## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serree peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.

Additional comments /

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

$\square$
Coloured pages / Pages de couleur

Pages damaged / Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurees et/ou pelliculees
Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquees
Pages detached / Pages détachées

## Showthrough / Transparence

Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

$\square$
Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas eté numérisées.

#  <br> CATHOLIC CHRONICDR. 

VOL. VI.
GLEANINGS FROM MACAULAY.
Te purpose, from time to time, to lay before our readers extracts from the last published volumos of Macaulay's History of England; especially from those portions which relate to the unfortunate issue of the gallant struggle made by the Irish in the latter coul of the XVII. century, for their national indecas of tence. After the conquest of Eogland by the Dutch, under the Prince of Orange, James II. found amongst the Irisb Catholics that logalty and derotion which be had looked for in rain amongst the greater part of his native subjects, and eren lis onno children. There was, however, according to Macaulay, a dif erence betwixt the logaty of the Irish, and of the Eagligh Jacobites. The Jacobitism of the former being essentially patriotic and national :-
"Between English Jacobitism and Irish Jacobilism there mas nothing in common. The English Jaconity of Stuart ; and in his zeal for the interests of that family be 100 often forgot the interests of the State. Victory, peace, prosperity, seemed evils to lhe staunch nonjuror of oir island if they tanded $t 0$ bankruptcy, famine, invasion, were in his view, pub ic blessings, if they increased the cbance of a res toration. He would rather bare seen his country the last of the nations under James the Second or Jamas the Third, than the mistress of the sea, the umpire between contending polentates, the seat of arts, the
hire of industry, under a prince of the house of hive of industry, under
Nassau or of Brunswick. "The semtiments of the Irish Jacobite were very ifferent, and, it must in candor be acknowledged rere of a nobler character. The fallen dynasty was notbing to him. He had nor, hire cavalier, been tought fron, bis cradle to coosider logalty to that dyonasty as the first duts of a Christian and a gentleman. All his family traditions, all the lessons taught him by his foster mother and by his priests, bad been of a very different tendency.$\mathrm{He}_{\mathrm{e}}$ bad been brought up to regard the foreign sopereigns of his native land with the feeling with which arded Edward the First, with which the Castilian egarded Joseph Bonaparte, with which the Pole re gards the Autocrat of the Russians. It was the boast of the bighest Milesian that, from the 12 th century o the 17th, every generation of his family lad been in arms against the English crown. His remote an cestors had contended with Fitzstephen and DeBurgh. lis great grandfather had cloven down the soldiers of Eandfather had conspired with O'Donnell against Sames the First. His father luad fought under Sir belim O'Neill against Charies loe First. The con act of Charles the Second. No Puritan, who thad heen cited before the High Commission by Laud, who bad charged under Cromwell at Naseby, who had been prosecuted under the conventicle act, and bo bad been in hiding od account of the Rye House Plot, bore less affection to the house of Stuart than he O'Haras and MacMahons, on whose support the fortunes of that house now seemed to depend.
" The fixed purpose of these men was to break the oreign yoke, to exterminate the Saxon colony, to weep away the Protestant churcb, and to restore the soil to its ancient protectors. 'Lo obtain these ends they would without the smallest scruple have risen up against James; and to obtain these ends they rose up for him. The Irish Jacobites, therefore, Were not
at all desirous that he should again reign at Whiteat all desirous that he should again reign at , folteeign of Ireland, who was also sorereign of England, rould not, and even if be would, could not, long administer the government of the smaller and poorer larger and richer. Their real wish was that the rowns might be completely separate, and with ut Jiges er cared litile form a didinct Stat out James they cared the powerful protection of France."
Little was known by the Englisimman of those days of that beautifnl island on which nature has la rished her richest stores, but which Protestantism bas done its best to convert into a liell upon carth :-
"The south western part of Kerry is now well The mountains, the glens, the capes stretching far to the Allantic, the crags on which the eagles build, the rivulets brawting doimn rocky passes, the lakes oyerbung by groves in which the wild deer find corert,' aitract every summer crowds of wanderers sated with the business and the pleasures of great
cities. $\because$ The beauties of that country are indeed too
often hiden in the mist and rain which the west wiod road by thhich he entered that city bore any resemoften hidden in the mist and rain which the west wiod road by which he entered that city bore any resemdays when the sun shines out in all bis glory, the veller of the nineteenth century with admiration. At andscape has a frushoess and a warmsh of coloring seldom found in our latitude. The mprite lores the soil. The arbutus thrives better than even on the sunny store of Calabrin. The turf is of livelier hue than elsewhere: the hills glow with a richer parple. the varnish of the holly and iry is more glossy; and berries of a brighter red peep, througla foliage of a
brighter green. But during the greater part of the brighter green. But during the greater part of the serenteenth century, this paradise was as little known to the civilised world as Spilzbergen or Greanland. If ever it wras mentioned, it was mentioned as a horible desert, a chaos of bogs, thickets, and precipices, bere the sbe woll sill muerd, and where sojne balr naked sarages, no could not speak a word of lived on roots and sour milk.
Such a country was marth fighting for; and, eascouraged by promises of assistance from Frave, the people of Ireland in the spring of 1689 rose as one man, with the firn resolve to throw off the accursed oke of the foreiger, and to assert their inalienable ight to freedom and bational independence:-
"The Jrish nation was called to aring; and the all was obejed with strange promptitule sad eutursasin. The flag on the Castle of Dubinh was ema for ever 31 and thase words resounded through the whole itad Necer ia modern Eurove tos there heen such a rising up of a wiole people. The babits of the Celtic peasant were suci that be made no sa crifice in quitting bis potatoe ground for the camp.He lored excitement and adrenture. He feared work far more than danger. His national and religious feelings had, during three years, been exasperated by the constant applicatiou of stimulantis. At every fair and narket he bad heard that a good time was at hand, hat the tyrants who spole se swenn alvay, and that the land would again belong to its own chilren. By the peat tires of a hundred thoteand cabins had nightly been sung rude ballads which prepriests, most of whon belouged to those old familima priests, most of whona belouged the those of but Settlement had ruined, but which were still revered by the native population, bad, from whousand altars, charged erery Catholic to show his zeal for the true Church by providing weapons against the day when it might be pecessary to try解 chances of batle in her cause. The army, wader Ormond, bad consisted of only eight regiments soon full to overflowing. It vas impossible to find at short notice one tenth of the number of good offieers which was required. Commissions were scattered rofusely among iule cosherers who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. Yet even thus the supply of captains and lieutenants fell short of the demand ; and many companies
"Though four-fifths of the propulation of Ireland were Celtic and Roman Catholic, more than four firths of the property of Ireland belonged to the Protestant Engishry. The garners, the cellars, abore all the focks and herds of the minority, were abandoned to the majority. Whatever the regular troops spared Imost every barony in the island. For the arming as universal. No man dared to present him nife called a shean some than, a pise, . tong ashen state, pointed and hardened in the fire. The pery some, pont portor by their spiritual directors to carry steads. Erery smith, every carpenter every cutler, was at constant work on guis and blades It swas scarcely possible to get a horse shod. If any of implemt which were to be used against his naion and his religion, he was filung into prison.
On the 12th of March, the King landed at KKinsale, and was received with shouts of joy from the ranks of the Irish patriots and logalists: -
cork in the xvif. century
"James learned that his cause was prospering. In the three southern provinces of Ireland the Protestants were disarmed, and were so effectually bowed hem. Tr the North there was some show of resistnce: but Hamilton was marching against the maleonlents; and there was little doubt that they would easilf. be crushed. A day was spent at Kinsale in danger. Horses sufficient to carry a few trarel!er ere with some difficuity procured; and, on the 14th " Warch, James proceeded to Corin.


#### Abstract

present Cork, though deformed by many miserable


 relies of a former age, holds no mean place among the ports of the empire. The shippig is mole than the Rerolution. The cuatons exceed the whole reoue whith the whole kingdon of Ireland, in the most peacemin and prosperous times, yielded to the Stuarts. The toivn is adorned by broad and well built streets, by lair gardens, by a Corinthian portico which would do hooor to Palladio, and by a Gothie college worthy to stand in the High Street of Oxfond. In 1689, the eity extended orer about one iotersected by muddy streans, which hare long been concealed by arebes and buildings. A desolate snarsh, io which the spmotsman who pursued the sraterfowi on which the spontsman who pursued seep in water and wire at every step, covered the area now occupied by stately buildings, the palaces of great commercial societies. There was ouly pass each other trica two wheelen diverged to right pass. leact, ulleys squalid anll noisome begond the belief of those woo lave formed their notions of noisery from the most miserable parts of Saint Giles's and eomparison, instly called, Broad Iane, is alout ten raet wide. Fronn sucb places, now seas of bunge and pestilence, abandoned to the most wretcbed ofmankiod, the citizens poured forth to welcome James. mankide, the citizens poured forth to welcome James. He was receiped with military honors by
who beld the chief commani in Muster."
From Cork the King proceeded to Dublin. His progress is thus described by the historian, whase bared to the cause of Irisla freedom makes him repreeat therything in the light toost unfarorable to James and bis loyal Trish subjects
"Al length Janes was able to leare Corts for the capital. On the road, the shrewd and obserrant avaux made many remarks. The first part of the journey has ibat ilhere should be few traces of art and indusiry, But. from Kilkengy to the gates of Dubio, the math of the trasellers lay over gently undulating ground rich with natural serdure. The fertile district sbould hare been corered with lacks and berds, orchards and cornfields: but it was an uncilled and unpeopled desert. Even in the towns the artisans were rery few Manuactured aracles only at immense prices. Tbe truth was that most of the English inhabitants had fied, and that art, industry, and capital had fied with them.

James seceired on lis progress numerous marks of the goodwill of the peasantry; but marks such as to men bred in the courts of France and England, bad an uncouth and ouinous appearance. Thoug
very few laborers were seen at work in the fields, the very few laborers were seed at work in the hields, the
road was lined by Rapparees armed with skeans, stakes, and half pikes, who crowded to look upon the delirerer of their race. The bighway along in which a fair is beld. Eipers came forth to play before him in a sigle which was not esactly that of the French opera; and the vilagers danced. wildiy to the music. Leong freize manles, resembling those which Spenser bad, a century before, described as
meet beds for rebels and apt cloaks for thieres, were spread along the path which the caralcade was to tread; and garlands, in which cabbage stalks supplied the place of laurele, were offers his Majesty; but it should seens that they bore little resenblance to heir posterity; for this compliment was 50 dis-
tasteful to him that he ordered his retinue to keep thern at a distance.
dublin in the xwi. gentury.
"On the 24 th of Narch he entered Dublin. That city was then, in extent and population, the second seren thousand houses, and probably abore thirts thousand inhabitants. In wealth and beauty, however, Dublin was interior to many English towns.Of the graceful and stately public buildings whe
now adorn both sides ot the Liffey scarcely one had beeln aven projected. The Coliege, a very different
edifice from that whicll now stands on the same site, edifice from that which now stands on the same site,
lay quise out of the city. The ground which is at present occupied by Exinster House and Clarlemont House, by Sackville Street and Merrion. Square, mas open meadow. Most of the dweilings were
built of timber, and have long giren place to more substantial edifiees. The Castle had in 1686 heen that he knew of oo gentleman in Pall Mall who was not more conveniently and handsomely loilged than
mons could be performed in a becoming manner under the Viceregal roof. Nay, in spite of constant glazing and tiling, lise ram perpetually drenched tie
apartments. Tyrconnel, since bo became Lord Deputy, had erected a new building somewhat more commodious. Tro this building the King was conducted in state through the southern part of the city. Every exertion bad been made to gire an air of fes-
irity and splendor to the district which he was to rraverse. The streets, which were generally deep in mud, were strearn with grarel. Boughs and flowers rere scattered over the path. Tapestry and arras hung from the windows of hose aho conld anorn to rinbit such hidery. . Hee poor sapplied the place of ons stationed a wors and coverlids. In one place. was statioped a troop of friars wind a cross; in an-
other a company of forty girls dressed in white and otber a company of porty girls dressed in whatite a that carrying oosegays. Pipers and harpers played the
King shall enjoy his own agoin. The Lord Denuly carried ibe sword of alate before his master. The Judges, the lleralds, the Lord Mayor and Alvermen, appeared in all the fomp of ofice. Soldiers were drawa up on the right and left to keep the passages public functionaries was mustered. Before the Gissle gate, the King was met by the bost nnuer a eal aopy borne by four bishops of this church.
sight be fell ou his kuees, and passed some lime in derotion. He then rose and was couducted to the: chapel of bispalace, once-such are the cicissitudes
of tuman thing-the riding bouse of Henry Cronof luman things-the riding bouse of Heory Cumen-
well. A Te Deurn was pertormed in lonor of his Majesty's artival. 'The next worning lie beld a Priry Counci, discharged Chief Justice Keating
from any furber attendance at the board, ortered from any furtber attendance at the board, oritered A raux ado Bistop Cariwrigbt in be nworn in, and issued a proelamation consoring a Pa
at Dublin on the sereuth of Nay."
Io a few months the foreign oppressors of Irefand were almost entitely Utiven from the soil which they bad so long polluted; anil Londonderry alone held out ior the Prince of Orange. Of its defendersthom it is improssible to deny the praise of great courage, and much skill io sbeir delface-Matablay bus speaks:-

