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VOL. VIII. ·

CHEATING THE GUAGER; may never have to make one in an official char-

HOW BARNEY O'TOOLE INFORMED AGAINST HIMSELF.

AN IRISH STILL-HUNTING EPISODE. By an ex-British Subaltern.

(Concluded.)

During the minute or two my host was engaged arranging the shrubbery that formed the chevauxde-frise of his little fortress, I discovered that I was in a good sized cavern, lighted from the top by a hole that answered the double purpose of a window and a chimney. The still was not at work; but the various implements scattered about, and the almost overpowering odor of poteen that per-vaded the place, left no doubt on my mind as to the unlawful occupation of the proprietor. My conscience was not altogether easy at thus becoming an accomplice of Mr. O'Toole's; but I quieted my scruples with the reflection that it was no part of my duty to discover stills, any more than it was a barrister's to collect evidence, or a physician's to mix medicine. All I had to do was to administer the coup de grace when the excise officers pointed the game, in the same way that a terrier snaps up an unfortunate rat that the ferrets have frightened out of his hole; or, to use a more dignified simile, as the velvet-clad matador gracefully severs the spinal cord of a wretched bull after he has been worried to a stand-still by the squibs and red pocket handkerchiefs of the light-heeled picaclores.

"If it wasn't for the smoke bein' seen," said Barney, on his re-appearance, "I'd light a fire, for yer honor must be wet and cowld; but that ould thief Ginger is always prowling about the

mountains-bad luck to him." "And it wouldn't do," said I, laughing, " for him to find a king's officer conspiring with such a notorious defrauder of his majesty as yourself, Barney."

"Niver fear, yer honor," said my host, bring-ing a jug from a dark corner of the cavern, where he had been engaged in tapping something very like a small barrel.

"And as for being wet," I said, "I have been so accustomed to it since I came to Ballyblanket, that I am rather afraid of getting thoroughly dry, for fear I should catch cold."

"Here's something that'll prevent yer taking cowld, yer honor," said Barney, pouring a yellowish fluid from the jug into a cracked teacup "If I can't warm ye one way, I can another." And he presented the cup with a grace that a butler might envy, and stood watching the expression of my face as eagerly as a painter scans the countenance of a connoisseur judging his picture, saying as he did so, " Try that, captain."

I did try it; and liked it so much, that, to Barney's great delight, I tried it again. There is no necessity for me to specify what the jug contained. It is sufficient to say, I found it possessed all the comfortable qualities ascribed to it by my entertainer; and I gratefully acknowledged that, with such a heating apparatus at his command, a fire became a ridiculous superfluity. At my request, he warmed bimself at his portable stove: but he did not seem to care much about it—I suppose on the same principle that grocers hate figs, and pastry-cooks are not partial to bulls' eyes. For more than an hour I remained Barney's guest, and found him a most agreeable companion. Under the influence of the jug he became quite confidential. I found that he had been a soldier in his youth, but had purchased his discharge—(I was not rude enough to ask to see the document)—on the death of his father, thank for his ruin. who had left him his stock in trade-(here is indicated the furniture of the cavern, including the tub on which I was sitting)—and a secret recipe that was an heirloom in his family, and had enabled them to command the best price in the marcould have brewed some uncommonly good whis-key myself; and kept me in roars of laughter while he described the various shifts he was occasionally put to in supplying his numerous customers without detection.

"Well," Barney, I said, rising after the jug had been emptied, and I felt warm and comfortable, "by the look of your sky-light, the rain must be over; so, with many thanks for your hospitality and shelter, I'll go on with my shooting."

"One little drop more, captain," said Barney, going to replenish the jug, "just to steady yer

"No, thank you; I am as steady as a rock," I replied, stumbling over my tub in an unaccountable manner.

"Hould up, captain, the place is very dark," said Barney, handing me my gun. "Faith, it's myself that's thankful to yer honor for not being above sitting down with a poor fellow like me.-It's a proud day for Barney O'Toole whin he resaves a friendly visit from a rale gintleman like

acter, Barney."

CATHOLIC

"Ah, yer honor," said he, "I know yer heart's not in the work."

"That may be; but I've nothing to do but to obey orders." "That's true, captain; more's the pity."
After he had seen the coast clear, and assisted

me through his subterranean passage, which appeared more intricate and studded with sharper rocks than before, Mr. O'Toole and myself parted, with the expression of mutual good wishes.

"Good-by, Barney," I said, staggering a little I suppose at coming so suddenly into the light, your secret's quite safe with me."

"Thank yer honor, kindly. I wish ye good sport; and," said he, as he disappeared into his hole, and dragged the bushes into their place, my blessings follow you whereiver you go."

The most extraordinary part of the story, nowever, remains to be told. On emerging into the open air, I walked to the spring; but whether the light affected my eyes, or the tears blinded them from laughing at his stories, or whether the smell of the whiskey affected my vision in some way, I don't know; whatever it was, the little jack snipes-there were two of them, strange to say, this time-went off as lively as ever, wagging their tails contemptuously at me, in the middle of a cloud of shot. They must have borne a charmed life, because I took particular pains about my aim, and fully expected to bring them down right and left. Should any one hint that the portable stove might have anything to do with this, I can only say that the contents of the jug were " as mild as milk;" and who ever heard of milk affecting one's eye-sight?

" About a fortnight after this adventure, Father Patrick and I were spending our evening as usual, with a chess-board between us, and a steaming tumbler of punch at our sides, wherewith we occasionally stimulated our strategical talents, when I received an intimation that my services were required to assist in destroying still, of which information had just been received. Much against my will, I turned out of the priest's comfortable parlor, just when I could have checkwith my party, under the guidance of the man who had brought the intelligence.

It was pitch-dark, and for more than an hour we toiled silently after him till within a short distance of the doomed distillery. Here we halted, and by the direction of our guide, whose voice | suppose 1 took advantage of the information appeared familiar to me, we surrounded a large gained on the mountain to bring---" rock, which, on approaching, I recognized as the one containing Mr. O'Toole and his fortunes .-Poor Barney, then, had been discovered at last! I was very sorry; but had no alternative but to enter with the excise officer, who, being rather stout, was a good deal mauled in navigating the narrow channel which led to the interior. I was delighted to find that the proprietor was not at home to do the honors of his establishment, although a cheerful turf-fire smouldering on the heart showed that he had not long vacated his subterranean residence.

The still was not at work, and no traces of spirit were to be found; so, having destroyed poor Barney's patrimony, which, from its age, must have belonged not only to his father, but to a long line of ancestors, we started home. On our arrival at the entrance of the town, our guide, who had mysteriously disappeared during our search in the cavern, claimed his reward, and vanished without my having had an opportunity of seeing his face, which I was anxious to do, as I wished to know whom Barney had to

I confess I did not lay my head upon my pillow that night without serious misgivings as to my future fate. Happening so soon after my visit to the mountain, Mr. O'Toole would naturally associate me with the night's transaction, ket for many generations. He explained to me and in his fury imagine that I had taken advanall the mysteries of his profession, till I believe I | tage of his confidence to betray him to his enemies. So far-with the exception of a few threatening letters, written in blood or red ink, I don't know which, and rudely illustrated with fac-similes of my coffin, and other cheerful de- to be seen. "I thought I ought to know the vices, which I had occasionally received-Father Patrick had had shielded me from harm; but no amount of excommunication, I thought, would prevent the angry distiller from taking the usual description of vengeance upon me for my supposed treachery. My time was evidently come, and the senior ensign would probably get his promotion without purchase. I should be brought home some day on that exclusively Hibernian mode of conveyance for wounded gentlemen-a shutter; or I should quietly disappear like the exciseman, and be dug up in future ages, and exhibited in some Antipedean Museum as a specimen of a petrified Briton, probably about the same time as Mr. Macaulay's New Zealander takes his seat on London Bridge, and contemplates the ruins of St. Paul's.

