is a swindler because he chiselled an unfortunate Greek girl out of a block of marble.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

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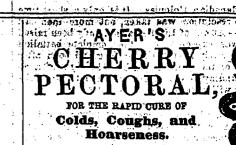
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