Whaterer an engineer might think of the strengrts the ramparta, all that was most iutelligent, nost courageous, mont bighspirited among the Einglishry
of Leinster and of Northero) Ulster was crowdeal behind them. Tise number of men capable of bearing arms within the walls was seren thousand; and the arms wite world could not hare furnished seven housand men better qualified to meet a terrible emergency patience. They were all zealous Protestants; and the Protestantism of the majority was tinged with Puritanism. Tbey bad much in entumon with that sober, resolute, and Godfearing class out of which Crowmwell bad formed his uncooquerable army:But the perculiar situation io which they had bunn placed bad dereloped in thens some qualities which, in the mother country, might possibly bare remained aristocratio English inhabitants of 1reland were an rior cirilisation, by close union, by sleepless rygilance, by cool intrepidity, to teep in subjection a of theron had been in population. Almost cuery one of them had been in some measure trained both to military and to political functions. Almost erery one comed to bear 3 part in the administration of justice. It was remarked by eontemporary writers that the colonists had something of the Castilian haugl:iness of manner, though none of the Castilian indolence that they spoke Epglist with remarkible purity and
correctness, and that they were, bolb as militiamen and as jurgmen, superior to their kindred in the nother country. In all ages, men situated as the Anglosaxons in Ireland weres situnted have had peculiar glosaxons in Ireland weres stiunted have had peculiar maslers, as opposed la thic rices and virtues of dealings spit member of a dominant race is, is his lent-for fraud is the resource of the weak-but imperious, insolent, and cruel. Toupards bis breilnen, on the other hand, bis conduct is generally just, kind, and eren noble. His selfrespect leads him to respect all who belong to his own order. His interest impels bim to cultipate in good understanding with thote hose prompt, strenuos, and courageous assistance perty and life. It is a ruib esary to presest to lis property and life. It is a ruib ever mresent to lis mind that his own wellbeing depends on the ascendancy of therefore is sublimed into public spirit : and thi pullic spirit ise is soblined into pubic spisi and this pubbic spirit is stimulated to ferce enthusiasm by sympatiy,
by the desire of apniaise, and by the dread of infamy. For the only opinion which be values is the
to the common cause is the most sacred of duties.
The character, thus formed, has two aspects. Seen on one side, it must be regardel by every well constituted mind with disapprobation. Seen on the otbes, it riresistibly extorts applä̆se MfheSparta

 hair, and uttering his concise jests, on what he
knows to be his last day, in the pass of Ttermopy superficial observer it may scem strange that so much evil and so much good should be found together.But in truth the good and the evil, which at firs sight appear almost incompatible, are closely con
nected, and hare a common origin. It was because the Spartan had been tauglt. to revere bimself as one was not Sparitan as of an inferior species, that be lad no fellow feeling for the miserable serfs who crouched before him, and that the thought of submitting to a foreign master, or of turning bis back before an enemy, never, eren in the last extremity, crossed his mind. Sometling of the same found in all nations which bave domineered over mör numerous nations. But it has nowhere in moder Europe shown itself so conspicuously as in Treland.
With what contempt; with what antipathy; the rüling minority in that country long regarded the subjec majority noy be best learned from the hateful laws whicli, within the memory of men still living,
diggraced the Jrish statute book. . Those laivs were at length annulled : but the spirit which had dictated them survived them, and eren ai his day sometime realth ond in excesses Nerertlieless it is impossible to deny that the Eng lish colonists liave had, with too many of the faults laults have, as was natural, been most offensively es hibited in times of prosperity and security: the ris and peril ; and nerer were those virtues more signall displayed than by the defender's of Londonderry when their Governor had abandoned them, and when the camp o
their walls.

## SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

"No sooner had the first burst of the rage excited
by the perfidy of Lundy spent itself than those whom hie bad betrayed proceeded, with a gravity and pru-
dence worthy of the most renowned senates, to pro vide for the order and defence of the city. Two governors were elected, Baker and Walker. Baker
took the chief military command. Walker's especial business was to preserve internal tranquillity; and to
dole out supplies from the magazines. The inbabicants capable of bearing arins were distributed into eight regiments. Colonels, caplains, and subordinate
officers were appointed-r In -f few hours every man officers were appointedre In-a few hours eserg man
knew his post, and was realy to repair to it as soon as the beat of the drum was heard. That machinery by which Oliver had, in the preceding generation,
bept up among his soldiers so stern and so pertinacious an entbusiasm, was again employed with not less a large part of esery day. Eighteen clergymen of formist ininisters were within the valls. They all exerted themselves indefatigably to rouse and sustain the spirit of the people, Among themselves there church government, postures, ceremonies, were for on passive obedience were derided even by the Epis copalians, had withdrawn himself, first to Raphoe, in London. On the other hand, a Scotch fanatic named Ifewson, who had exhortad the Presbyterians not to ally themselves with such as refused to sub-
seribe the Covenant, tad sunk under the well merited disgust and scorn of the whole Protestant com munity. The aspect of the Cathedral was remark broad tower which lias since given place to a towe of different proportions. Ammunition was stored in
the vaults. In the choir the liturgy of the Anglican the Dissenters crowded to a simpler worslip.
"James had been assured, and had fully expected hat the city, would yield as soon as it was known that he was before the walls. Finding bimself mistaken, termined loose from the cont to Mublin companied the King. :The : direction of the siege second, and Pusignan third, in command.
"The operations now conmenced in earnest. The besiegers began by battering the town. It was soon
on fire in sereral places. Roofs and upper stories of houses fell in, and crushed the inmates. During a short time the garrison, many of whom had never
before seen the effect of a-cannonade, seemed to be discomposed by the crash of chimneys, and by the heaps of ruin mingled with disfigured corpses. Bul familiarity with danger and horror produced in a few hours the natural enfect. The spirit of the peopla the offensive. On the 21st of April a sally was made under the command of Murraj. The Irish stoo beir ground resolutely; and a furious and blood body of cavalry, flew to the place where the fight ball, and fell a corpse. The besiegers lost sereral other officers, and about two hundred men, before the colonists could be drisen in. Murray escaped vith dificulty. His horse was killed under him; and himself till some of his friends made a rush from the gote to his rescue, vith old Walker at their hend.
milton consaquence of the death, of Maumont, Ha His exploits in that post did not raise bis reputation
He was a fine gentlenan and a brave soldier; buthe He was a fine gentlemian and a brave soldier; buthe
hadino pretensions to the character of a great genea, and had never, in bis life, seen, asiege. Pusig urvived Maumont littie more thanfarortaight.'A Wour in the morning of the 6th of May the garriso many of the besiegers. Pusignan, fightitiog gallantly Thich a skifful surgeon might have cured: but ther was no such surgeon in the Irish camp; and the com munication with Dublin was slow and irregular: The barbarous ignorance and negligence which had shortned his days. A medical man, who thad been sen eral. James, in consequence, as it should seem, of this disaster, established a daily post between Dub
lin Castle and Hamilton's head quarters. Eren b his conveyance letters did not travel rery espedi tiously: for the couriers went on foot; and, from
fear probably of the Enniskilleners, took a circutous
from military post to military post.
May passed amay: June arrired ; and still Lein donderry held out. There had been many sallies ita
kirmishes with various success: but, on the whole skirmishes with various success: but, on the whole,
the adrantage had been with the garrison. Several officers of note had been carried prisoners city and tivo French banners, torn after hard figh ng from the besiegers, had been hung as trophies in
the chancel of the Cathedral. It seemed that the siege must be turned into a blockade." But befor the liope of reducing the town by main force was te The point selected for assault was an out worts calle gate." Religious stimulants were emploged to animat the courage of the forlorn hape. Many rolunteers bound themselves by oath to make their way into the vorks or to perish in the attempt. Captan but sworn men to the attack. On the walls the colonist
vere drawn up in three ranks, The office of thos who were behind was to load the musisets of those who were in front. The Irish came on holdly and vere driven hack. The women of Joondonderry and anmunition to their hasbands and brothers. In one place, where the wall was only sefen feet bigh,
Butler and some of his sworn men succeeded in reach ing the top; but they were all killed or made prison fallen, their chiefs ordered a retreat to be sounded. To be continued.)

## LRISE INTELIIGENCE.

 was never made by a bishup to his successful appea
than that o unds to found a diocesan seminary for the preparaory education of the priesthood. Let one intianc has responded to the appeal of their good bishop.
Fermoy alone the sum.of $£ 350$ has been alceady Fermoy alone the sum.of $£ 350$ has been alceady sub
scribed! When taking the population and resonice f that town into consideration, such
most munificent.-Corls Examiner.

## The O'Connell Monument in Limeaice-The

 mode of the statue by Hogan has been fulliy approredof, and the sum of
Elion has been accordingly sent preliminary of the cortract for $£ 1,000$. Mr. E. O'Cal aghain, J. P. forwarded the amount on the 6th, and
he has received from Mr. Hogan a most find and complimentary letter in ackncwledgment, in which that no exertion shall be wanting on ais part to rende
the statue the best and the most perfect of his works A Generar. Election.-One of the public events,
possibly, nay, very probably, unocur within the pre sent year is a dissolution of parliament and a genera
election. It is the common opinion that, with th will break up into its old elements of party antagon pressure kept upon all by the necessity of presenting a united front to the menaces of Russia. If we hav fall asunder from its intrinsic incohereuc5. This 'i the public verdict, and the public is reldom wrong ;
its instinct regarding such maters. To the possibiity, if not probability, of an election occurring withia party, who met at the Council Rooms of the Leanu
last weel, alluded in pointed language. There is e chance of anything beirg done for the tenant cause this session, nor, in fact, in any future session, unles he ranks of the independent party are largely $\cdot$ re
cruited at the next election. This being the case, w cruited at the next eiection. This being the case, w
deem it dut of all who possess or take an intere
in the cause of tenant right to gird up their loins fo the coming opportunity. The pledge-breakers ar ake their part in the day of need. The enemies o the people are never idll. It therefore belowes their
friends 10 keep a sharp look nut. It is not when a dis solation occurs they should be seeking for filling per
sons to take the places of those who have openly vio lated the trust so confidingly reposed in them by the
electors. No measure must be held with pledge breakers. They must be flogged with the scorpiou tacy the setlement of the land question has bee pestponed for the last four years. It would have been
secured in the session of 1853 only for this shamefu ecreancy. No explanation, nor retraction, nor pro-
nise of amendment can be taken. Their only course s to retire with a good qrace from a position which
hey have so signally dishonoured. The chief duty men to take their places. - Tuam Harald.

Representation ${ }^{2}$, Sligo County.-We are in
formed en reliable authority, that Mr. Ball, the Un formed en reliable authoritr, that Mr. Ball, the Un-
der-Secretary for the Colonies, intends offering him-der-secretary for the Colonies, intends offering him-
self atithe next election for the county of Sligo, as a
candidate for its representation.- Roscommon Alessen-
 Parliament within acsenty yeare passed by the British land; the one was religivus, the other was socinl in forced upon the rovernments who originated then by
the unsetted slate of affairs, and the betefits which have been derived from both are now shared by ever member of the community. The . Emancipalion Act relieved the $F$ armers of.Ireland from _ihe oppressir a of an ineolvent proprietory. Bui while fanalical bigots are organising for an mpossibility, the repeal of awyers are about abolishing the Incumbered Estate an experiment, and the almost marvellous effects of its beueficial operation came with such surprise upon the country, that the Government biad a bill passed in Parliament for a continuation of i's powers. Free
from all the tedious formalities of the Court of Chan-
cery, by ils extreme simplicity of construction, it of the greatest difficulties in frish legislation. By its simple tiansier from one proprielor to anolber, wit
an enduriag title from Parliament, it relievcil the sis an enduring title from Parliament, it relieva, bre sis
ter country fom the oppressive weight of a wretehe proprietary, who from generation to generation, since become a social curse. This court has bbeinin operation for six years, and according to the Irish Solici-
tor General, who delivered a,glowing, cloge on the
eve of its downfall, it has disposed of withan that ave of its downfall, it has disposed of within tha
lime, $£ 17,331,688$ worth of property, and distribute
among creditors $£ 14,080,034$, having a bablance un among creditors $£ 14,080,034$, having a balance un
disposed of amounting to over $£ 3,00,000 ;$ and a
this at a cost of $£ 15,000$ a year. Ireland relieved i this at a cost of 15,000 a year. Ireland relieved
so short a time of the influence of a wretched set win
 who had ground the poor people to to the dust, to pay mainder of their rents in indeness! The retributio Was just. They had exierminated a race of peeple place to small capitaliste, who had by their industry placed themselves in such a posinon, and who form his most useful court is atoul to be emerged ino ith Court of Cbancery.
are to be haaded over to the other conrt, but whethe gor of the other remains to be seen.. If the count precedents, which have made its operation so tedious, and ruinous, it may continue the yood already done
by the Incumbered Court but too much of the old eaven remaius to enable it so carry out those benefi-
cial improvements so greally needed in Ireland. Glasgow Frec Press
筑 petition Got the sale of the Irish estates of the late Enenmbered Estates. Cours. The pelitioners are the
Doke of Riclimond, Viseount Sydney, and Lord Claence Paget, as tiustees to the will of the late marquis
The property is stuate in the counties of Down, Louth
and Galway. The net annual rental is f5, and Galway. The net annual rental is $£ 5,338$ an
the encumbrances amount to $£ 43,806175$. 2 d. Tise Fgrboy Peerace.-The Earl of Derby; in the
House of Lords drew attention to the Fermoy peerage to which te hau relerred last season. He betieved
that the crown, in crating that peerage last year, was
acting in opposition to the anticles of the act of Union, and the question was now about to be referred to
committee of privileges, who nad power to decide in matters concerning the exercise of the Royal prerog question; the subject would be shortly consiciered b ranted E. B. Roche, then M. P. for Cork Co,
Improvid Communicatian Between London as Dublus.-We have much pleasure in stating that
goverument have, within the last few days, coneladed overument have, within the last few days, concladed improved. The time required for passing from olie
metrapalis to the ofher will be only eleven hours,
instand of between foutteen and fifteen hours, while the seat voyage will be performed will much greater
comfort chan at present. The journey from london
to Dublin. will thus be accomplished in an hour less han from landon to Edinburgh, although in the latte case no sea or we
Steamers now run between Glasgow and Westport
which latter tow is attaining a high commercial po
Patrick Brannigan and Juhn Tanaie, were killed b the fall of a bridge in course of erection
Doon, on the Mos bole line of railway.
Sociery for Miesions to the Roman Cathoncs. a deputation from the above suciety, which has for its atterly been making a tour for the purpose of raising
unds to carry on the unholy crusade, and among other places have visited the Royal borough nf Windier.-
The proceedings of the, meeting there has brough press; from able lelter to the SFirdsor und Elon Ex ed Catholic clergyman of Clewer, in whioh he demo The society had had the hardihood to speake of the incerity of their st converts;" and a Dr. Monggomery
affirmed that he had, never met with "a single instance of one of its converts going back to Roman
ism." Mr. Applegath, however, declares that the
contrary is noloriously the case. Indeed, the Catholit apers, as our readers are a ware, have freqnentl contamed the names and aduresses of those who hav bappity had the grace to make public reparation for
the scandal they had caused by too readily. yielding to emptation in umes of poverty and distress. Mr. Appeakers wbo indulged in irreverent allusions to the doctrine of the. Real Presence. He further exposes hat it is not a matter of regret to hear "that the in come of the society last year decreased to the extent
of $510,000.9$