Days, however, passed without my becoming astonishment depicted in my face. entitled to the privilege of being carried on the "I sincerely hope, for your sake," I said, "I | shoulders of six British grenadiers to the tune of | pect the denouement.

the Dead March in Saul; nor was I qualified for the somewhat questionable honor of being handed down to posterity as a fossil. I concluded therefore, that the ruined spirit-merchant had given me credit for good faith, and had revenged his wrongs on somebody else; and I had ceased to think of him, except to pity his missortune; when, soon after, on my attending a fair held in a neighboring town, the first person I met was Barney O'Toole. He was dressed in a brightblue coat with brass buttons, and sprigged waistcoat, and looked altogether the very reverse of the bankrupt trader I had expected to see. He had evidently taken a considerable quantity of "refreshment" and was in the highest spirits.— On seeing me, instead of the vindictive scowl I had anticipated, a delighted grin lit up his face, and he rushed up to me, exclaiming, "Hurroo, it's the captin!"

"And how has yer honor been this long time?" he said, doffing a new hat and giving the accustomed kick with his leg, on which the haybands had been replaced by smart blue worsted stock-

"Pretty well, thank you, Barney," I replied. "I'm glad to see you looking so blooming."

"Niver was better, thank your honor," he said, cutting a caper.

"And what are you doing here?" I asked, wondering what had put him into such good hu-

"Why, ye see, captain, havin' a thrifle to spare, thank God, I'm afther buying as swate a little pig as ivir ye clapt eyes on," he said, still in paroxysms of delight.

By this time he had followed me to a room in the inn; and, having shut the door, I said, "I am glad your affairs are in so flourishing a con-

"I'm a made man," said Barney, snapping his

fingers. "I'm delighted to hear it," I said. "I was afraid that unfortunate business of the other night"-here Barney grinned from ear to ear; and concluding he was tipsy, I concluded gravely, "that unfortunate business had crippled you for a time; and I wished when I met you, to offer mated him in half a dozen moves, and started off any little assistance I could afford to set you up in some more legitimate occupation."

"Yer honor is a good friend and a kind gin tleman; and I'd like to see the man who says he knows a betther," said Barney quite fierce.

"I hope, however," I went on, "you don't

"Be my sowl," said Barney, interrupting me, and flourishing his shillelah at some imaginary depreciator of my honesty, "if any one else had hinted at sich a thing, I'd have raised a lump on his head that would have prevented the blaggard from wearing a hat for a month of Sundays—so I would. No-no, captain, make yer mind aisy. I know the man who informed against me."— And he winked facetiously.

"And who is the rascal?" I inquired sternly, for I was annoyed at what I considered his untimely mirth.

"Would you like to know his name captain?"

said Barney knowingly.
"Yes, I should," I replied, "very much; for tried to catch a sight of his face that night, but it was too dark."

"I'll tell you," said Barney, beckoning me close to him and putting his mouth to my ear; " his name is—are you listening, captain?"

"Yes, yes," I said impatiently; "go on, go

"His name is-Barney O'Toole!"

"Barney O'Toole!" I exclaimed, staring at him, while he seemed to enjoy my amazement. "Are there two Barney O'Tooles?"

"I nivir heerd uv another," he said waggishly. "Whisper, captain," and he looked cautiously about him to see that no one was near-" I gave the information myself!"

"Then it was you, was it, that turned me out of Father Patrick's parlor at twelve o'clock at of his cause, and impeached the tyranny of Ausnight ?- bad luck to you!" said I, remembering | tria. The poverty of the lower classes, the opour guide's sudden disappearance and anxiety not | pressive system of land-tenure in that country. voice."

"I was sorry to give yer honor sich a cowld walk," said Barney, looking anything but distressed; "but-

"O, never mind that," I said, "I'm glad you're going to give up your evil practices and become a respectable member of society."

"Well, I don't know about that," he replied. grinning again from ear to ear; " I shall be glad to see yer honor again in the same ould place." "What do you mean?" I asked, puzzled more

"I mane, yer honor, that the tubs and things were ould and worn out."

"Yes," I said, "I noticed that." "I got five pounds for giving the information," he went on, his eyes sparkling with fun at the

"Well!" I said smiling, for I began to sus-

"Everything's bran new. I'm hard at work again; and we'll finish another jug, captain, dear, whenever ye come my way." Here he could contain his merriment no longer. He danced a pas seul round the table, and went into a roar of laughter at his own notable device of turning informer against himself. Barney had

HRONICLE.

in truth "cheated the guager," and made the Excise pay handsomely for the machinery wherewith he had replaced his used up potteen distil-Of his subsequent career, and whether he continued successfully to elude the machinations of the exciseman, and preserve the pristine reputation of his "mountain dew," I know not; for soon after our meeting at the fair, the Colonel's wrath at my inroads upon his store of card moncy having somewhat molified, and the presence

of the detachment at Ballyblanket being no

longer deemed indispensable, I was recalled, and thus for ever lost the opportunity of availing myself of Barney's hospitable invitation to renew my acquaintance with the portable store which he maintained in his paternal care.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON RED REPUBLICANISM. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The character of the Red Republicans did not require the late attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French to exhibit in its full development the atrocious infamies of this sanguinary confederacy. There is no crime against God and man of which these men, or rather these de-mons, are not capable; and while their deeds of blood and sacrilege are recorded in many a sad page of French and Italian history within the last few years, yet it was reserved for the wretches of January, 1858, to outstrip all former precedent of assassination by making an attempt on the life of a woman; and a woman, too, admitted by friend and foe to be amongst the most virtuous wives and the most amiable sovereigns that has ever worn the imperial diadem in Europe. The universal horror which is felt throughout the whole world, throughout all the civilized nations of the earth, against the cowardly, inhuman monsters who are the actors in this diabolical plot of murder, must be equally extended to the thousands of sworn confederates who form the deadly community of Red Republicans known under this name in several countries of Europe. The lustory of Hungary, of Switzerland, of France, of Naples, of Rome, since the year 1846, has no parallel in modern times for the ferocity and sacrilege with which these banded villians have assailed social order and religion in these various countries; -- and if a wise and merciful Providence had not raised up in France a power to check the advance of these enemies of the throne and of the altar, the major part of Europe might be exhausted in this conflict with anarchy and infidelity, and in the end fall an easy prey to Mahomedan or Russian domination.