The High Sherift for the County Antrim, Mr. A
Rourke is a Catholic. He is the firt of the kin O'Rourke is a Catholic.
since the 'Reformation.
Her Majesty has conferred a pension of $£ 100 \mathrm{pe}$ irishosongs and stories. 4 , went known for his
 has been granted by governimento Mr Joh
Agmicultural Oprations.- All the provincial paports complain bitterly of the long continuance of the spring fieldwork. The ground is everywhere suid to be completely salurated with moisture, bur as withtu the two last days there has been a favourable change
in the weather, a cessation of the complaints may be
Two papers réspectiagy he agricūtuaral prodace of lage and the oher to tive stock. Compating 1885
with 1854 it would appear that the eotal land under crops is 112,382 acres of which 87,000
were under cereal crops 25,000 . were under cereal crops, 25,000 green crops, and 53 ,-
000 meadow and clover. There was a decreass 54,000 acres on flax. As regards wise a decreass of Horses, 30,448 ; caltle, 461,$000 ;$; sheep, 984 ; pigg,
101,000 . The value of $6 t 0 c \mathrm{c}$ in 1855 was extimalad

Efpects of Peack on the Irish Farmeh.-A comnon impression prevails that, with the return of peace
a crash will take place in the prices of farming duce; and farmers. who speculated on a contingance of the war are beginning to be alarmed. There
would seem to be no good ground for soch alarm. The wool article, which, with graziers, is a heario with the prospect of peace, and will probably frise average prices of beef and: mutton for the last seven years, we see no change during war yeare. Corn is high, and, we believe, high on account of the war;
and if any article of faim produce will fall, it is the money will become more pleniful with the, cessation of the war. The oanks will relax their discounk,
and gold will become again abundant. The income nt ped whose imposition we have o thank our recreant pledge-breakers, 'will be lightened, and the iacreased duty mposed upon several articles net only
of Suxary, but of necessity, will, we suppose, as a
matter of course, be removed. it is the opinion of men of experience and intelligence that the stimuant which the return of peace will give to the manu-
cactuing enterprise of England, will more than courtebalance any derangement to follow from the cessastadard of prices for farm produce will be always England. In writivg of manafacturing we bave fally before our
mind the evils entailed upon mers by an insane competition for land. If they will peace they must be prepiared to abide the war or
Many have suffered surety, sorely still, by playing a game of such hazard. Renls to high forin reaving a tair margin of profit to the tenas. crash, if it comes, will be proin to them. Landsettings than, by' over eagerness to trasp at rackrents Baeach of Promise of Mahriage.--The ol oning amusing breach of promise case was disposed of be-
fore the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, on Saturday lore the Coutt of Common Pleas, Dublin, on Saturday
last. The plaintiff, Charlote Richardson, a young near Dundrum, in the county Dublin, sought to recover grocer by trade, and a mari upwards of forty sears of Mrs. Mary Cunninghim, a sister of the plaintif;, proved that he defendant requenty proposed for her the subject. On one occusion it was supposed that
he was couting a Misis sutton, and when asked about it he said he never soond eat a bit in the Sustons'
house, and that it he did he hoped it would turn into
poison in his somach. (Laughter.) In about six ton. The plaintiff refused to marry a Mr. Langley, a clergyman's sou, who proposed for her.
To Mr: Curran-The plaintiff and de o the Sirawberry-beds, and witness was with them. berry-beds; 1 know: that, for when he came in be
said, 'Now, Charlote, mind I am not drunk.' (Langli-

## Mary Smith examined-1 recollect the intimacy whirh existed between the plaintiff a

 which existed between the plaintiff and defendant.He was her sitor in 1850 , and proposed for ther, and
she accepled tim: Kingslown one day, when he proposed to get up a picnie, and gave the phaintiff $£ 1$ to buy the prog. (Langh-
ter.) We arranged to go to he Badoyle races the plaintif!s, brother was wiht phere one derendand, drank
no whistoy at the races. He said it was always bis studs to remain, sober nitit he left us at home-
(laughter-but when he came home the crank puach and gro drunk." (Laughter.
To the Cout- Itwas n
To (Renewed Jaughter.)
1o the Court- 1 was pesent oue evening when he
roposed for her. He came in, and bid he candles be nut uit: (Luaghter,) 1 saic, 'f he was in posed for her, and she accepted him, and; we arranged
to go to the Rev. Mr. Ernis to have them married, Gut lie died upon it. (Laughter.)
( Mr. Curan- Y often stavi him drnuk. He prodrumk when ine diedon it. (Caughter. I thave been in public-houses with him. We were in $0^{\prime}$ Neill's us. I never heard that Marne was courting her; but
heard that Langley. proposed for her, and she refsed ant, and said site wonld not marry him. The plaini
Mr. Curran then addressed the jury for the defend-
ant, who, after some short deliberation, found for the ant, who, after some shori delibe
plaintift $f 100$ damages red coets.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

We regret to hear that in the generat prosperity or Ireland the poor intabitantso Capal clear are: ingrea
It is calculated that a firm embarlied in the corn traide in the Soulh West of ile laid; loas tien :liousand pounds peace news.
A terrific storm swept over Uleter on Thursday

Tue prisi Jumacis Bexch-The Evening Post
 judicieib bennch. Refearring too the case of the venner-
 ier of cianuiry ago, the Post maintains that his de minal cases-is a disqualicanon so positive hat may refer io a remarkable circumstance on the tria
of Kirwan for the murder of his wife at Iteland's-eye. The jury, atier they had been some time in dalibera
 one of the presididin' judges. tidd flemm he had leth his hemaller, he ivould state it from memory. And th learned judge dil so.. The memorial on behalfo
 itregularity' was relied uponias as the chief point in favor
of the criminal, whose sentence subsequently was commnted from death to tranisisoriation for life. It clear that Baron Pennefather, fiom this 10ss of sight,
could lake no, onotes in a criminal orr any other caes, and, as such a duty could not be disqualication for th


## great britaln

Puslic licone and Exprediture.- The oficial ac
 public expenditure to $£ 84,505,788$; leaving
what lalarming deficiency of $£ 21,141,183$.
The pablication of the Crimean Report has at least Hed the effect of convincing the accued Crimean
oficers that some explanation of their conduct during the period of their command is expected from them.
 direy, and Colonel Gordon. The representations
mede by Ministers in the two Houses of Parliamen in palliation of the conduct of their chief military
apents are now proved to have been totally untrue.
 weimed in the balance, and may now be esimated bem the chief English officers in the Crimea destroy ot one thaird of the army commited to their care
Three-fourths of the misery and starvation, and auf ering from cold and want of clothing, to make no
nention of the sbsolute ansiitiation of our splendia cavalry, muat be referred to the gross incapacily of now etratting about our streets with all the halo o heroism around thair heads; they are receiving ie-
wards from foreign Sovereigns; they are promoted to onotr and digritites at home, as though they had no ast were to be slurred over and forgollen. The re
 dreamers, and they appear to be at last convince
that day of rectronary has come which they canno
evade. This report-this ufficial report by the Government, and conducterd by the agents of the Goverument-must receive the amplest consider-
ation, aud every officer whose conduct has been thereii impugnod
The history of the brigade of Guards during the
campaign in the Crimea discloses some starting facte and saliefactorily proves that the household troop field with their gallant brelhren of the line. From the commencement of the war up to the present time
 ia.d. in the trenches, and from diease has bee
enormous. By an official record just issued from the enormous. By an orte, it appears that he loss of each regiment
War

 58 rank and file. Scols Fusilier Guarts- $\mathbf{1}$ captain
 caphins, 14 subaterns, 88 sergeants, 14 drummere Srigade invalided, an unfit for serrice in the Crimea has b

Tue "S.sbbath" Quession.-Meelings have been Religious Sociehies, for the purpose of getting ur ar agilation against the proposed opening of the Crystal
Palace, British Museum, and National Gallery on Strong numbere, and succeeded in pasing a reeolution in favor of ithe opening of fublic institutions and place of amusement. A most extraordinary scene occurred on Monday at Kentiah- 10 wn, where a meeting was at-
tendel by Lord Shatiesbury, who met with a very cool iecepion: St halit past seven, aboun 700 persions
were present. The Eart of Shaftesbury, having vere prenent the chair, called uron a Rev. genileman io open the pruceettings wits prayer. This was oudly ypor
tesied against by everal of the Working Men's

senseless uvise and uproar with which his proposition
Wats reveived. He fell some chagrin and surprise that,
in coming to preside over a large meeting in the en-
lightenod parish of St. Pancras, he hhould be met not
only witb Pindignity, but somelhing like insult. He

 sion of the majority. Mr. Keilh then proposed, amidst
cheeris from lis friends and great upioar, that the cheere from luis iriends and great upioar, that the
business be proceeded with vithout prayer. This having been seconded, Lord Shattesbury declared that, in tion, proposed before, and declined to put it to the meeting. This was the signal for renewed uproar, in
the midst of which his loriship retired. A Mr. Garvey, a barrister, was then called to tho thair, when resoltutions expressive of gratitude to those who were
instrumatial in cuasing hie mus zum and gardens an
Kew Kew to be opened on Surday, and pledging the meeting to use further exertions to eccore ihe opening of
he Lritish Museum, National Gallery, Marlborouglinouse, and similar institutions, on the
On the present state of the law in Protestant En and, which legalises adultery, the Callotitic Standart has the following perlinent remarks:- The history
or Protestant law strisingly illustrates the vatiations morals. tant code of laws (Reformutio legum ecclesiasticarum),
which would have authorised the dissolution of tna iage, with ithe libenty of re-marriage,
or capital enmities;' and would lave made marriage nd what it has long been Owing to tie deathe of Edward VI. this never became law, and an Aet nf Parliament which had been pase-
ed in his roigg to doclare valid a martiage contracled y the Marquis of Nortbampion (brother io Quee was repealed on the accession of Mary. Under Elthen Protestant Primate, Whiteifit, ret aside Crammer'
doctring and re-rdopted that of tie Cationte Churchi
 Charles un, however, a new chango of doctrine be
came convenient. The Protestani! party was earnestly
 olved to get rid of the unoffending Calholic Queen Thopes of an hair by, some subsequent mariage, duvorce by an Act to dissolve thy marriage or Lord
De Roos. Charles pressed in formard upenly and indecently, By the Cadhutic Peers (not yet excluded
rom Parliamenty it was unanimnusly opposed. The Protestant Bishpps were (of course) divided. The
 names in Anglican theology, who maintained (win great justice) that ss the "Church of England is
part of the Ringlom of England,' whaterer wa nacled by King, Losda and Commens wonld there ver it might have been before. The Bill, passed,
 on the fuit of the husband, and for the infidelity of
he wife. The lave of England, however, though - verborne in so many instances by the abbolute pow. practical resull is, that whoever can pay for ain Act
of Pariament can get rid of g guily wite, while ethe arme liberty is refuzed to husbands sho cannor afford
i, and to wives in all cases. This slate of things no it, and to wives in all cases, This slate of thing no
mani hiarde enough to defend; and as there is no Church, which is still law, though practically set
aside, the license bitherto granted against law is now io be made lezal, and a court is to be appointed to sit
in the name of Her Majesty, and to dissolve the mat riage nie by her authority The only question is or whether the new court like the present Legislation, is to have one rule for husbands and another for wives.
Chis is strongly adrocoled yy Lord Campbell, not on ay plea of justice or rights, but because to conceade to Nomen the license wbich men demand yor them
selves, would altogether undermine the nalional mocated by Lord Campbell and othere, will for a tim be adopted-but for a time only. Justice is evidently
against it. Facilis descensus. Every yeal will habituate Eng lish Yoroestants it ireat mariage as it
has long been reated in other protestant countries. The first been is dissolve the marriage tie in certain caser. That once done, and we are evidently on the eve of it, the
causes for which such relief may be afforded will gradually be extended. It will be allowed to vomen as well as mett, Cabes of extreme hardship and in
jutice occur often enough to make it impossible that such common fair dealing should long be refuest
Mrs. Norton's Book (which we lately noticed) will help forward the change. Then cruelty and desention
will be held sufficient, as well as infidelity. Lastly, Cranmer's principle will prevail, and 'capinal enmity
(that is, in plain words, that man and wife haee in dissolve a marriage. Hower than this law enanout go unless it anticipates the reign of Antiehrist, ', forbid
ding to marry. This will suffice to reduce English ding to marry This will suffice to reduce English
morality to that of Provestant Gerinany, in which marriage as a permanent union of one husbana with
oue wife is practically uulnown, and where it is no uncommon thing for man or woman to meet in so-
ciety three or four of their own divorced partners in he same party, wilhoot any stain upon thei reputa-
ion of euther party; nay, without so much as any tion of euther party; nay, witho
Dejars in tue Court oy Chancers.-The " lav delay" and its feafnul consequences are strikingly
exemplified in a petition just. pituted by order of the Bristol, complains that, having, in 1839 , becmene unforlunate persons, been involved in litigation for nearly equity yeais, sive :procrastination in the Masters', offices,". As fendant is deads; buta as Chancery suitiors inever (legal)-

 Huse for an inguiry intothe preesent most abominable
system of Chancery law; with a vievs to its amendment

Maniuage with A Wisp's Danciter.-Eso the
controversy is settled whether a man may mary his
 unarried his deceased wife's daugbler! The old man
was nol a moment toe 5000 in making the malch! for was nol a moment too soon in making the match! for
he had not orig been married a second time before his wife aud daughter-in-law made bim
grand-daughter.-Gatestead Observer.
There are in England 708 Catholic chapelis and sta tions, and in Scolland 141 ; total, 849 In England cluding bishops and priests unalfached, 1,142 . In
England there are 11 England there are II Catholic colleges, and in ScotThe Reord corins veho
The Record contains a vehement altack upon the
restorers of an ancient painted glass window at Ludessorers of an ancient painted glass window at Lud-
low Church. The window, being of Catholic times, contains figures of Our Blessed Lady and the Saints and praises a pamphlet, entitled-The Restoration of
 Lic Scondard.
Sucide of Mr. Joun'Sadier, M. P.-The de-
ceased was at hig club up sill hall-past 10 on Satur ceased was at his elub up till hall-past 10 on Satur1, Golocester-square. At the club his triends observ home be eemed in bis usual calm etate of mind. He her, the servants, as was usual with them at that bour, retired tin rest, leaving thenr master up drinking takiug the coflee, or remained in until early the fol-
lowing inoraing, and then strolled up to Hampltadd no one cansay, but the latter is the presumprian, a
though at the same tima it is certais that he did not
go to bed that night, as his bed was found undisturbgo to bed that night, as his bed was found undisturb-
ed the fowing (Sunday) morings, and when the deed, his hours were so uncersain, on account of his alarmed at his dubsence on the morning in question hr they considered the might have made an appainment late the prevjous night. He was in the habit
staying at Hampstead, at Jack Straw's Tavern and
bis lifetess body war fuod ouly a