The terrific lessons of the last twelve years will not be lost on the people who are most concerned in these revolutions; and Europe looks to Austria, to Prussia, and to France for that constitutional firmness and armed vigilance, which, when aided by Naples and the minor states of Italy, must ever stand as a safeguard and a guarantee for the peace of society, and for the pre-servation and the permanent stability of the Gospel. In every place, and in every instance, the conduct of these cut-throats has been the same -namely, irreligion, perfidy, and blood; and the doctrine put forward of republican equality has been universally employed as a mere sham, a pretext to cover the secret scheme of plunder and

assassination. All readers of pamphlets and newspapers must recollect the plausible arguments advanced by Kossuth and his associates in favor of the Hungarian revolution; many well meaning persons in this country even espoused at that time the theory combined with the supposed despotism of the Austrian Court, gave a color of patriotism to the conduct of the Hungarian Chief; but time soon revealed the real character of the base conspirator-bis perfidy to the men who trusted and followed him; his traitorous desertion of the post which he promised to defend; and, above all, the the Queen's Bench he would be obliged to charge mean bigotry of his religious sentiments: his crawling sycophancy to English patronage and English prejudices, have branded this man as the most contemptible of the reckless band whom he these wretches in London presents a practical led and deceived, and abandoned in the hour of result only to be had from the strict truth of the

the conduct of his followers in Naples and in Rome; his manifestoes are before the world, offering a price for the heads of kings and bishops, placing assassination and murder amongst the of a rigid mathematical demonstration, leaving The expulsion of the Pope from Rome, and the man, that England has had some share in the murder of Count Rossi, the French ambassador, guilty responsibility of these reckless foreign

will best explain the character of the Roman outbreak: while the former assassin Pianori, added to the list of the present Italian conspirators now confined in the French capital on trial for their lives, supplies proof, if such were necessary, of the class of miscreants which have disturbed Florence, infested Rome, and threatened the life of the King of Naples during every day of the last eleven years.

All these men in the various countries referred to were identified in their views, and in their movements. The Swiss, the French, the Roman, the Neapolitan conspirators were precisely the very same society, bound by the same oaths, and aiming at the self-same object. They all planned the selfsame scheme, viz., a double revolution in church and state; but it must be recollected that it was the overthrow of Catholic monarchy, and of the Catholic church. There was no attempt made in any one instance on any Protestant dynasty, or on any Protestant form of belief .--The entire machinery was levelled against Catholicity. Neither Prussia nor the Protestant German states, nor Holland felt any alarm during these years of emeutes, revolutions, Popebanishing, King-hunting, barricades, and street-fighting: all the exploits were scientifically, and by common consent and combination, confined exclusively to the Catholic throne, and the Catholic altar.

It is a remarkable fact, too, that all the Souper saints of England, together with the entire staff of Exeter-ball, seemed to be intimately acquainted with all these foreign combinations. Sir Culling Eardley, Earl Shaftesbury, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Spooner, have made speeches both in and out of the House of Commons, denouncing the laws of Austria, the tyranny of Naples, the superstitions of Rome, and the degradation of all Italy. Beyond all doubt, these English bigots, and anti-Catholic declaimers have expressed the very same sentiment against all Catholic countries, as Kossuth, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and the others of the same stamp. These English biblicals, though perhaps not officially connected with the foreign revolutionists, adopted their views: condemned like them Catholic states, Catholic belief, and like them expressed openly the necessity of changing the Catholic political dynasties, and uprooting the Catholic creed. Exeter-hall even employed emissaries, subscribed hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling, and sent preachers and military men to every Catholic capital and town in Europe, with official instructions from the central committee in London: and the proved facts revealed by the conduct of these emissaries leave no doubt on the public Catholic continental mind, that these men were (as far as they could do it) the co-operators, the willing assistants, in the hands of the men who are now known and branded as the infidel confederates of Catholic Europe.

Every department of the English Protestant literature, too, aided in this combined attack of the infidel cut-throats of the Continent: the daily articles in most of the English journals disported in the alternate expression of lies and malignity against the whole Catholic Continent of Europe. At one time it was the Pope-ridden Emperor of Austria: at another the superstitious tyrant of Naples: at one time the Grand Duke of Tuscany was insane, at another the young Queen of Spain was drunk. The Catholic Church was always described by these literary coadjutors of Mazzini as going to pieces, and requiring only one strong, well-aimed blow to reduce the old rotten vessel to infinitesimal fragments! Who is it who has not read the articles here referred to in almost every daily English journal during the last ten years? and who can avoid arriving at the clear conclusion, that it was this patronage of the Biblical part of the House of Commons, this public laudation and co-operation on the part of the English Biblical press, which has had the effect of filling London with all the miscreants of Europe, with all the sauguinary conspirators who have since plotted the assassination of kings, and who have been encouraged in their demoniacal purpose by the unceasing expression of approval given to that conduct by the bigotry of Exeter Hall, and by the anti-Catholic malignity of the English press.

If the evidence here brought forward proving England's complicity with the foreign assassins were submitted to the most fastidious judge of the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty: the facts of the last ten years stand an irrefragable proof on this point: and the presence of a host of premises. But when we add to this body of The history of Mazzini may be learned from statements the remarkable, the overwhelming, the immoveable evidence to be found in the conduct of persons connected with former English Cabinets, the question at issue assumes the character commandments of his revolutionary decalogue. - | no doubt whatever in the mind of any reasonable

Palmerston having read an address to the Hungarian conspirator? who does not recollect the conduct of young Sir Robert Peel joining in a mobs and exercise influence at a contested election; public review at Berne of the sanguinary tree but there is a latent fire in his eye, which, to the corps of Switzerland? and who can ever lose the remembrance of Lord Minto at Rome having employed an eminent sculptor to model the bust of the most notorious revolutionist of the rend gentleman's addresses, such as 'the Castle is a situe the greatest enemy of the Pope; and withal sink of iniquity.' The trial takes place here about city: the greatest enemy of the Pope: and withal the most contemptible character in the Roman dominions? It is unnecessary to multiply examples to prove the well-known public opinionnamely, that England has long encouraged the conspirators who have heretofore filled all Europe strong feeling throughout the country that the Revewith disorder, and who are now likely to involve the English Cabinets of past times in a wicked Conway and Ryan, and would subscribe their money complicity with the perpetrators of crimes which freely towards the defence of the Reverend trashock Christendom, and fill the whole world with versers; but who will take the initiative-who will

feelings of unutterable horror. The most signal vengeance which these Catholic countries could inflict on England, is the held in Dublin at which the Clergy of Ireland would fallen prestige which now rests on her from almost every department of her imperial dominion. The fallen condition of England is now in the mouths of all Europe. "Her military renown is questioned, although her courage is admitted: her education is denied: her morality is impeached as amongst the worst types of human society: her laws are a mockery to a large section of her people: her parchment legislation is a palpable deceit. Her creed is a varying lie: her Church Establishment is a buge swindle: and her congregation is a mixed assembly of numberless jarring contradictory sects. She has lost her former character at home and abroad: an unforeseen circumstance may basten a catastrophe that may reduce her power to a standard below the rank of the nations over which but a few years ago she claimed domination and superiority. If Russia attacked her in India, and France withdrew her alliance (not impossible things) England would sink below the level of a third rate power."

These are not my words: they are to be found in the columns of the French papers: in the entire printed publications of Naples and of Austria; and although their expressions of prophecy may never be fulfilled, at least one thing is true, namely, that the tables are turned on England by the entire Catholic Continent, and that at present, in place of being the assailant of foreign thrones and creeds, she has abundant work, and more than she can do, to defend her

D. W. C. Stranorlar, County Donegal, Jan. 27.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Doctor O'Hea, hishop elect of the diocese of Ross, will take place, on Sunday, the 7th February, at eleven o'clock, a.m. in Skibbereen Cathedral. - Cork Examiner.