It has been erroneously elated that the deceas were found by a man named Bates, a cionkey drive whu at half-pzst eight o'clock on Sunday morning,
was procesding in search of a srayed animal, when
he came upon ibe corpee as it lay at about 150 , trom Jack Siraw's Castie, on the west side of the heath, and close to a small foot path which leads down
from the tlagstaf at the top of the hill. Bates imme(Sately hurried to the police-station. hispector Green proceeded iv the spot, and there found the deceased evidently axpressly pinked out for the occasion, and a silver cup, together with a large sized-botule, mark-
si with several labels, "poison"" by his side. Life had been extinct some time, although the body was
then wamm. Inspector Green had he body remuved pockets le found a smalis slip of ping, on which wa written, in a clear, bo!d hand, "John Sadier, Il,
Glocester-square, Hyde Pars" where wus also some locester-3quare, hyde Pars , where was also some
money, in gold and notes, in the deceasel's pochels, ss also a cosse containing two razors and severa!
lumps of joaf sugar, which the deceased no tended to take wiih the po:son. Inspecior Gren,
through the slip of paper alloded to, was a: once en abled to send to town and bave the deceased identified, the writing on the paper being recognised as his
own, sa that the poor man must bave prepared it with
the express intention of its, being the means of leadng to his identification. The silver cup was imme-
diately recognised as the deceased's own propert hrough its bearing his erest. The bottle which had half a pint, lwas not nonly labelled in several places over the sord "Pper hason," bat the same word written thince
across it in large letiers. The deceased was a bache lor, and the me!ancholy event was in the course of Medical. Students Entranced. - When Mr. Curd vas one of the minislers of Edinburgh, he preached Sunday afternvon in that sallery, when be observed in the pew before him two very rough-looking fellows,
with huge walking sticks projecting from their greal coat pockets, and all the unmistakeable marks of
medical students. It was evident they were little as usual, was crammed ta suffocation, and Mr. Cair preached a most stirring sermon. As he wound up
one paragraph to an overwhelming ctimax, he whole
congregation bent forwaut in eaver and breathless congregation The medical students were under the
silence. The
geneai spall. Half risitg from their seats, they
grazed at the preacher wih open mouths. At lengh gazed al the preacher wih open mouths, At length
the burst was over, and a long sigh relieved the
wrought-up multurde. The :wo students sank upan heir seats, and looked al one another fixedly; and
the first expressed bis apprecialion of the eloquence
ot what he had hearl ty exclaiming aloud to his companion, "Damn
zine, February 1856.

## UNITED STATES

Rejigious inronerance.-The ats of the Maesa
ences, incapatie of thalding office in that State: ou
he New York Legislature opposing the known will
regard to the tenure of Church property : of the 77
Peceders from the American Conventiar a: Philade phia, disfranchising Catholies; of Mr. Griswald, of rights of Catholies to convey property for church uses it the mote their own jutgment approves, ate alt
prof strong as Holy Writ Ihat not Cathoficity, bu:
Protestantism, in all its various deformities, is essenProtestantism, in all is various deformilies, is essen-
tially inoleran. Go on, rendlemen, you are writiog
your history.-Calholic Telerrarh.
Kvow-Nommasms 7noubi,s.-The delegates to the Know-Nothing National Convention, who vo
for Geotige Law and Sam. Houston for President, h
protested against the nomination of Mr. Fillmore.

Reqpal of the Prohibitory Liovor Law.-In The New York State Assombly the majority of the com-
mittee to whom was referred tha bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law of Jast session, consisting of
Alessrs Glover, Matteson, and Fowler have reported in favor of the repeal, in a written report and by bill In the repoit, the committed take general ground
againet the legislation that' seeks to dictate 10 man what be shall eat or drink, or to resirain'his appetite ouched upon, other question of constitutionality is not clares that the conficting opinions. as to the coustitutionality of the law, onterlained by eminent legal
authrities, should ba cunsidered a sufficient reason for not preesing lis enforcerment. The bill submitted re-enacis the old excise law, with some alterations
Onanaeism and Know Nothingibm.-The affinity which exists belween these politico religinus ism, or
secte, is much closer than the distance of time whicli each dales is on worsubjection of lreland to saism had its beginning in the less'porition of the inhabitants bartered their faith and country for Englisi goldand patronage. The descendants of these are now found banded together by the
diserepuable and slavish tie of secret oaths, to comar the the subjection of the religious cullecience as well thingism is of puritan nrigin and is to be know no Scutch Presbytarians, who sold their country and its independence for gold and patronage to the Englieh, the rewa-d of the treachery of their ancestors, in oblidisement of rememberance uf Scotland in the aggrandisempent of the English name, and the Anglo-Saxia
arcendancy. If any one thing more ithan another has inflicted this deap mortificat:on upon a brave people,
it. is Protestantism. Puritanism and Orangeism first faith ed the love of mollay and wordy gain above the reaping shipped and the lass despised, and the prestige of noble acts and a worthy name rooted from the remembrance
Conis
Comigo Events.- Mr. Mam in teporting to the people of the United States, among, onher things said: mission to all lave which do you tu peace and subhrow your nalural rights, i feel bound to declare to this republic, that it is my deliberate opimion, that it a eingle drop of the blood of a Freeman is sled ive Goverament, in order to enforce the bluody and yrannical code of havs imposed upon those freemen the country, if not in every other." [The Convention heart this remark in tremulous silence, which was immediately broken by the response of voci
probation, domanding to have it repeated.]

The Albany Knickerbocker tells ol a very remarkable petition presented in the Assembly one day last week,
y. Mr. Reilly. It comes from Herkimer Oneida Conaties, and asks tor the passage of a law making every aternate yeat a "c leap year." The petitioners
set forth that for the past few weeks of the new year, more courting has bes have taken place, and much hat he insituhion of leap year, as now established b to do much for the cavse "" metiturion, calculate petitioners, therefore, for the passag of humanity, the every alternate y year a leap year, with all the rights
and privileges at present appertaining to the old leap Enternal The petition was
A Warning ant a Recommendatoo.-The motal mmeasurably higher ratio to the whole mortality illan in any of the cities, even the most unhealthy in the
Eastern Hemisphere.-New Yorl Sunday Mercury. Like that Eastern tree, which, instead of throwint
shoots and branches sun-ward and sky ward, urns hem again towards the earth, where they take rool and grow, so Young America grovels in the dusl to
plani and roon powers which will bloseom and hear
he fruils of infidelity-of treason-of lyranny-of defiance to ail the laws of religion and moralily, and is preparing lor the next generation. Ile, with his
disciples, will rule the Lund with a rod of irun. He has begun his amlics already in the A merican Con-
gress at Washington, , where, in the sacred walls of the Captol, where seting in defance to all law and order,
he iries to put his foot on the Constitution, and his a safe and most houest ad of legistation to which they are ene peopie the lighis
formation they officially demand. Tllis is, however, only the beginnirg of the end. - Young Americn is a
fast fellow, he has beenf from his birth, and will nuever Social. Posinion of Cathance in tue U. Stat
-In relation to the family, we vill contrash them. -In remation to the family, we will contrast them. A diren; he is obliged to look aboun for situations lor
them, to place them frequentiy nmong the higuted.
the infidel, hee vicious, who swarm in our workshops. We have had our own experience in workshops ii:
this laud, even after we had our opizions and habits
formed, and we now shudder ar the fourful trials morals and our sensibilities were purt to, and with a
knowledge of what we say and mean, and of the responsibinty hereto attached, we aver that deepite of
bome influence, early impressions, good native dis-
position, it is a miracle for a tooy position, it is a mirrcle for a buy to pass through his
apprenticeship without having lis morals vitiald, his
faith endanyered, his sense of manly honor impaired so many, so unceasing, and so virulent onnrages are and morals by ofthers of hasis lellow-wurkmen. .Our exmatler is equal to any one of on age and we pul it to
parents to ponder weit on, and see where and how
their adult children are lost to them and the Churd Ineir adalt children are lost to them and the Church.
be well remedient, andex sneial sysuem this evil cannot
bese will force tas to un
 With mated
we make
Iferald.

## THE TRUE WI'NESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



## THETROE WITNESS

 CATHOLIC CHRONICLEMONTREAL, ERIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856
NEWS OF THE WEEK
The Paris Conferances were to open oa the 25 th dent of the London Times may be rel ery prospect of a succesfult The whether the arsenal of Nicolaieff should be included mongst those which were to be destroyed, has long presented the grarest dificiculties; and it was surmis g condt isia woind nerer const the Allies srere d ermined to insist, as alone calculated to place Tur Ley beyond the reach of future Russiau aggression. in mind to swrallow the bitter draught presented to him. Nicoliaiff is to be dismantled ; and the great obstacle to a paciific solution of the problem to b laid before the Paris Conferences las thus beeo got
riil of. The Times correspondent alluded to, writes rid of. The Times correypondent alluded to, writes
from Paris that nothing can be more certain than that peace will be the issue of the Conferences-and tha peace will be the issue of the Conferences-and that Hlis lappy result, the writcr attributes to the identiyusion to certaia rumars that Great britain. In lusion to cenaia numat any poics Napoleon wa
 adhere faithuilly to the policy origially traced out by he Allies-as would be seen al the approaching Con erences. The tone of the Parisin
in accordance with these sentiments
Though the Peace proapects are so far fararable nos prepared to relas heir military preparations. An adrauce squadron orders for the Battic; to be followed los the greates nazal armament ever despatched frona the ports of
Great Bricain, should the vegotiations at Paris not terminate favorably.
Toline Sadleir, Fsq, mho poisoned bimself on Hanp tead heath, has nol yet been filled up. In lrist poltics se hare hute o recorn, except hat on the bill, which was read a first time. The aftairs of the late Mr. Sadrair appear to be in a state of inextrica
ble conlusion; and it would seem that the unlanp me conlusion; and th woulc seem chat cre untapp mall was uriven to the perpetration of certainty of the xposire of numerots nefarious pecuniary transaction in which he had been cxtensirely engaged. In fact
for some time lefore his death he seems to bave been chief actor in some of the most iofamons ssrindles haud, there is every reason to believe that he wrould hare ended his dars in the Cenitentiary.
The escitement on the American Question is now Gast subsiung; and he imperial ans ar more intent upon the questions- Whelter it be
hawful to share a a pan co a Sunday? and-whether the British Museum should be open? -whether the rates of Hyde Parts shoulld be closed, and the band be prolibitied from playing on the Sunda?? - than upon me teganty of Mr. Cramption's conduet, or the Central antic, it is proposed to inaugurate a Temperanc Milleniiun by Act of Fartiament, so on the other side, and dieir daughtery, and the strangers that are witlin their gates, to be converted into a joly people, by the simple process of interdicting them from all ra Lional and iateliectual amusements, upon the onl day of the weeke turiag which they lare time to the honor of having introduced the subject-he haviog the case of a poor, but profane barber, whon the Ma die case of a poor, bue profane barser, wbon the Man day, for the atrocious offence of sharing another poor man, with a superabundance of beard, but sad deficient in retigion, on suanday, grave question, proceeded to consider a motion une bate by
J. Walmsley-to the efiect that, it would mote the moral and intellectual condition of the
working classes, if he collections of national histor and art in the British Museum and National Gallery were opeaed to them on Sundays atter morning ser vice. An interesting debate followed ; and the pious reader will rejoice to learn that the mpious proposa
to assimiatate a Puritan Sabbath to a Popish Sunday and to substitute intellectual amusement and rational enjopment, for the truly British and Protestant pastimes of wife-beating, chilid-kicking, gin-driaking and
Sabbatb-dap-bestialities generally, was negatived ir Sabbath-dap-bestialities generaliy, was negatired in
the enlightened, liberal and Protestant legislators of

Great Britain by 2 majority of 376 to 48 . In the course of the discussion some rery valuable statistics
gere laid before the House, conclusire to the supevere laid before the Elouse, conclusire to the supe
ior ㅈorality of the great Angio-Sasono race. W extract the following, from the speech of Sir $J$.
Walrostey $I$. am of opioion"-said the Protestant Walossey-"I am of opinion"-s
authority quoted by that speaker:-


## propalen,

Yery similar is the testimony of the London Times "Nineteen out of tirens"" it remarks-"go to no ace of warship on Sunday; don't emerge from their munsty lens till the middie of the tay, pay an occa-
inanal isith to the gin shop, and sot, sit,, sulk, or saunter aboll
he says:-
netro
"WWe deprecate this continual comparison of our orrn

 is famills. He does not take his wife on his sammand oeed ament to these pabbic benefits, The London artizan does

 Sey Lambeth, or even the neigboorthod of the Rofal es-
 sacred day, or even any day.

Nevertheless, British morality, which is the fruit British Sabbatarianism, is a great fact; and alloped the yourg gentlemen at "Do-the-boys Hall" by way of maintaning a cheerfful and lirely disposi In amongst his pupils.
Frorn the Crimea there is nothing to repart. straggling shot occasiogally from the Noith side of
the harbor alone dirersified the inonotony of the ldier's life.
The Arabicu, winh dates to the 1.st inst., arrived as Halifax on Wednesday. Three meetings of the etails had not heen allowed to trawspire.. All sorts etails had not heen allowed to fraspirts. Aill sorts
of
runorx were in circulation ; but in spite of a flicht panic caused by a repart oin the Stock Exclange, that here was a "licth somewiere, the an armistice till the end of March had been agreed continuance of the wir were being runde on botli iddes. No news of the Puciffc. The steamsthip
Edinbureghi reports haring passed on the 7 th ull, her voyage from New York to Glasgow, a quantity night have belonged to a frat-class steamer. s affirmed however that the deserintion given of
his furniture does not agree with that on boord the misisiny steaner.