BISHOPRIC OF KILLALOB .- It is stated that his Grace the Archbishop of Oashel and Emly has re-ceived from Rome a Rescript authorising him to forward to the Holy See the names of three Ecclesiastics, from whom the Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese of Killaloe is to be chosen by the Propaganda .- Limerick Reporter.

The Very Rev. Dr. Fernelly, Vicar General of Madras, brother to the bishop of that diocese, is at present in Kilkenny. After a residence of more than twelve years in ladia, the very reverend gentleman has returned to his native country, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the necessities of religion in his mission. He has already appealed with success to the several parishes of Cashel and Emly, his native disease, as also to the Catholics of several other parts of Ireland.

THE VERY REV. MR. M'MREL, P.P .- It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state that the Very Rev. Mr. M'Meel, the highly respected parish priest of Cast'chlayney, is recovering from the effects of the recent assault, by which he received many and severe wounds. The very rev. gentleman's rescue from his infuriated assailant was most providential. We have heard some particulars of M'Ardie; but for obvious reasons suppress any mention of them just now .-Neury Examiner.

THE FATHER MAYERY TRETIMORIAL .- About £1,000 have been subscribed for a monument, and a like sum for a reformatory, to commemorate the life and works of the late Father Mathew. The two sums united (says the Cork Southern Reporter) would be sufficiently considerable for the foundation of an establishment for the reclamation of those who have fallen into the paths of vice-a work which it was the life-long labour of the Apostles of Temperance to accomplish. The sums taken separately will not be anfficient to provide handsomely for the two distinct objects of erecting a statute and founding an institution for the recention of invenile criminals; but were the joint proceeds solely devoted to the latter purpose, a noble and appropriate testimonial to the memory of the great philanthropist would be insured

FATHER CONWAY IN THE QUEST'S BENCH .-- The Dublin correspondent of the Mayo Constitution (the organ of the Conservatives of Connaught) writes as follows: "Mayo has lost the glory of a state prosecution. The Queen's Bench, unequally divided, has by a majority of one, decided that Priest Conway shall be tried in Dublin by a jury of the county Dublin. You have, of course, a full report of the procoedings in the Dublin journals; but, as you may wish to know the public feeling, I write you the resuit of my observations. As a Dublin man, unconnected with Mayo or its politics, I ought to be impartial. Turning into the hall of the Four Courts on Monday last, I found it densely crowded with groups of people anxiously discussing some topic, of which I could only catch 'the Priests' and 'change of venue.' On inquiry I learned that an application was about being made by the Attorney-General to the Ouecn's Bench, and on proceeding there I made my way into it with considerable difficulty. It was densely crowded. In the front bar sat, on the one side, the Attorney-General and Mr. Lawson, Q.C., near whom sat other harristers exchanging an occasional remark with the fountain of promotion, and much gratified with his occasional recognition of their presence. On the other s'de sat Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., and beside him a gentleman in Clerical costume, whom I learned was Father Conway. Several gentlemen, apparently friends of his, sat with him. The seats for counsel to the rear were densely erowded with members of the bar-the side passages with professional gentlemen and others, whilst the galleries were filled to overflowing with gentlemen and that portion of society that some one has designated 'the great nowashed.' The interest appeared to be intense. Nex' day the hody of the court presonted nearly the same appearance. It was densely crowded, some Catholic dignitaries sitting under the tion beside his counsel, and with regard to the Reve . large, able-bodied, wicked looking man, with fundue record for Drogheda is somewhat heavy.—Newry influence' and 'spiritual intimidation' stamped on Examiner.

eriminals. Who can forget the fact of Lord his countenance; but lo there sat a small, gentleing a gentle disposition. I could never have fancied that he was the sort of a man to head sumultuous phylognomist, betokens vigour and energy. and listened unimpassioned, except now and again a sarcastic smile played on his countenance when the Attorney-General read portions of some of the Revethe 15th of February. On the whole, the balance of public opinion is, that no reason was shown for changing the venue, and that the trial should be in

> The Kilkenny Journal says :- "Thore seems to be a rend traversers should be sustained against their Whig persecutors. People sympathise with Fathers lead the way in the movement? Where is the organisation which should have been instituted long since for this purpose? Why is there not a meeting he represented, as it is the Clergy of Ireland who are on their trial? Are the interests at stake so unimportant as to be scarcely deserving of notice? Are the constituencies of the country-the Priestsnot worth defending against the persecutions of the enemy? Is freedom of election in Ireland a matter of such little moment as that we are content to see it crushed before our eyes without an effort to save it us the last hope of our people? Is not the political action of the Clergy our only hope under Heaven, and shall we see it a captive in chains, and not rush to the rescue? We carnestly appeal to the Clergy of ireland, particularly to the ever faithful Priesthood of Kilkenny, to lay saide all minor differences upon this occasion, and to join heart and hand in defence of their dearest rights, and for the salvation of the country. And we would respectfully suggest that tenant right meetings should be held in almost every county of Ireland previously to the meeting of purliament, that these meetings be called forthwith, and that they be made further use of for the purpose of eliciting sympathy and support towards sustaining the Rev. Mssers Conway and Ryan, who are the representatives of the Irish Priesthood in this insulting and most unjustifiable prosecution. "Since the above was written we perceive that a meeting bas been held, and a movement set on foot, such as we have suggested."

The Tipperary Free Press says :- " In the state prosecution the whole power of the crown will be arrayed against an humble Curate, and the best forensic ability of the bar can be enlisted by the Attorney-General in support of the prosecution, In Thomas O'Hagan, however, he has a gifted advocate, ready in argument, fearless in spirit, and eloquent in speech, and sure we are that nothing will be left undone whereby his defence may be rendered convincing and triumphant. But to make it really effective funds will be required, and we know that Tipperary will not be slow in contributing to a movement in which the sympathies of every man who values national rights and liberties must be engaged. Father Conway contended for a principle, and, for so doing, is sought to be victimised; but we are much mistaken if he will not be sustained on his trial by Catholic Ireland, as one who boldly entering the political arena, threw heart and soul into the advoeacy of that cause to which the country has vowed adberence."

The Priest prosecution having now begun in earnest, we are giad to see a movement set on foot to or-ganise a Defence Fund. We are aware that some such effort has become indispensably necessary, and we trust the committee appointed by the preparatory meeting of Saturday last will take up the work with vigour and heartiness. There is no lack of sympathy for the persecuted Priests, and what is needed is an organisation which shall afford the Catholics of Ireland the opportunity of proving that they are worthy of the zeal and devotion which have been displayed in their cause by the intended victims of this arbitrary prosecution. It is certainly time that something effective should be done towards austaining them in their most unequal conflict with the whole nower of the British Government. Contrary to what was at first expected, the trials are being pressed forward by the Attorney-General with all possible haste. The jury in Father Conway's case, a special one, was to have been struck yesterday, and the trial is expected to commence in little more than a fortnight. It will be seen, then, that no time is to be lost. The expenses of the defence must be very considerable, and we need not say Father Conway, an humble Curate, has no means of meeting the cost of a State Trivi - Tublet

Mr. Ball's Canvage is Limenics.-The elevation of Sergeant O'Brien to the bench has left a vacancy in the representation of the City of Limerick, for which two candidates, Mr. Ball and Major Gavin, are actively engaged in canvassing the electors. The last named gentleman has considerable local influence, and would be certain of success if onnosed by an ordinary opponent; but the independent conduct of Mr. Ball as representative of Carlow, and as a member of the Patriotic Commission, when he counselled the establishing of schools for the children of Catholic soldiers has gained him an amount of popularity which leads to the opinion of his ultimate success even should Major Gavin proceed to the poll, which is considered doubtful.