What do catholics want?
One unfortunate, but ineritable consequence of Lhe repeated tiakerings of the Uppler Canada School Lav has ben to teare a strong yimpression upon the
mindse even of liberal and welf disposed Protestants, that Cat holics are insatiable in their demands; that asking tmore ; aud that when that "nore" is accort eil, the ery of the dissatisfied Eapists will still be "gise give." And to speat plainly, "give give"
must still be our cry, so long usa full meastre of justice be witheld from us by our opponents.
In snussance air dem
ooderate. We ask:
That we-Catholics-be exempted from all taxation for the support or an educational system to
which we are conscientiously opposed; and of mbico we cannot a arail ourselfes without incurring the risk o "mortal sin." Lentew, Pascoral of His Lorl-

## Whe Bishop of Toronto 1855 .

2. We ask - not that Protestants be tased for the are opposed; - bitt this-l hat, if goveroment they any material assistance or encouragement to the cause of education-such assitance sad encouragement shall be given impartially both to its Catholic and non-Catholic subjects. That Seprarate and ounmon Schoonk slaill
ing foom public sources. eer Canada te as liberally dealt with by the Protesant majority, as is the Protestant minority in Lowet Canala, by the Catholic majority of that section of
Bat to grant this would be to destroy the "Common School" system of Upper Canada, we are told ; oncessions sutchas these are inconsistent with the superitructure of the Upper Province. 'True--perfectly true. But his is no valid argument agaiast sclems Car Canadiss ye on which it is based be sound. And this is whit -to the disgust of the Montreal Pilot-instead of quibbling about pallry details, we address ourselves o the consideration of the previous question-Is the Commzon School" ssstem sound in principle, and ust in its operations? If it is, Catholics bave no
ight to ask to be exempled from its operationat all; ight to ask to be exempted from its operationnt all
it is not, the sooned it is entiral abolighed in so far it is soot, the sooner it is entird
tliey are concerned, the better.

Then agaio, we are met wilt the objection tha public opinion in Upper Canada is strongly in favo
of the "Cosmmon" sstem ; and that it vill never"do Tor Catholics to oppose puiblic opinion. This is the palmary argument of the Pizo, fort shoula have opinion we are bound to respect; to it we are boun
to submit when public opinion is right. But when is wrons, when the liitory of the wold show is public onin has erred and therefore may err: rbhen public opition is an errene is oninion we se no more reason for respecting or submitting to it than we do for especting or subbmitting to an erroे if the public opinion in Upper Canada is in favor of the' "Common" system, and of forcing it upou C tholics, public opinion is wrong; and if wrong - it is perfectly lawful tor us to oppoee it. When, where and with what weapons?-are questions that on
The Pilot differs from the True Witiess as the fact whetber there be a "Common" School sys-
tem, properly so called, in Lower Canada. He ter,
says:
s.

## Tha sygram in this section of the Provinco ir commo

Now if this argument be worth anything, it mould sabish the fact mat ne have a Conmon Cuurch, Cont an taire a Church system which is "common" to Cathoics. We put it hoirever to our cotemporar whether it would not be in better iaste, more in ac
cordance with facts, and the meaning of words, to us the term "peculiar" instead of "common :" $\stackrel{\text { thus: }}{\substack{\text { and }}}$

The Pitos admits, homerer, that "Cathotics, by getting Separate Schools for themselves, do get rid,
in so far as they are concerned, of the Common shool System." And he adds:
"Pasona this wre do not hinilk it would bo cilter just o
Neither have we ans
Neither have we any, the slightest desire, neither hare "re ever manifested any desire, "to go beyon
this." All we ask is, "in so far as we are concern this." Allwe ask is, "in so far as we are concern-
ed to get rid altogcther" -(this word the Piloz
onits)- "wo the Common onits) " of the Common School systent." Hither-
to we bave only partially got rid of yt and are still cubjected to many of an most iniquitous prorisions own Scliools, though deririag no benefit from the Protestant Schools, Sclool houses, and libraries-are still by the Act of 1855,18 . Vici., c. 131 , clause
XIf, compelled so contribute towards the building and support of those institutions.
Nor is this all; nor is this the only wrong which prathy of who mats ame Catholics, and the renality of others Cburch aboiut election tine nas been perpetrated upon our Separate Schools in Upper Canada, and
which remains to this day unredressed. We allude which remains to this day unredressed. We allude
to the $V$. clause of the Clergy Reserve Bill; a clause Which ras no doutt troded expressly and inserted in hiat Bill, with a view to the ullimate destruction of
Caltolic Separate Scliools io Upper Canada; and h, mes muri of Toronto during the debales on the Eeeserves Bill, must render all attempts at amendigg or modifying the existing school ssstem a farce and a sham.In fact, so soon as the funds accruing from of the different Municipalities, for Common School purposes, the supporters of Separate Schools nay close their establisthments; as it will be impossible for hem to make head against the Common School sysem, after such an enormous accession shan hare been
mate to its wealth and iofuence. This fact was clearly recogaised in 1554 by the Catholic Institute of Toronto ; which society, under the gridance of the ct the treachery and renality of the supporters of the gorernment measure, a measure which, as we said
before-if nol spedily modifed-must ine pitabty at no distant date, prove fatal to the cause of "Free dom. of Education" ta Upper Canada
In the mean time, the following Bill to amend the XII Sect. of 18th Vict. c. 131, bas been introduced. cial benefit to the Catholic cause will hare been di, until the Clergy Reserres Bill stall bere geen mended as to regy Feserves Bill stall bare been so nicipalities of Upper Canada-to mhon the funds ac ruing from the secularised Reserres are to be handdover, and if of those funds they make any appropria-purposes-to gire to the Catholic separate schools their hare thereof, in proportion to the arerage attendance of pupils upon such separate schools. With nothing to rest satisfied:-




On Mooday evening the first meeting of the nemp lected City Council was held. Our late Mapor was present, and delivered a raledictory address ; in the favorable state of its finainces, and the ability of is officers-me lamented the great amount of crim an For the mo ires of our lae Chief of Police. rer the bide our
 political economy Tols, the he soundaess of bis sell; for, after telling us that the amon "t "C him Montreal is "quite appalling" be procelto Thow that ttat "quite he callin s"." he proce" preeds. for the most part nothing but porerty; and ther if reat number of paupers tare been arrested dis the year, this has arisea from the great number ersons, engaged during the summer upon our pubbic suddealy throxn out of employmert, and left cboice betwist death and the watch-house. The and is the only asylum open to these unfortunates an to the poiceman who arrcan them, ia spit an angel of mercs, than as the stera minister of iss ice. Destitution, want of employmeat, and conse quealy, of food, cloling and suetter, are the chief Crimes of which our Police have to take cogo zance $;$ and muct as me may deplore this, yet we
can tiardy admit with Dr. Neison, that there is anyhing io truly appall.ng eespccially when co whe thainal statistics of other cities. W may dare more poventy for istacce, because of o orgerwins, han many of he cilies of the neightbor gerglic ies ies, iofaniches, Ac., to record. A well dispose reets of Montreal at ill perfect safety. This-if the statements of th tpper Canaua papers may be relied on-is mor cities in the Upper Province $;$ where, according he Toronto Colonist, it would seem that wer criminals-both for the more serious crime increase yearly"-where the Police are impetens protect life and property, or to shield the wires and daughters of respectable citizens from outrage and insult-and where "hardy ruflians who keep sober a purpose, nighils perambulate the streets inswin all they meet-male or female-esnecially the lat

Our soldiers, it is asserted on good authority, swore horribly in Flanders, and we may bare a very fair stare of rowdies in Montreal. But neithe uch rulians soluers, nor our Montreal rowaies, ar streets of the cities of Upper Canada with impu nity.
How one of the problems ushich the Bufalo Convention ropsed ree soired it sucressfully, it mill by so much, bare diminished the amount of crime which our late Mayor
finds so $2 p p a l l i n g$. The fact of the matter is, that attracted by the offers of employment at bigh wage The public works, too many of our nexily arrise dinigrans, forge ing these whs are suspende bired tainties, of the hasdy smaller problits, but greater cer large towns, instead of starting at once lor the busb where ase in hand, they might, with no greater es penditure of strength than ihat which leares then themselves masters of bomen and in the
Another important fact which stiould not be losi sight of in discussing the "Criminal," or rather the
" ${ }^{\text {Pauper" }}$ statistics of Montreal is this
During winter months rom the ciosing to the opening of the narigation, Montreal is the receptacle of almost all he pauperism of the surrounding districts and parisitics -attracted bither by the hopes of reliel from our convents, ecclesiastical corporations and charitable socie ties. But these howerer in, spite of all their funds, and the or her members, are quite iadequate to provile, not oalj for their own poor, but for all the ject of consolation for Dr. Nelson. The ureatè part of that criminal, or pauper population whos presence so much appals him, will in a few weeks be scattered far and wide orer our rural districts; such if it at least 29 shall not hay
What can be done to alleriate this state of things Notthing eridentip by legisation; litle by the police Tbe Trid b rot remaining loafing about town; and slould do their beat to conrince thera that, as settlers upon their oppo lands, their position, social and material, would be far superior to that of the hired laborer, exnosed to the corrupting influencey of a city life, and certainalmosi to be thrown out of emplogment at the most rigorous

## Our late Mayor

remarks also upon prison disci practicable, in so far his heart; and in so far as fect of punishment, may we hope be realised. But it should be borne in mind that ibe main object of puaishment, inaicted by the State, is; not the reforma
tion of the ofender, but to prevent $h i m$ and to deter tion of the offender, but to prevent him and to dete
others, from a repetition of the offerce; and that

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

rould be not ondybad police, but gross injustice towards The bonest hard working wad, were such a system of pison discipline enforced as should uaze the condiequifi co that of, the poorebt and most destitute concriminal is the comnsuaity: Let us first cease to treat mere paupers as criminals: and then perhaps.it
will be easier to persuade society that criminals whould be treated as criminals; that they are sent to jail to be punished, and not to be pelled, conterted, or ef grace, and as the seals of the miuistry of babes on grant vessel, the Rer. Uriab Heep. Too nuch tenderness for the cri
to towards the honest'man

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Herritt, a special com-
nittee of ito members Was named on the 5 sth ingtant, to
 and for tho eblablishment of district libraziea; also to enquire into the propriety of compeling the Humicipalities to
spply he sumb accruing from the Olugy Roserves fund,
to the creation of a Common School fund. to the creation of a Common School find.
Our raders will remeaber that-by the Clergy Resarve日 Bill-the suma accruing from tho Clorgy Reserve3 are, after
certain chargea, to bo ganded orer to the different Muni-
 Municipal funda, though anplicabic to Common, are not
applicable to Separsie School parposes. It is now pro-
 School fund ; and if thery bo in the Hoass ons mamber,
honost in bis advocacc of the claims of the Ostholic mi-
pority, and siacere in bia professions of 1 theratity, we trust
 palities, to appls a portion of the gums accouing to them
 in all funds accroiag from public sources. On ibe same das, M. Dorion mored for at Committec of
the Whole, to corsider certain Resolutions on the Tempe-












 and that thebieieced that out of doist thio feling yras






















be the only mana, op promotiof temperance. faror of the Sonaino Lhtivi Ho iliudided toth American whales, on


 Sill


## 



 On
sid
sere
Ser



 hat hadgo bron would te delighted do compls with it




 House had power to call ppoa a Judgre for tia charge tim








 ajionrene tili Mooday
On Mond

##        anter the adreres should more tha meint agreedl to.

## 







 which was framed in favor of bupporting Separate Schools,
nnd not
repealed, I I information:- bo it oncted that any person. residion in in
one School Stection, snd sending a chitid or children on the

 sich ebill or childrene shall not be ceturned ney other than

## $\underset{\substack{\text { dian } \\ \text { dian } \\ \text { bail } \\ \text { dit } \\ \hline}}{ }$

 taxes without reterence to sunaci, anipites. to support it by


 as the Catholic did- nerecthelesp, hie stourd bo dragged to
a Coorto








 throw the whole schomo orer board. Not a word to be
Enid about the unnceeasary labor, and great inconvenieace
 quence of not being able to obtain Blanks, until after th
day before which the Report ought to hare bien seat io necordiag to law. Wbat means this apparent neglect?
Not a mod to be said about the apporionment granted
not $a$ rord aboot tho time the little mite will be retarded
 nnd induce them to go to Common Schaols, where they
can be returned with nll othors picked pp in liko manaer,
and dram public money rithout any voucher. Such glariag facts as thess, together with the diacovery of the effects,
of loong mad depply concocted schemeal of anibilate Cs
 arousch. And morcorer, 1 consider that a journal which
would refuse publication to such facts, ns the above, should who should see his neighbor plundercd, and not the least is opinion. Moingins has thrown the Thole fantr of the re
But, Mr. But, Mr. Horfins liss thrown the Thole fanit of the re
stricive clansecin the School Act on the Zezislature, and
appears to clain to himself, in the absence of the Chief

 Would seg that Dr. Ryersor and bis Deputy essected
the lavs jusury and apportioned the public monee finiry.
If the Legislature Fould decm fit to appoint a Supreme Mr. Hodgins is a rentieman whoon I hare found rers from erery public source for education be distributed
equallit to every school, in proportion to the number of
pupils attending and the time kept open, by a qualiced Teacher this would create a spirit of lavdable cmuistion established among erery scct living in common soctloty.
I hope 1 bare not sulranced $a$ word in this letter by
 be will give Catholice some litlle proof of impartiulity it Which he is cotrusted I will not take say public notice, on as Deputs. Still I do not say, Mr. Editor, stant I will no other facts relatire to the unjuat working of the School
rystem, mhen I shall hara leisure froml iudispensable obl gations, which, at this time, press heavily upon me.
amm, Dcar Sir, your obedient servant,

| brother jovatana, <br> his cusfor, bis doca avo ull hambans. <br> "Thic derit a Paritan, or angling elso be is, but a <br> To the Editor of the True Hitness. <br>  <br>  <br>  nearly trice as much for bis dogs, and aiz times na much <br>  by agking Jonathan if te is no ashamed ai himsol. "Msbiamed o bimsel'," quothal Raily, Darie, congi- <br>  hergenmen or kirikg. Nor do 1 opine thate teren oar modern <br>  <br>  <br> For, ia na Joiathan the most mornal craiture oo aizth? Is be ad tha mose ciril, and dimple, and conecting oi citizoniformly toriag his neobor as himmelf? Then for whas <br>  <br>  hao ower mueble on their rands to provent himetryini <br>  <br>  riea, and burgiaries, or of cboastin' midows snd orphang out o' theirir litue garias', or adulukratio', ss ithera do, 'gour, <br>  the Protestant reiligion, by moritoriousil, and syitamau- |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |






 hey daur 10 obow their independeace. Masir by toten, hi
Mergsmen will mais willingly, absol ro tima fret

为

 ienco and non-resismance. And then-
Tha deeds of thair sires, if thoir bards slould veherse,
tet a blush, not a boow, be the meed of their rerse!
 No, Jonathan thas littlo reasoa to be ashamed oo harins
sae fru clergymen, whon ho can do bis duty withont their
 antin' ower reel acgaman, or piald women either ; nar o
 ou evor bear o' him flayin' livo noggars, or buruias them
o death wi' camphene?
 lust as reel rhitarashed das he can bo, and that at that fongboty says to the contrair, tell them be rends bis

 rish Fapist, to be asismed o' oayt hing that onybody or if a conppari3on wero inglitutad--aotwrithatandin' the orld-wide renown, and high pretensions ${ }^{\prime}$ bis two cuisics
ger the waler-to writ- Johnny Bull aud Andrew Lang riil-Jonathas will be found to be as morala ladilie ha
 ench, scobin' his roposa, which war may crouches down
 ers-lately so rough, and in which he had hopelp piessantly ou may bebola brither Jonathan become s patlera o' pa del $0^{\prime}$ docility for the edification $o^{\prime}$ a' creation
Maistes Aiditar, l'my youra to command,
Satworrs Wrommerione.
Monntraiami, Nairch the augrat, $18: 56$
As $\mathrm{Si}_{1}$. Patrick's Day falls this year in Holy. Weel,
s celebration will be deferred until Tuseday after Low Sunday, the lat of A prit nex:
 rooms, National Hotel, on Monday evening; the Presi-
deat in the Chair. ${ }^{2}$ be Secretary baving read the yearly eport, whieb exbibited the alfairs of the Society us bein ae current year was than proceeded with. The following President-James ORecily, Esq.
Fice-President-Jeremiai Hea
Corrcspondiny Secretary-Danicl Macarov, Bisq
Recordint Serctary-Mr.P. Hyland
Recording Serciany-Mir. P. Hyland.
Treasurr-M.
 merg, A. M. Brown, T. MIReraey, C. W. De l'Armitage,
Garate Brock Michsel HcNanara, Jamea Carapbell,
Daniel Lyach, William Winters aud Robert Colly. Grand Marshat - Yr. B. Fizzpatrick.
Assitant Marshat,-M. M. Donoghe
A Yote of tbanki, wis passed to the retiring Socretary, duties of the office Fith zeal, fidelity and ability-and over eatimonial of the Society's appreciation of his services.-
A Committes $\begin{aligned} & \text { ras appointed upon the motion of (lic Yice }\end{aligned}$ Tall" the citt. Mr. Meagher degerves every praise for the caergy



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Mhat nortion of the Erench prets, whith assumes 10 represent the democratic party blas. been :alfays in fazor:of to war, and:wound see with regret ide ap pieace that the war could long spots: and ias preuiction hat it would become geneThat parties whose opinions it thine expresses caras less Tor the protection of Tunkeg or ribe limitation of the Ilystion of their 'own designs; ;and those designs'tènd to' a' couvulsion in continental Europe, as aftordiag
the best if not she only chance of the cstabistlinent of the institutions of theis predilection. Ther pever believed that Austria would join the alites even 10
the extent she has done; her adhesion diminishes for the extent she has done her. adhesion diminishes or the present the chances on teven of the Eastern question will be denounced asi the sanction on tithe partiof Eagland and ring comited during the present and past censaid to be kept un between certain refuges in Eng land:and some Mer fere, are freely communicated.
The formidable delensire works in course of conrraction al Portsmouth have excited the surpmse Assemble Nationale thus expresses itself
"If eren the approaching conclusion of a peace is bat danger these works are being constructed Assuredty the Russian squadrons now buried in the British coast, and the two remaining Russian :squa:drons whicb still flozt at Cronstadt and Helsing fors ware shomn that- hieir amb wisely consists in de fence and not in attack, a war bet reen Englany probable; notwithstanding the passing difficulties of the moment-could in no case expose the 'powerful quadron of Great Bu. Tt is rain that we search or ite enemy amainst woom there is now a question of defending Porismouth?"
Ali Pasha, the Turkish Envoy, reached Mar seilles on the 19 t , en route for Paris.
Moinday, 25 th ult., and great anxiety prevailed as 10 their issue.
The Paris Constitutionnel, in an editorial headed will not occupy isself exclusively with the subject arisiog out of the war, and says it is not impossible bat certain :mporiant events which hare modified the slate of Europe, asit was defined by the ConPress of Tiena, will engage the attention of that of reaties of 1815 will essentially be remodelled.
Although the pleninotentiaries lare not yet as sembled in Couran shed and samatisfictorilly settled. The' knotly question of tecedencellies his means, tal thes the lead follored by Trance, Great Brilain, Russia, Sardinia and 'Turkey The Iudependence Belge introunced the name of Prussia into the above list; this, Howerer, says the uothing las transpired to indicate any alteration in the deferminations of the Western Powers not to denart from the rule they lad laid down to exclude sia can no longer bring forward lier claim as one o the fire great European powers

## SPAIN.

The Minister of Justice bas addressed a circular tooldirig out hopes st themj itis said, of an early arHoly See.

## ITALY

We believe we are correct in stating that the
crongestassuracces bave passed from the Court of St. Petersburg, to'the Panal See that the system o which The latter so long and so bitterly complained ced on a perfect footing of equality, with; the othe
subjects of the crown: As soon as the Emperor is eleased from the troubles which at.present entiro bim, bie will suggest a concordat, based on the satis10 Pope Puus; which will put an mad to to persection and proselytism and give renerred lustre: to Catholicity in Poland and Lina. An hese are schemes
 pidly. She miscalculated her resources just as Eurefieved Eurojé from fears of Russia; and Russia has once the prevailing idee of the 'Empire. 'It is probable that with the failure of the ofd nolicy, which as broken cownafter a very, brie on a solid cisiliza tion, and on the de pelopment of her material prospe-rity,-Freeman's Journal.
According to the Mente Journal, the Greek goHoly See: The number: of Catholics in Greece is hout 16,000 :

RUSSIA.
The Invalide has pusbisted in detail the report
 the course oi his descsiption we are made acquaine
wribithe new weipons which the Russifins have hia With ite new weapons unich te. Russing have hat They are represented as consisting of an iriman lance boul seven feet loogs and aimace: of cast isongs th


 esemble the mu'genstern, silil in . 1 se with the watch
nen in Sweden, and with one of which the Marqui

The expectation of peace of counse
he sen feelings in dififent classes; of only two can ommercian classes desire the return of peace; the miliary profegsion desires the continuation of the war e pecunary sacrifices have already disguste with the war and those withose patriotice sentiments peaiee: :In a p pivate lelter 1 find the following ob
servation altibuted to the Emperor Alexander,cant wage a war with a foreign enemy, l hav
 nent huminitistration. We. .find that the Russian Go-
vernment io about io commence reforms in national vernment ig: about to commence reformis.in nationa eisgue of various.petty official centificates, such o have been all the way along gratuitous, and the
 hich, as is soould appear, the axe is not to be Jaid tely re-assured to the nobility (amogig the mos
rizetior which is the right of possessing land and souts) but the Emperor is in in takiniz every measure
ofacilatie ehe entrace or ho mobilit into the serTime of the state, of
The Northomern Bent
The Northennciene, which subsisis by the special
avor of the Runsian court, put forward an. asticle on favor of the Russian court, put forward an anticle on
tio expected peace. The following is an extract:If God should grant us paace we shall take: adven deliogtitit will be when our braise tropps and this my pitions of war can be taken from one spot ti arother
almosi like the wine. All this can and will be done but . We musi make lie beginging. Private indvivi
duals are already permitted to construct reads, and
 itineers and machin
In is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia
Consents to the dismiantling of Nicoliaiff.

## from the crimea.

CAMP BEFORE SEAASTOpoL, Feb. 4.-Abright Eun rose this morninig upon the camp. belore Sebastopi
and the sinow was crisp with frosi. My earliest ob servation of the thermometer gave 8 deg. Fahrenheit below freezing point, but the sun had then been ua against iwhich the thermometer bune fo that the quicksilver had probabty been gome degrees lower surface everywhere gave, and che camp and roads oni atter noon a great number of oflicers were seen iding: and walking in the direction of Sebastopol.-
At aboit halt-pasi
I2
0 his carriage, drawn by four grays, altended by thi
slaff and followed by his escortof Chasseurs, through the Light:Dipisioion camp along the Woron-
zofifond. Just about he same time up came General Zofi-rond, Just about the same time up came General offectef of rank. General Codringlon went on to to
Redan ; Marsbal Pelissier paused in front of Picket-house-bill, on a slops which commands an excellen view of the tovn. Here svere asbimbled a large
oumber of officers, English; French, and Sartinian and to the right and left, on every elevated point, nu merous groups were seen, "while Cathearl? ${ }^{2}$-hill wa forther from ibe camp. The cause of this unusia Water was an expected explosion. Fort Nicholas neers were. punclual ot their time. Marshal Peliseier had been hithe mote than a quarter of an have chat-
ting and pacing abount on a bank he bad seleceled for
his sation ind but five minutes in the Redan, when a double bursi of smoke fixed everybody's eyes upon the fort. This
is (I should new say, was) of curved shape, forming nearly a quatite of: acircle, one extremity of the aro iee were first blown up, and the principal explosion orm. of.a round tower. The effect of, ihe rising mmoke was very fliking and peeauliar Thile ay was expasonry of Sebastopot, beautitul even in those ruins
 suddenly, forth gusted the smoke, not repidly, bul
in heavy billows, fising and riulling one above the gletio ascend vapor were slo. eassy to imagine fanastical jorms, melting away but
gradually. 1 mmediately over the eastern explosion here hing for some seconds what seemed a mighty ray hon, with head, mane, and body, perrectly de-
fned in hadowy delination. OHhers besides myse!
ecognized the fanciful image, ace lem of dissolving :Russian strenglh, and presently replaced by other vague shapes. Upuard, of on se


remained a sort of lophole in the smoke, through
which was seen a patch, of the emenald water glitter-
ing in the briliant sinnbeams The efleal of course
 maiseot smoke: then begad to:clearoff, and the spectatorsimpatientlya waited the moment whenthe wind
ward extremity of the fort should be Disclosed to their
 other explosions which now rapidy sueceeded each ouder, that ine sere seept in all, nona of them much nancer. When the explosions in the docks look place, was lialways great alarm, commption, and plunging morg tho istance, something of hekind was anticipated among he numerous chargers, and ponies assembled this orning on the hill in rear of our old trenches. : Few
of hem, houever, appeared to notice the explosions, he mines had been fred and thelsmoke cleared we saw hou cumpletely the Frenct engineers bad ainly the most prominent object in a bird's eve viaw in Southern Sebasiopo - bad tolally disa ppeared, and as might be:of the same color as the smoke thal had
ust been blown a way fiom it, and which some lin gering: remains still oozed and curld out from the rub iemoral has made quite a ohange in the physiognomy
of the town. Before ihe explosion the Rusians by heen fiting from the north batiteries- not heapily, perpected that, on witnessing the destruction, on one heir havest forts, they would open ap angry flre, as hey have:cone on many corner uccasions in hopes of
damaging the trops and engineers they supposed to
be in the town. But hes did not do :so, and fired less fler than before the explosion. ' One shell burat high over theiMalakoff, ard another from the battery east of Fort Constantipe over the town, and one or iwo of
the Inkerinan batieries sent a shot or tuo in the direction of oirr line but that was nearly all; and aft
waiting a while in topes that tiey. were mute on
cion astonishiment and would preserity make up ion he delay, most of the spectaturs, whose feet were by This time getting benumbed in their stirnips, turned blow up the fort, bait, yidging foom the extert and neas of the of the building, and from the complete iwas told to-day that it exceeded the quantity deeft siege train. The destruction of the western and out notoworthy incident: A grear deal of the ruin has been effected पpilh the Russians own powder cap-
wred in Sebasiopol:- The explosion I have described is the only incident of importance that has broken the
monotony of camp life since I last wrote. A shockLight Division bospials by ast week in one of the giment, a youth of 19 , named Day. He was hospita
orderly, and was in altendance upon in artilleryman who had been bady huit when the French siege
rain blew up. The artilleryman, grateful for liis rain blew up. The artilleryman, grateful for his
care took a purse containing about $f 12$, from under his pillows, and gave bim 5s. The sight of the gold was toostrong a temptation ior Day, who, it is said,
as a London bief before enlistment. He took rowbar and death a violent blow ypon the artilery, dies ans alter a most violen resistance, Day was:overpowered and secured. The Upon illan is since dead.
Ever the of Nioueth or
Jerusalem, did not represent a mare utter vanishing of dominion than what has been done at Sebastopol
does as regards the destruction of Russian supromacy The East.
The navy of the Czar is gone, and cannot be re-
coistructed. All that remains of 14 is a feww vessels unk within the part. We should be glad to learn hese, and that no vestige of the once dreaded fleet
remained whole below the waves. We man, emained whole below the waves. We may, how
ever, now pause, satisfied with our labors, We may
ppreciate what we have gioned by consideing ppreciate what we have gained by consideting what
but a sbort time since we should have been content nost exacting only urged at frrst the opening of the black Sea to the war vessols of every nation. It was discanded, and that England and France slaculd freely an; pasi the forts of the Bosphorus, into the neighbor-
hod of tie Russian barbors: The Russian Admirals n turnwould have been at liberty to pass at will itto on the Black See coast should be granted to the alliee ur stateamen went further, and demanded the limi
ation of the Czar's armamenta. Even then Turke rould have had to feep up squadrons at a great exopulation is upfited and from which it instinctively The: Straits'may be closed; for there is "no dange within. Turkey may spend her money more profit sydden assault any future invasion must be condiat ed entirely by and, for no navy will protect the Rus-
sian transports which supply armies in Bulgaria or
below ihe Caucasus. . With the forts and docks of Sebastopol
barbarians

## AMERICAN DISPUTE

Self-respect is the safest prevention against quar
elling. The man who is sure of his own position is he slowest to suspect another of any design to ques-
ion it and hence the artof ayoiding altercations hás enerally been deemed one of the peculiar eharacter icted Major Pendennis on a point of faslionable ros
ip, how did the Major conduct himself? Did he
ndenvor to phut down the impertinent blunderer?
kind. Fem there present, we are told, could appreci-
 Few men can have mingled, even in degree, in seciety, without nolicieng that ons prom dent feature in the character of a parvenu is his prone
pess to take offence: Hic andee are shar cornz are "more tencer," (han unose of other people
There is reall $\dot{y}$ no know bim. The moment you put your' 'hger ori him his of courge is to leaye suich a charracter alune. But un serned, this oanno be done, Cool contempt is ou pplication of the nationial sawder.
the sime timest like hoo opportunity of observing, at rovoking this irriation, When sentlemen meet
 made orandee my to whole sting of has itiles, wher as liay, generaly accinsted one ancther by some fay
miliar abbrevialion: : Such should be bur condue owards: America. We should do our best to a avoi
 the poser to be mischievous. And the unpleasan
reenils of having done so; whici we not long ago predicted, are arready becoming apparent. The rein
frecement of the Weas Inuia : squadron has not been wills nave enfec. The augmenation of the Ameri subject himself to deserved ridicule by his excessiv sensibility; and ignorance of the code of cointes
which governs ofer countrie.s. He may show him solf a parvenu to any extent, but for all that he is no Ggat you in the gireets because you push against him,
may be a tow fellow, but that will be if you go home with a blaciz eye. Neither will much mend the matuer if youg give him tiwo in relurn.
On the whole you wil consider it a very disagreeable We recomment these remarks 10 the consideat of our Premier. He should refect that we can gel
very little gliory out of a war with America at the best, and may reap coniiderable loss and discredit We have not the slightest reason coch angry with them, and we ought if possible noil
allow them the pleasure of being angry will us.