An important meeting in favour of tenant right and religious equality took place at Mallow on Tuesday, and an abridged report of the proceedings will be found in our columns. The meeting was presided over by the hon, member for Dungarvin, who delivered an able and stirring address from the chair. Mr. Calcutt, of Ciare, was also present, and addressed the assemblage; but the chief feature of the proceedings were the very able and uncompromising speeches delivered by many influential Clergymen, such as the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Rev. Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Rev. A. Peyton, Rev. Pierce Groon, &c., &c. Arcsolution and petition in favour of the Tenant Right Bill were adouted unanimously, and a resolution affirming the principle of Independent Opposition, proposed by the Rev. Justin M'Carthy, was carried by acclamation. An important, and to us very satisfactory portion of the proceedings, was the resolution on the subject of the religious destitution of Catholic soldiers and sailors, and their ornhan children, which was proposed by the Rev. T. Murphy in a speech full of pith and sound argament. This is a matter which would interest not only the good sense, but the best feelings of the people, and so far from its agitation at Tenant Right meetings becoming a source of division or weakness, as some imagine, it would, we are certain, go far to dissipate the anathy at present prevailing in the public mind, and would really stir the heart of the country - Tablet.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT-ESTATE OF MR. VIN-CENT SCULLY - The private offer of Mr. Nicholas Dunscombe, of the North Wall, for the purchase of the King Williamstown estate for £9,500, was on the 21st Jan, submitted to Mr. Commissioner Hargreave and accepted. These lands comprised the Model Farm and the village of King Williamstown, with all the Government improvements, which had been some time since sold by the Crown when Mr. Ihnnecombe also purchased other portions of the Crown lands.-Cork Constitution.

THE NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT .- The assizes will commence in Drogheds on Monday, the 22nd February. Mr. Conway again occupied the same posi- Mr. Justice Ball will preside in the Grown Court at Quadalk, and Mr. Lastice Perrin in the Record Court. rend gentleman's personal appearance I must say I The crimical business here will be light; but we unwas agreeably disappointed. I had looked out for a derstand there will be five records. The criminal

ARCHBIBHOP WHATBLY ON VOLUNTARYIBE .- A MOCL ing of the Church Missionary Society was held in Dublin on Monday week. The speakers threatened the people of India with a desperate misseionary campaign, once the Indian mutiny is over, but of course not till then. Archbishop Whately said the Government should not be allowed to take any part in the affair. We quote from his address:— Now, I take this occasion to state distinctly that I earnestly deprecate all allusions to Government. I may add, that as I shall, of course, deprecate the opposi tion of Government to our efforts, so I shall, if possible, still more deprecate any assistance of Government, as government to it, as it will excite the greatest degree of suspicion and alarm, and raise the greatest prejudice against Christianity. I should any that the maxim of this society, as a missionary society, with reference to government, ought to be the same as the answer given by the French merchant to the minister who asked how government could aid and forward the commerce of France! His answer was, 'Luissez nous faire'-let us alone. Let us not come forward to seek aid of government; let not government appear in a prominent manner at all but let us come forward with our own money, our own exertions, and ask government for nothing more than that they shall let us alone, and not interfere with or hinder our operations.' An admirable maxim -a most laudable request. The principles, however, is just as applicable to state aid to religion in Ireland, as it is in India. We hope the government will take the hint given them by the archbishop, and let him alone' as soon as possible .- Nation.

ORANGE "DEMONSTRATION."-On the 21st inst. a gathering of the Orangemen of Belfast took place in the Victoria Hall. Dark deeds shame the light; and our reporter could not obtain admission to the room, last evening, although a parade was made of the an nouncement that the proceedings would be open to others as well as to members of the illegal Orange confederation. Indeed, we believe that no report of the proceedings will be allowed to appear in any of the Orange journals. The confederates themselves seem ashamed of their muster. They have been, if reports speak true, deserted by their titled leaders, those foolish, infatuated lords, 'yelept Dungannon and Eniskillen, who afford the best possible exemplification of Emerson Tennent's alliterative-" Tenth transmitters of a foolish face." Lord Dungannon, it is said, was not at the gathering; but it is certain that he was in town as late as three o'clock in the afternoon. Lord Enniskillen, although he was authoritatively placarded as one of the great guns who would explode on the occasion, was prudently absent altogether. Both noble Lords having discreetly abstained from the exhibition of Orange disloyalty, the chair was necessarily occupied by a plebeian Oh! what a fall was there," after the flourish of trumpets which heralded in the assemblage! Of a truth, Orangeism is on its last legs, and will soon be gathered to the temb of other bigoted, and illegal, and irrational conspiracies !- Ulsterman.

TENANT RIGHT IN THE NORTH.-Facts are, indeed. stubborn things, and one of them will, in the end, avail more than a whole budget of fictions. It is true that no new facts need be adduced to prove, that except in the North of Ireland, not even a shadow of right is conceded by the landlord to the tenant, for his improvements, no matter how extensive or how valuable they may have been; but as it will be impossible for Parliament much longer to refuse its sanction to the enactment of some law calculated to secure to the tenant due compensation for any useful improvements made by him during the period of his tenancy, we conceive it to be our bounden duty to record, whenever they occur, such well authenticated cases of wrong and oppression on the part of landlords as may constitute a body of overwhelming facts and data which it will be impossible for the opponents of Tenant Right, in and out of Parliament, to refute, palliate, or justify. This, we conceive, will be one of the surest means by which the hands of the advocates of Tenant Right may be effectively strengthened, and their advocacy legitimately seconded and supported. Amongst the numberless glaring instances of harsh and unjust treatment received by tenants which we have had to record recently, there was one in which a Presbyterian clergyman was the sufferer, and a noble earl the inexorable landlord .-This was bad enough; but in the following case, which we copy from the Northern Whig, a Protestant clergyman is the exactor of the whole pound of flesh, and a highly respectable gentleman the improving tenant. The case is important in more than one point