Revolutions Is Tvancy--TLe Western Powers went to war to preserve the sultan's territories from
Lhe Czar: the latier potentate had made Christian wronss a pretext for interference; France and Eng underistanding with hi
 as possibie, reliet from the hardahips said to be sul
fered. The Sultan bas, in the most public manuer old his subjects that the old constitution of his Stat has ceased to exist. For several days the Ambassadors of the great Powers bad debated with the Turkisi
Minister on that Fourth Point which is to regulat the future of the Empire. On the 29hb of January a ed flar inot the night. The result wasi ihe sceceptance nd fir Porre of all that the Ambassadors had aske next day his final assent. Tord Stratford de Redelifite then invited him, as a public proon of respect for lis
allies and of fideity tot tie principles then establishi ed, to be present at a fancy ball to be given at th was aware of the unvoronted sishli prepared for him we canpot say; but he accepted the inviation, to the
astonishment of the Perote world, and doubtless, to he scandal of the more ortbodox, among his conntry ochange, and peibaps are not displeased that 60 igh an example will jnstify them in lasting more
reely pleasure from which thay have been debarred The Sullan came, saw - nay, stooi up to bee.: Wallzes, by the Commander of the Faithfusus. The Sultau is acn the presence of the other sex. . To iouch a subjec
 walked down stairs holding the hard of a Giaout and a
Frank. Turks and Rayahs were wineeses of the ovel speciacle. Whan Count Robirt laiaied on the reater consternation than in the minds of a feys old
ervitors of the Padishah on that evenfifl evening a serviors of the Padishah
orinight sicce.-Times.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY AND MISS
NIGHTINGALE.
The following admirable letter, wititen by a highly
espectable solicitor of Leeds, appoars in the Hut Advertiser:- shicitor ol Leeds, appoars in the He
"Sir-Whe public press is leeming with the
 well deserved present; aliso a apblic meeting, pre
sided over by a Royal Duke, has been held to found
 Miss .on behalt ong those most chariabolo latios who be be
fore Miss Niglitingale became known, had devoled
 tian vocatioi. Catholic France numbers not less than
eight housand of that sacred band, sendiag forth not se Crimy member only to the blood-siained fields of


## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CIIRONICLE.

oral presents deck their persons; no public demonrationg to-jaes far different to the reward to which hey look' an'the close of their laborgenthese dovotei ingtruments of charity and benevolence requires no difige bailt with hand (decked with po memory a imperishable, Crown (dectsed with no :glittering ward. What, we naturalliy aids, is the reason why by the great ones of the empire? What, but the eligion which gives life, and energy, and grace to hase bet faireal daughters, : Do we require to teri he ad the whole bogt of admirers of Miss Nightingale, hat amongst these sainted ladies are found vast numters who have made ruach greater bachices of rank that, and world se Ruyilty the daughters of the ighest nobles in France, England, and Ireland have bean, for generations, and are norve enrolled amongst he noble cohort of whom I dpeak, - Let me, for the Information, and I hope the ectification, of ansy of my most eloquent divices of che present cay, a description is the man that can be insensible to the heaven-born allributes of these sainted Sisters of Charity? "These sdies have bravent the terrors of sea and land in very part of the christian woild, to carty out the re gious Jea of their vocation: You will find them Canada, the peistitence of Mexico, and the buraing ands of India. you will find them :ministering an els of the bed of sickuess; in the cabine of the de litute poor; and when the levelling ravages of the erve of the stoutest man tremble, and his intellec el, the sisters of Charity and Mercy, like a suneam shining in loveliness over the gore and the slain of the batlle field, moved amidst the dead and the ying, tike living light from the skies', and thei ourage and their sacrifices and their unturing car
hive bound up their names and their devotion with ur dearest' affections, and with the undying gratitude of the whole Christian world."
We must all acknowledge the truth of this delinea miruments of God's Mercy and sacrinces of these less, the foul-mouthed Drummond uttered his vile pithets in his place in Parliament, which, to the lion. Ask the survivors in the late dreadfal conflie upon war on hese sisters of Charity have attended it you how truthrol is the picture the above extraci pre
sents. Far be il frem me to deprecate in the slightes degree the merit of Miss Nightingale. All honor to
her for her exertions in the cause of suftering human$y$; but whilat we are generous to her; let us b nimosity withhold our admiration of her fellowborers in the field of penevolence; and though n carthly reward is sought for here for these daugtiters the Chureh of God, let'us in justice acknowledg the soarce from which this exemplary piety and phil ill-b elerial From a true source of religion undefiled before Goo,' have their virtues sprung and no graaterblessing can be showered upon an ounitry than the promulg
"Why should not Catholics, like their Protestant ethren, excita the generosity and sympatiny of grateful and generous public by setting on foot a sub England, where can be reared up communities "Os failhful servants of God?
ent dreadful war, but in all probability ve of the pre isited periodically with the direfili chclera; and the wall we find the Sisters of Charity of incalculable enefit to the suffeng poor in our large and densel opulated cities.
"I remain, Sir, yours very faithfully,
Jorw
Near's Day,
I856."
WHAR NO WOOD IS THERE THE FIRE GOETH OUT,

## and demijohns

The following discourse, delivered by that sam Hard-Shell, Baptist protracted meeting at Tenicum T Tburbday evening last, was phoiographically re ported expressly for the Mercury by SAamuel the
Scribe, who was onie of the anxious iuquirers on that
solemn and interesting occasion :
"My Friends : Since 1 had the pleasure ur holdin
forth to the benighted $\varepsilon$ a Brandon, Mississippy; on the subjeck-6 An he played on a harp uv a thousand strings, sperrets uv just men my bed an' travel ; and afier visiting divus place n. propagatin the Gospill to varus nominations,
are at last fatched up, bless the Lord,' mong th Haid-Stails of Tenicum, My, tex this evenin, m athering, will be found somewhar ! sween the book an' when found it will read somewhai near as for an they played on simbols, dulsimers, je goeth out it
dimmyjotns.? "smyjohns.'
"Now, my brethering, I'm. nwine to eay to jou a
isaid to the Biandonians on'a former casion, I'm no an educated man--but bless the fori I'm a mighis religish man, ia man what's bordiadińone what
eparienced the hioly ghost, and tuck religun in the natural way-for 'r What no' wood ie that the fire goet out-and they played on simbols, dalsimers, jew
sharps and demmpyohnsi
oc Now Wonderiog and axith $\dot{y}$; yourselres trhat denominashun longs to. Well, my frierds, I?m a plain spoken man,
althoug 1 sez it myself, ats I oughtent to say it, and Ih tell yer what swayghat longs to: Perbaps some ture, spisshunis l'ma Mrillefite some on ye, peradvenhe noshnn that Ifar:a Frēe oto yer biv ye may imbibe reithering y you are all confumbustereated if, you and they played on simbols, dulsime fis, gew shar
"Somehow, I ollers tinck amazin' likin' to the 'Bap
ists, spestally to the Hari-Shells-not because l'm particularly fond of cold water; for, my, brethring, Thar's the: Rect- or looks a.gill hoss in the month. har's the Rack-shells, the sont shells, the calm rethring, next to the bard stiells give me the man कhat shells out liberally when the contribustan box goes round-for, $/$ Whar no wood is, thar the fire goeth
out'and they played on simbols, dulsimers jerr sharps and they played
Now, my brethring, having told you what sway ate on my tex, which. sez-' Whar no wood is tha he fire goeth out,' \&e. My brettiering don't s'pose or the sixteeth part uva minnit that that the fire we read uv in scriptire will go out bekars thar's no wood.
No, my Chrishathum fiends, so long as the supply of No, my Christhanum friends, so long as the supply on dif ur bettereoge whether thar's any wood or not-the fire will be kept burning-for, ' They played
"My brethering, when, accordin' to the tex, 1 sea hey played on simbols, dulsimers, jewsharps and -them uv the speer-plays on the simbols and dulsimers and the bad sperits, what lives in the lowe peers, plays on the dimmyiohns-for, ${ }^{3}$ Wuar ta wood is, thar the fire goeth out-and they playeding, smell a mice! Thar's a Judis in this congredispellen Ah, had I told you so.: Thar he is, yon ent-faced sianer in the barskin bang up-a wolf in ar's clothing-setting thar as innocent as a possum cally "o At this juncture all eyes were fixed upon our report er, who alsu began to 'smell a miec,' and hastils hrusting his notes into the pocket of his bareskin
ang-up, pamoosed through the window surrounded bang-up, vamoosed through the window surrounded

The Paesent Condition of the Cherch.-Ther is nothing so edifying and so interesting to the Catho
lic as to see the progress which his Church has within the present century, and the glurious future hich is before hes. No subject has elicited suc contradictory opinions as her mission. Sorne altribute her progress to the protection of Governments, olhers ecution, while olhers hold the foolish idea that she as only progressed in certain countrics, lor the pecuiar character of whose people she is so admurably fitted; they maintaining that Catholicism can only another, and Protestantism with another, forgetting or cut caring to know) For the while that this is con The Cathotic Churctr is for a tlo peodes, ithe Hindo and the Arican, the Malay and American, the Eutopean and the Mungoliati, Amidst the snows of North america the french Jesuit labors successrully, and prides himself on the religion of his neophijites, thoug her works as successfully among the warlike tribe he Inhabit the continent south of the meridian; and angles and swamps of Hindostan' than is his Celti Glather of France on in
-

Stephen Hall, a queer but weak genius, had mad requent gracious promises to his troubled friends tha e would put limself ont of their way. One stinging dealh. About eleven he-returred, shivering and lapping his fingers. "Why don't you freeze?" uicide, " when I freeze, I mean to take a wurmer night than this for it."
"Come, Bill, it's ten a'cluck, and I think we had
beller be going, for it's time honest men were at belter be going, for it's time honest men were at
home:" Well, yes; was the answer; "1 must be off, but you need not hurry on that account.".

## DR. MLANES VERMITUGE

27 During a practice of more than twenty year, $D_{r}$ cvery form of rorm disease, and was induced to apply all he energies of his mind to the discorery of a rermitage, pubid, thitich Am perfectly safe, and mas, be given alike to purges mildly and subdues feree ond destrops wormis wi does not contain mercury in any formonthatever, no restric
ions are necessary with regard to drinking cold mate or is it capabsle of doing the least injury to the tenderes
 cla NE'S CELEBRATED VERMIEGGE, and take none
clse. All other Vermifige in comparisiso aro wortuless Pills, can now bo bad at gill reppectabien prug Stores in the Jnited States and Canada,
I YMANS, SAFAGE \& Co, St Patht Street, Wholesale
Agents for Nontreal.

## MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL

THIS SCHOOL will be REMOVED on the first of MA next, to that large Stone Building lately erected by the
Catholic School Commissioners, at the corner of Cote and Parents and Guardians are positively assured that the greatest possible attention is, and mill be paid to the
moral and liternry training of the clildren composing this School.
No Teachers are of will be engaged except those aroughly compotent, and of good moral character.
There are racancies for sirtecn Boarders and a great There are racancies for sirten Boarders and a great members of his family, and ja eveny respect treats:them as remely moderate. Theronill be:an'ertra, charge for Mnsic, Drawing, and the highes branchestor Mathematices.
Tbe Frondepartment is conducted by Mons: not. no account waterer will nny boss bo allowed to For further particularis apply' to the Priacipal. The most conrenicnt time is from 4 to on oclock, P. MA,
Member of the
Montrea, 3Farch $13,1256$.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED By the Subscribers.

THE NOVENA of ST. PATRIOK. To which The Stritions of the Croos; illustrated with

## Plates. Price oilly The Life of the Princess Borghese. . Pranslated

The Life
Josin,
Macally's



FUNDAMENTAL PHILOSOPHY
be the rev. james balime

 conrribution that has is, becogond ir stition, the nesst importan
 need onfy say that they will find in it the same clear, preeise
and dignifed style, the same modsty, so teanuifully


 systems and speculations ol all himes; but his frcei masters










## D. \& J. SADLIER'S

LATEST PUBLICATIONS. eighth volume popular library series








 sion. 1 vol. 12mo; 400 pages. Price-ctluth, estra, 389 gid "Thic interestieg tale oft Fobiolt has made wost render
 Lat the race of maryse never dies out. And since he



## wy Hertert, or "Ha costreste:

 Thank Conway:
This Devilsisititim
12no: musiin, price, 35 S. 0 d.

Eleanos Mortimer; w; the World and due, Cloister: By NEW WORK by mrs. saditer.
UST PUBLISHED-"THE BLAKES AND FLAVA
 A'tso, just publisuev: "WELL, WELL!"





ETROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANA
Yor $1856 ; 300$ pages, mRok 1 s . 3 m .

Mimarsal; Nove 22, 1558.
Xavier Strectis.
MrCONOCHY \& CUNNINGHAM,
Plumbers, Brass Founders and Gas-TVitters, reodllet streict,
Near St. Peter Street, Montreal.
BATHS, WATER-CloseTs, POMTS, GAS-FITHINGS, tended to, of thoo most Reasonabie Terms. Februars 1856 CTNGS OF RVERY DESCRIPTIOM.