view, and we therefore give it in extenso : "Some years ago, acting on the advice of the incumbent of the parish of Killea, in the county of Derry, Dr. Joseph Clarke purchased a farm of sixteen acres for the sum of £112. This was a niece of the glebe lands, on which Dr. Clarke became the tenunt of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, who was, at that time, the incumbent. Dr. Clarke received a written ongagement from the landlord, that the latter would not take advantage of any improvements he might make in the farm, and that, so long as the rent was usid, he should remain in undisturbed possession of the farm. And, further, Mr. Henderson promised to recommend that these conditions should be observed by his successor. Mr. Henderson observed faithfully the terms of his agreement with Dr. Clarke, till he was succeeded in the parish by the Rev. Mr. Stack by whom the stipulations in the agreement with his predecessor was strictly recognised. Thus encouraged, Dr. Clarke made great improvements on the and. He drained, thorough drained it, and manured it from his other farms, 'laying down' each field in grass, and thus expending upon it about £150 .-About three years ago the Rev. Mr. Stack removed and was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton. This rev. gentleman, twelve months ago, served Dr. Clarke with notice to quit, giving him, at the same time, permission to sell his tenant right. Dr. Clarke, who owed no rent, was very unwilling to part with the farm. He knew, however, the flimsy nature of his tenure-that he might remonstrate, but must submit. Accordingly, he sold his tenant right to Mr. Low, a respectable resident of the neighborhood for £160, Mr. Usmilton then informed Dr. Clarke that he would take the farm, at that sum, in a month from that date. Dr. Clarke waited for a month, and then was put off for another month. At the end of that period, Mr. Hamilton would only give £60 for the tenant right. A delay, of course, occurred at this point in the business; and, Mr. Hamilton's pecuniary affairs becoming improved, he was, by hard remonstrance, brought up to £112, which sum Dr. Clarke, unable to help himself, with an ejectment process in his pocket, and the prospect of it being enforced after the January sessions, unwillingly accepted. The upshot of this is, that the Rev. Mr. Hamilton is now about to sell, it is said, and generally believed, this tenant right so obtained for upwards of £200! I hope, for the sake of common justice and his succedetal character, that this conduct of Mr. Hamilton can be satisfactorily explained, and that some sufficient reason can be assigned for getting rid, in this fashion, of a tenant like Dr. Clarke, who did not allow his rent to full into arrears, and who is such a tenant as any landlord might be proud to have on his estate."

The Rev. Richard Molesworth Hamilton may be a very eloquent preacher, and as excellent a teacher of the dectrine which enjoins every man to do to his neighbour as he would himself be done by, but he is evidently not given to the practice of this golden maxim. The Rev. gentleman, to his infinite credit be it said, who first entered into the conditions of the agreement, fulfilled them to the letter-his successor acted on the recommendation and did the same; but the third turned a deaf ear to it altogether. Such rare aves as three good landlords in uninterrupted succession are not so easily found in Ireland, and consequently the bar sinister appeared in the person of the third incumbent, the Reverend Richard Moleswhich produced for the former some compensation for his outlay, though by no means an adequate one .-

worth Hamilton. But there is one feature in this transaction to which we are anxious to draw particular attention, and it is this : the evidently exists in the North a species of tenant-right which, though not strictly valid in law, must be so in equity. was this species of understanding originally entered into between Dr. Clark and the Rev. Mr. Henderson the value of the improvements made by him, but trifling as it comparatively was, it was at least the acknowledgment of a right to reimbursement and re-stitution of some kind. Here, then, we have an existing basis for legislation in the matter, the elements of a mutual understanding without the intervention of parliament. The landed proprietary throughout the country in the South, where it does not exist, as well as in the North where it does, though not bindingly by law, might easily establish a similar usage. By voluntarily adopting such a course, they would once for all put an end to agitation on these long vexed questions, and thus retain in the country that large class of industrious and enterprising tenants who are now daily leaving their native shores to seek for a competence in their declining years, and a provision for their families as some recompense for their life-long toil. We have elsewhere given accounts of wholesale ejectments in various parts of the country the generality of them under circumstances in which the landlord has stretched to the utmost the undue nower which the law unfortunately gives him. Consideration for the tenant seems in no case to have weighed in the slightest degree with the inexorable lords of the soil. We are, however, rejoiced to see that a Tenant Right meeting has taken place both in the North and South, and that at length the parties most immediately concerned are bestirring themselves in right earnest and in the proper direction .-Let them, then, but act in unison and with firmness, and they will assuredly succeed in their just cause .-Dublin Cath. Telegraph.

The legal appointments are at length definitely arranged, and Sergeant O'Brien's is fourth Judge of the Oucce's Bench. Mr. Christian has taken the vacant seat in the Common Pleas; Mr. Hughes is appointed to the Solicitor-Generalship, and Mr. Rickaby Deasy, M.P., for Cork, has received the coif rendered vacant by the elevation of Sergeant O'Brien. A more fitting tribute to forensic ability and judicial capacity no Minister could have paid. But solely and exclusively because these gentlemen are Catholics— Catholics, moreover, of long standing and prominent high character at the Bar, the English and Irish journals most opposed to the Government, but still more to the just claims of Catholics, continue to rave, rant and rail in the most unseemly terms. At one time the Government, and at another the gentlemen themselves are assailed because they have not been passed over and their undeniable merits disregarded, in order to make room for the inveterate enemies of that civil and religious liberty which successive Tory Administrations so long withheld, and which they would, were they again in power, still withhold from the people. This acrimonious and insulting tone was bad enough in all conscience before the appointments were made, but the language of the Orange press is, if possible, still more virulent, and certainly more indecent since the vacancies have been irrevocably fixed. Fortunately, however, there are one or two Conservative journals in Ireland both more just and generous to political opponents, be their creed what it may. Amongst them we may especially particularise the Leinster Express, which, though a firm and consistent supported of its party and creed, permits neither the one nor the other to interfere with its due appreciation of the worth and talents of those from whom on conscientious principles it differs in opinion on other matters. We give clsewhere the comments of the Leinster Express on the recent law appointments, and while doing so, we cannot refrain from saying to its namesake of the metropolis, thou and do likewise."-Dublin Telegraph

COMMERCIAL MORALITY .- Samuel Warren, the Recorder of Hull, before entering upon the business of the last Session delivered an admirable address to the Grand Jury of the Borough-his subject being that apparalleled increase of Commercial Calamicy and Crime in England, which has struck Europe with astonishment. In his sound and luminous charge he points out the cause and remedy of the speculative disease, which, since the railway mania of 1845, has from time to time assumed such startling dimensions, and been fraught with utter ruin to hundreds of thousands. Of late it has chiefly appeared among the wealthy, hard-headed, grasping population of trade, with what consequences the Bonkrupt Court and nkrupt Court on Newgate Calendar present a terrible commentary .-It is to the passion for becoming rich in a hurry that Mr. Warren traces the cause of that gigantic crop of iniquity which has quadrupled the business of the Criminal Judge and recruited the penitentiary and criminal colony from the great middle class-from the merchants, bankers, &c., whose position wealth, and respectability, has caused them to be looked up by the British people as models for the imitation of the world. When we consider the standard which the English have placed before them as the end and object of national existence, whose attainment constitutes in their view all that is excellent in lifenamely. Money, it is little marvel that numbers are found who abandon the path of legitimate success. and embark in those vast and uncertain speculations which terminate in ruin to themselves and misery to others. When a community makes wealth their paramount passion—when its possession earns a higher recognition than that of all other earthly giftswhen it is worshipped above virtue and evalted into a god-their system is rollen to the core, and such poisonous weeds as Redpath, Dean Paul, and the long line of Bankrupts and defaulters who have lately appeared, are its natural product. Material success is the sole aim of the national and individual life of England, which is earthly, sensual, and devilish .-The Recorder drew a picture of the old British merchant, just and upright, and contrasted him with the commercial gamester of the present day, who not only risks all that he possesses in some great speculative coup, but in nine cases out of ten drags thousands to destruction in the event of the failure of his scheme. This inordinate appetite for wealth, which is apparently the cause of England's greatness, but which has become an ineradicable disease affecting her entire commercial system, will become the main cause of her eventual decline .- Nation.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TEAMS.-A few nights ago a rock weighing 56 lbs., was laid on one of the tracks of the Great Southern and Western Railway, at Knockabow, between Ballybrophy and Templemore. This dangerous discovery was fortunately discovered some short time before the passing of the down night mail train at this place. The intentions of the miscreant who concected the project can be inferred from the fact of two stones, of over two pounds each, being hurled at the mail train on the same night by a person or persons standing on the Knockshow Bridge. One of these missiles, evidently intended for the driver, struck the engine and rebounded therefrom without doing any injury. The company dismissed some subordinates for irregularities from this portion of the line a short time previous to this diabolical attempt.-Leinster Express.