DONNELLY \& CO.,
GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,
No. 48, M'Gill Street, Hontreal.
DONNELLY \& CO
BEG leare to inforn their Friends aut the Pubic genc
rally, that thes have COMMECKI BUSNESS in the
Ready-Made Clothing Line,
in the Hous- formuriy Occupied bj Mr. Hamilton, No. 48
Sr'Gill Street, near St. Anu's Mariset rrgill Street, near St. Anu's Mariset, whera thoy hare ou
hond a lare and weli nasorted Stock of RFADY-MAD OLOTHING, CLOMAS, CASSIMERES DOESKINS
TVEEDS, FANCY TROWSEALGS, VESTINGS, Of Eng ligh, French, nad German Manufacture; all of which they
will make to Order, under Hie direction of mirst-class cutters,
at as Lowr a Price, and in as Ciood Style as anj other An inspection of their Stock and Pricee, is respectrully I- All Orders punclunlly atteadel to
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1850.
PATTON \& BROTHER,
north american clothes warehouse,
2 ITGill Strect, and 79 St. Peul Street,

Eveny descripuon of centemen's Wearing Apparel con-
stantly on hand, or made to order on the shorien, nolice at reasonabe rates.
Montreal, Murch 0,1 , $15 z 6$.

CENTRE OF FASITION

## MONTREAL

## CLOTHINGSTORE

8.) McGill Street, $8 \overline{3}$
whoresame and revath,

## D. CAREY

IS NOW RECEIVING, and will continue to reoeive,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Cuneidine ir broad, BeAver and plloi cloths,
CASSIMERES, DOESKIS, TWEEDS and VESTINGS. fashionable ready-made clothing;
 mportant notice!



REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber begz to notify his Friends and tho Pabic Oerallse-SHoernc shop from Haymarket Square to a3
 Where he will

JAMES MALONEY.

## NOTICL:

 HE SUBSCRIBER has recived a PATENT for CASTCoLUWNS, to be placed at Graves or places of Inter-

 nis Respectnute Business man or dechanic that will FurLesent of all sizess and ornaments; and Images, \&c.
The Subscriber will gaarnontec. that from 50 to 75 per Cent. Profl can be renilized by cmbarking in this trale.




 Works," where all the necegsary information required can
be obtained for one week only from the Patentec, wio will be there to exhibit a Specimen of'one', and a Model o
other; and Dramings of several that be has Erected. JOHN DONAGHOE, Patertee.
Monteca, Januars 22nd, 1856.


 misap fication of the Money. Uron paymen of any sum of ioney o the Chief Agen,
Certificate will be issucd at tie rate of Five Dollais to the

 henry chaprian \& coi,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC. CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL MAREET PRICES

|  | Märch 19, 1850 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Wheal, Oats, | $\cdots \quad 18$ a 1103 |
|  | $400{ }^{4} 5$ |
| Buckwheal, | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & \text { a }\end{array}$ |
| Bye, - | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & a & 4\end{array}$ |
| Peas, | per bar $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 0 & \text { a } & 3 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ |
| Potatoes - - | - per buish: 0 0 a a 0 |
| Beans, Ainerican Beare, Canadiar: | Perbush 13010 a 13 |
| Mutwon, | $0 \cdot 7$ |
| Lañib, | 50 a 6 |
| Veà, | ${ }^{6}$ a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Beef, | 1b. $0{ }^{4}$ a 0 |
| Lard, | 0.9 a 1 |
| Cheese; | $7{ }_{7} 7$ a 071 |
| Poik, ${ }^{\text {Butter, }}$ Fresh | 18 a 1102 |
| Butter, Fuesh Butter, Salt. | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 8 & \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1\end{array}$ |
| Butter, SallHonẽy, | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Eggs, - |  |
| Flour, | per quintal 15 or a 13 |
| Oatmeail, | per $10016 \mathrm{bs} 37 \times$.6 a 43 |

SADLIER \& COS. NEW PUBIICATIONS
A NEWWOKK,
sy mis. Sidlier.
GUST PUBLISHED, "ThE BLAKES AND FLANI-


Aithough bis Woik has only been published a ferw weeks,
be firt edition of Two thoushe copies have already bee soed The Caibolic prese have been umanimous in praise of
she Work. We select the following extracts from coany
"In is permanent and enrected form, we wish "The
Blakes and Flaugans" a place in every honsechod, and we could not wish an Irigh household a better suide, or a mor
accurate tocial char, of we dangern anilempations with
vent

"We earnesity hope it nay diad a pace in every Catholic
ouschold, and that it ray be cartully read wevery Catholic quasehold, and that in may be cartually yead lwever Catho
 "Mirs. Sadier hasibeen the successdul autboress of several
 "s independent, however, of the principle which it incul optose persons of all creeds and countries. Like all othe Works'ol. the Sadiers, he typographical execution is iplea-
id."-Tronto Mivrror. "We can assert hat it is one of the most neful Looks of
 bbrouto Cotholic Cilizen.
"The accomplished Auithores has put the Catolices; on Werica unider a strong obigation by this most excellen
Wread. "he besf ever writueriby her. We wish it 10 be wide is The nale is well wrilien and graphically wh , and main-
ains the high position Mrs. Sudier has already altained in NEW EDITIONS.
The wesr and heapsst CATECHISM for Schools an "DOCTRINAL AND SPIRITUAL CATECHISM:" Ey the Rev. Pere Collo, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated,
rom. the French, by Mrs. J. Sadier. For the use of the This in considered by competent pudges as the most complate, and at the same time, the most concise catechism of equiring instruction as well as for chilidren. The answers are all so condensed that they are easily commitical to the
nory; and ther is no a single point connecled with religion,
either of doctrine, diecipline, or ceremonial, that is not fully axplained
We linow that this work requires only to be bown to sework within the reach of every person, we have determine
put it at he tollowing prices. 12 mo., 40 pages, hall

n original taije
NEW LIGHTS; or, LIFE IN GALWAY," A Tale of
the New Reformation: By Mrs. J. Sadier. Silustrated with 2 engravings, 443 pages 1 Mmo. Cloth, 22 Gd; Cioth; gilt GREAT SUCCESS OFTHEE POP
 gued from the American Picss.

Abiolat ; , The Church of the Catacombs. By His
Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pagea; cloth, axtra; 3a $9 \mathrm{~d} ;$ yily 5
The Press of Europe and A inerica are unanin


"Worthy to tand sinons the highest in this kind of litera is Were we to speali of 'Fabiola' in the strons tering our
celings would prompt, we should be deemed extravagant by howe who have nop read it Tis Is a most clarning book, a eral reader."-Dionenson's Revievo.
 acereore refrain from any further cxitracts from this truly fas ate years, issued from the prosb; so, worthy of the athention The Life of St. Francis of Rome; Blesued Lucy of Narni
Daminice of Raradiso; and Anne De. Moumorency, Soli
 CATHOLIC LEGENDB, (Volume IIE: of the Popular Sadoe and the Fony-nine Martyr; The Church of St: Sabi

 The Witch of sihun Hiu, a wale, by the A uithon of Se., beins the Fourth Vol of the Popular Catholic
Libray: Pictures of Christian Heroisn. Whith Prefaec by
the Rev. D. Alannin, teeing the Fith Vol. of the
Popular Catholic Litrary

## Costryiss:- Fout Library <br> 



 ynloms in Chine.-Ff
Vol., elorb. Price,

 face, by Aubry de Vere, Rs. Jivio., mustin,
Tbe Soul on Calvary, mediating on the sulterings in Jesus: 1 inno.,
Gate of Heaven; or way of the Child of Mary, A MIanual of Prayer and Instructions, compiled from approved soyntees
ior the use of Young Persons. Hlustrated with forty phates or the use of Young Prersons,
32 ino. at prices from isto 15 .
Thlue following notic
very neaily bound and dis on brought out with clear.type and
 Now comsplete, the most elegan Worir
y Mon mament to the glory of mary. New and jusstratad Worth. Poblisbal with the approbiaion or
the Mort Rev. Johil Hughes, DD., Arcibistiop of New LIFE OF THE ULESSED VIRGIN MABV, MOTHER Wih the hiswry of the Devotion to her; complesed Iy Wh
 By the Abhe Ef
by Mrs. J. Sadlier.
This superb Work is now comblete, and is offerat so the



Turkey do. develci, nexible,

## The following notice of

Iocs great honor to the publishers, The entravinge are well radiers' tranisations, it is carefolly and correct all Mr Sin


CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINJS CELEBRATED WOH THE MMAACULATE CONCEPTION. a poleaical theatise on The immaculate a HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE,
By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Montreal.-
2mo, wih a Hine steel engraving. Mualin, 28 Gi. in preparation
The Complete Wongs of Gerald Gerpfin.
a Popular History of the Wars of Religion.
Tales and Legends trom History. Mathew Budge, Es,
A Popular Modern Hisory. By Math
The Boybood of Great Painters. The Boyhood of Great Painters.
he Miner's Daugher. By Miss Cadell.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISUED, Foreign and domestic,
SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STOLE

 Bickerton; or the Emistant's Daughter,
Bake on the Bible,



 Rite. Trangated from he hation,
Legend ol the Seven Capital Sing: By Colin op
Planey
 tiones. Folio, 1484 pargeac. Price only
Compendium Theolegre Atioralis. By St Ligouri.
2 vols., 2 vols, 2 , Ed Ward Fitzerald. By Thoos, Moore, MrCabe, the Pope and the Emperor. By Wir: B
Berra Lemorial of a christion Lise. By the Rev. Francis Mew's, Letiers 10 an Prebendary,
Bourdaloes Scimons. Translatol,

 neter. A Tale,
The Grounis of Faith. Four Leciures, by Rev Heury E. Marning,
Florine a Talce of ihe Crusaders. By William Ber-
nard McCabe Growth in Hodinces; or, the Prajers of the Spiritual
Life. By Rev. F. W. Faber. 1 Imoo of 500 pages,



 H

 | $3 \%$ |
| :--- |
| 10 |
| 8 |






 Lifesin, rive of Lima. By Rev. F, w: Faher,


ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.
 Is 3d, or 12 s the dopent ,
 Josen.
A Sick.
no hanar

Citalogues cani ve tad on application
D. A. I. SadLIER \& Co.
Corncr of Notr Dane gnd Francis Xavie
New Yorti, 164 Willinn Strev..

Montreal, Detoler 18, 2850.

## PATRICK DOYLE,

BROWNSON'S REVIEW," THE METROPOLITAN,"

## wild furnial Sulseribers with ith

P. D. is also Agent for the TR UE WITNNESS. Toponto, March 20, 1854

GRAMMAR, COMNEECIAL,
MATHENATICAL SCHOOL. NO. 84, sT. bonaventure staeet. Mr. DANIEL DAVIS


 thine and Spherical Trigooomatry, Menguration, Surveying, Weth depoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathemati-Nob-I In order, the more effectively to advance his Com-
areial and Mathematical Studente, Mr. Davis incends keeping but few in his junior Claas
fontreal; March 15, 1856 .
W. F. SMYTH,

Office, 24 Sti Vincerit Street, Montreal.
MONTERAX STEAM DYE-WORES!
JOHN M‘CLOSKY
Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer.
(FAD: BELFAST,)
38, Sanguinet
Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars,
and a lithe of Craig Street,
BEGS sa return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and
the surrounding conntry, for the liberal manner in which he has becn parronized for he lnes nine years, and now craves a continuance of the esme, He wishes to inform his customers
ihat he has made extensive improvemenss in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as bis
place is fited up - by Steam, on the best American Ptan, he

 sce., Dyed and Watered. Gentiemen's Clothes Cleaned and
Renorsted in the best stye. Al Einds of Sthins, such as Tar,
Paint, Oi, GTeaze, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, dre., carefully
extrooted: Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner wotve monh has, nad nolonger.
Monvenls sune 2 , 1863.


## KORISON, CAMERON \& EMPEY

 HAVING now bisposed of al the goods dunaged by thlate Fire on'thir

28 B Notre Dame Street,
WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. $1,2,3,6,8,14,19$, and 31 , And a portion of the GooDS in the 3nd and tith Stories, they
 ASSORTAENT:OENEW GOODS! FANCY AND STAPTE DRY GOODS fiver offered AS OUR NEW GOODS Have come to hand so late in the Season, we havedetembine
to mart then at a very In order so effect a speedy Sale GREAT BARGAINS WJLL BE OFFERED. M., C. \& E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, Sold by Privato Sale,
and not by Auction; and that the doon will be OPLENED
EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clocl.... All Goods marked in Plain Figuras, al such a Low hate HORISON, CAMERON \& EMPEY,
2S8 Note Dazre Stect, (lasa No, 202)

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN STUDYING FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
 cesstaily superintending, Mr. ANDEGSON Wouk respect
fully inimate that he las opened a CLASS exclusity fo Rev. Canon LEACh, Micill College.


## BELLS! BELJS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, ot their lons established and , Ul) kevp conslanty, manuracture upon an improved melhod, and
BELLS, of and, larze asoortment of heir cuperion Crubchis, Acadesmiss, Factoniss, STEAM-bonts, PLAs


A. MENEELY> SONS,

Brewstep as MunhoLeand, Agenta, Nontreal.
ST. MARY'SCOLLEGE, WILENGTON, DEL.
THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Sudentare all care-

 cung air.
The best Professors are engaged, and the Srudenta are at
all hours under their care, as weld during bourg of play as in
ime of class. The Scholastic vear commences on the l6ih of August anet
ands on the last Thursday of Jupe. TERMS
The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing,
Mending Linen and Sockiags, and use of hed
For Sudenta not teamming Greech or $L_{\text {anin, }}$
Those wha remain at the College duting ine vaca:
French, will Spanikh, Gemarged, and Drawing, each, peran annum,
Bool Piano, der annurn,
Books, tationery, Clothes, is orderal, and in case of sio



NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Only Five Shllinos a yeap, in advance
No. 55, aleXaNDER STREET,
JOHN OPARRELIL,
ADVOCATE,

Offer, - Garden Street, next door to the Urselizu Quebec, May 1, 1851,

## H. DOHERTY,

No. 59, Little St. James Strect, Montreal.
DR. NACKEON,
6, Haymarke Squure.
FRANKLIN HOUSE,
EY M. P. RYAN \& Co.
THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Sireets, nnd frem its close proximity to the
Banks, he Pos Office and the Wharves and ths neighorbod o the different Raiirond Termini, make it a desirable Residence
or Men of Business, as woll ae of pleasure. THE FURNITURE

## Ls entirey new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE

Will be as all imes auphived whithe Choivest Delicacies tho HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in, realinesg at the
Sietimbanas and Railway, to carty Pasengors to and from the
Printed and Publishod, by Joun Gulurs, for Gsonos
E. Clere, Editor and Propriehor.