A SEPOY PLUNDERER IN KILKENNY .-- Last week a Mr. John Brophy, who recently returned to our city, his native place, from India, where he had made some money in trade, took into his employmen; an itinerant Hindoo, who chanced to arrive here, stating himself to have been a discharged Sepoy. On Friday Mr. Brophy got change of a £40 note, and soon missed a £10 note from the bundle which he had brought home from the bank. Sub-constable Francis was sent for, but while he was searching the Sepoy's apartment it is presumed the latter restored the note to his employer, who then declined to proceed further against him, and, much to the chagrin of Francis, who doubtless would have "made a case of it," Jack Pandy was sent adrift again to plunder some The amount obtained was, no doubt, very far below one else. - Kilkenne Journal.

COLONEL LEWIS AND JOHN BYRNE. - We continue to copy article from some of our cotemporaries on the extraordinary and unparalleled attack of Colonel Lewis on his tenant John Byrne. The case has ex-cited universal interest; and indeed it is no wonder for nothing at all approaching it in enormity has come before the public during the present century. It is not alone a breach of an agreement between landlord and tenant, but an attempt on the part of the Colonel to smash to pieces that jewel of his-"private judgment"—which forms so sacred a portion of the privileges he holds to be the right of every human being. We are astonished that the Newry Telegraph, the Evening Mail, and other such journals do not notice the violent assault on the " private judgment" of John Byrne. Why are they silent on the question? Why is the Newry Telegraph not taking notice of it? He can write in an insulting tone on the Catholic clergy, and call their acts "Priestcraft;" but here is an Irish landlord who will not respect the "private judgment" of an humble tenant furmer, and the Telegraph has not the manliness to call his deeds by their proper name. May we ask him what sort of "craft" is that in which the Colonel deals? Is it "Landlord-craft," "Souper-craft," or "Satan-craft?" Or does it sayour of the hypocrite or proselytiser? We fling the negligence and hypocrisy of the Telegraph on this question in its face; and tell the editor that his advocacy of the right of private judgment is a farce, when he does not stand up in defence of John Byrne, and denounce the conduct of Colonel Lewis .- Dundall: Democrat.

DUBLIN JURY PANEL .- The "baptised spaniels" of the Kawtholic circles will, no doubt, feel honoured by the fact that out of forty-eight jurors on the special panel, eleven are Catholics. It is a good illustration of the sort of "religious equality" they have been satisfied with, that this is regarded as a "woundrously fair" jury. And so it is, compared with the juries usually juggled into the box in such cases. But that very fact has aroused the passion of the Orange journals, and already they do not hesitate to demand the expulsion of every Catholic juror! What a Monahan did, why should a Fitzgerald hesitate to do? is their argument, and it is not without weight; and we shall see whether the noble precedent will be followed. The "bitterness between the Churches" will surely be allayed by such a soothing spectacle-such an instance of Protestant liberality and good feeling-as the Protestant journals raising a yell for the expulsion of Catholic jurors! Father Conway is on his trial-as the proceeding is calledand we bend to the rule that forbids discussion on the merits of the case. but we urge upon the people of Ireland to open their eyes to the nature of the proceeding. The allogations-true or false-against the Priest are mere pretence; there is not a village in Ireland where such could not with truth be laid against a landlord or his agent in a contested election. The Government well know this; every one who has witnessed an election knows it; but the Government are resolved to have a blow at the moval influence and political rights of the Irish clergy. We tell the Catholics of Iroland that this is the issue regarded by their enemies, and it is the one which they, too, have reason to watch with anxiety. We urge upon the country to bestir itself, and pronounce whether it regards the contest with indifference; whether the English Minister shall be allowed to manacle the Catholic priesthood of Ireland and win a triumph which will be imitated by the infidels of Belgium and

The Dublin Tablet now, as it has ever been the leading Catholic journal of Ireland, and the uncompromising advocate of Ireland's rights, thus delivers himself upon the Sepoy mutiny :-

"Our views of the Indian question is, that it should be treated with reference to the rights of the people of india and the duties of the Government. We cannot see that it can be a question between English and Irish hostile nationalities. We are always trying to convince the English people that it is their duty and their interest to do justice to Ireland. We are always trying to persuade the Irish people to take effectual measures to extort their rights. We have tried and have urged others to use the Indian crisis as a favourable opportunity for obtaining redress. We have not entirely failed in this, though our success has been very far indeed from satisfying our desires. For we have no doubt whatever that if the Catholics of Ireland would wisely and boldly avail themselves of the present difficulties of the Government and of the English people, they might obtain all that they have a right to demand. But, at any rate, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have written nothing which has served the encmies of Ireland and Catholicity, or has been quoted to the Protestants of England as an inducement to turn a deaf car to the claims of Ireland, and as a justification for refusing redress. There is a witness in the cause who gives, as we think, important evidence, we mean the Whig Ministry. That they consider Independent Opposition a formidable enemy they have shown by their proceedings respecting the Mayo election. That they are not unwilling to run some risks in encountering it, they have shown by the prosecution of Father Conway, a step peculiarly calculated to exasperate the Irish people. That they do Not consider the Nation or the Dundalk Democrat to be pursuing a course unfavorable to their interests, they have shown equally conclusively. And in this respect we think them wise, for nothing was over better calculated to serve Whig interests in Ireland than the policy of what is called the Sepoy press. We read boastful announcements that the course which we condemn is lucrative; the argument is contemptible; the fact inspires suspicion. Until we see some attempt made to show that the interests of Ireland would be more advanced by the course which we condemn, than by the course which we have pursued we must retain our opinions. There are two questions which we have never yet seen answered: why should the Sepoy mutiny be treated as a question between England and Ireland? and what good can result to Ireland from identifying her cause with the Sepoy mutineers?"

A political prosecution of Irish Priests by the British Government, no nexter under what constitutional pretext, or however cloaked by the authority of Parliament, is an event of undoubted importance and of very remarkate significance. Let it be noted that no political prosecution of Catholic Priests for an offence, or supposed offence, of a purely Priestly character, such as "spiritual intimidation," must be allowed to be, has taken place in Ireland from the relaxation of the penal code, until the present time. No doubt in the prosecution directed against O'Connell, and the Repeal "conspirators" of '43 two Catholic Priests were included amongst the traversers; but, in the first place, the alleged offence charged against these was entirely of a temporal character, and the Priests were joined with at least a fair proportion of laymen, all engaged in the same cause, and were not specially singled out as victims for political vengeance; secondly, the prosecution of the two Gentlemen included in the monster indictment was not pressed with anything like virulence, and the law officials seemed only too happy when death intervened to spatch away one of their intended victims. Now, however, it impossible no doubt a change of serious import has come over the policy of the British Government in this respect. Wrigt Peel and Wellington shrank from attempting, at a time when the right arm of England was free and her empire unquestioned in the East as in the West, the chance Minister of a day, thrown into power amid the political scramble consequent on the break up of the old constitutional parties, does not hesitate to undertake, though certainly never, since the crisis of the American revolution, did a British Premier more need than now the loyal and earnest support of all classes and creeds, of her Majesty's subjects, whether English, Scotch, or Irish. It is right that the Catholic people and Priests of Iroland should understand

clearly what this change of policy means. Lord Palmerston may or may not be a great statesman or a skilful administrator; but all admit that he is a most adroit partisan, and a consummate political tactician. As State physician, he teels the British pulse to a nicety, and no Premier of the present centhry ever knew so well how to humour John Bull's tempers, or to "fool him to the top of his bent The said John has been for years in one of his worst and most savage moods, and there is no more ready channel for his tempers than that of anti-Catholic virulence and persecution. Long before the great event which gave rise to the "Papal aggression" outburst, the patriotic efforts of the Irish Catholic people and Priests, under their great leader O'Connel. had roused the fury of Protestant bigotry and intolerance. That the Irish Catholics, so long transpled on and despised, and looked upon as a race born to servitude, should not only have acquired rights of citizenship under the British constitution, but should have actually set about enforcing those rights, with a vigor and unanimity which astonished alike their friends and their foes, was more than the worst enemy of Catholic Emancipation had ever expected to live to witness. The rage of Anti-Catholic bigotry was excited, and rose to such a height of fury that one of the greatest intellects of the British Senate publicly, in the face of Parliament and of the empire, denounced the Catholic people of Ireland as 'aliens in blood, in language, and in religion." Nor did the famine of 1847, and its terrible and heartrending consequences, suffice to assuage the fury of Protestant intolerance. Even at the moment when the public mind was brimful of horrors, and recking with the slaughter of Skull and Skibbereen, an Ex-eter Hall zealot was found ready to gloat with demoniac triumph over "the thinning of the millions" of the Irish people, and an Exeter Hall audience cheered the savage sentiment. Such was the state of public feelings when the great event of the restoration of the English Hierarchy was

happily consummated, and instantly the floodgates

of Protestant prejudice were opened, and a torrent

of blasphemy swept over the land. British Protest-

antism exhibited itself all over the world as possessed

by a whole legion of evil spirits, howling with demoniac rage, and uttering curses and blasphemics against the Church of Christ and His Vicar. The Premier of England publicly denounced the rites of Catholic worship as " mummeries of superstition," and his vile example was quickly followed by the leading men of both parties in the country, Whigs excelling Torics in malice, falsehood, and foulmouthedness. A new penal law was proposed and passed by the most overwhelming majorities ever known in the annals of Parliament-a law the sole object of which was to stamp with ignominy and disgrace the Catholics of the empire, by making their Bishops, in the eye of the constitution, impostors or criminals. Let it be recollected that this infamous law still remains on the statute-book, and at the present moment its repeal seems as distant as ever, though we are sometimes flattered with the assurance that it is only a brutum fulmen, and never meant to be enforced. Why, the fact that such a law—the embodiment of Protestant insolence and malice-stands unchallenged on the statute-book, and is allowed to warp the spirit of the constitution, is in itself not only a grievous insult and injury to the Catholics of the empire, but also a standing menace to the Catholic faith, which is in principle, as completely ban-ned by the Titles-Act as it ever was by the bloodiest of the penal statutes. But the fury of anti-Catholic bigotry was not satiated by this infamous triumph. It broke out again and again in Stockport massacres and anti-Maynouth agitations; and though since then it may have slightly changed its aim, it is at the present moment as deep-seated and as intense as it over was at any former period, though from necessity it is more subdued in its manifestations, and more wary in its efforts. Thus, it will be seen, the prosecution of the Mayo Priests is only an episode in the great epic of religious persecution; but it is the opening of a new chapter in the argument, and discloses the way in which, for the future, the events of the drama are to be made to march. It may be said that in this case Catholics are amongst the agents of the persecution, but that is precisely what gives it peculiar significance. Nor is this such a novelty as might be supposed at first. There were Catholics in office when the infamous Titles Bill was passed, A Catholic Attorney-General prosecuted Father Petcherine. Very lately Catholics in Belgium were mobbing Christian Brothers and Sisters of Mercy, amid the applause of Protestant England; and at the present moment Catholics in Piedmont are dividing the spoils of the altar, and persecuting and libelling those whom they have sacrilegiously robbed, Mr. Attorney-General Fitzgerald is probably as good a Cathelic as Count Cavour, or as M. Rogier. There is an older example, which must come to the mind of every Christian when a sacrilegious treachery is spoken of but which it would be profanity to do more than allude to here. But we may rely on it that when the Devil has on hands a special deed of iniquity against the Church he will look for his agents, and will find them, amongst Catholics. Let us, then, look this matter fairly in the face as a revival of religious persecution, which it unquestionably is, and let the Irish people and priests prepare to meet it, not with the empty bluster and vain glorious boasting of which we have recently had too much, but with the faithfulness and fortitude which distinguished their forefathers, and which, under the blessing of God's providence. preserved the Christian faith in this land. It is not alone Father Conway or Father Ryan that is prosecuted; it is not merely the Independent party that is struck at through two of its zealous adherents; it is not, in fact, a political question at all; it is an outburst of sectarian persecution and malignity that has to be met, and an assault on the religion of the Irish people, by an attempt to degrade its sacred Ministers to the level of criminals, that has to be repelled and punished. Some Catholics, who, no doubt, are wise in their generation, persuade themselves that this matter does not touch them; that it does not interfere with their position in the world, nor hart their chances of Government place or promotion. But even in this they are grievously mistaken. It is not because Government likes or trusts them as Catholies that they get its pay, but simply because the Ontholic body is too powerful to be entirely ignored in the distribution of public offices. The Attorney-General himself is indebted for the place he now occupies and for his chance, or rather certainty, of promotion to the judicial bench, not to the good will or favour of the British Government or the British people, but to those very Priests whom he now undertakes to persecute, and their fellow-Priesta throughout Ireland. So far as his Catholicity has any reality about it, he is, we are hold to say, as much hated by the Government which uses him as its tool as Father Conway himself can possibly be. It was the strength of the Catholic prople and the influence of the Catholic Priests which won Emancipation, and which, day by day, is compelling a hostile Government to make the letter of that act a reality. Undermine that strength and destroy that influence, and Catholic officials will find themselves only despised tools when it is felt that the Catholic body may safely be treated with injustice and contamely. - Tablet.

GPPAT BRITAIN.

The sum total of the subscriptions to the fund for the relief of sufferers by the Indian mutiny, as last advertised, amounts to £334,723 2s. 51d.

Department directing that the standard of recruits for all regiments of infantry serving in Iudia is to be reduced to five feet three inches.

Gen. Ashburnham, who was appointed to command the British forces in China, but who was transferred to India, has suddenly returned to England without leave, because it is said only a command in the Punjanb was suggested to him, which did not answer his expectations.

and the Bullion reserve was expedied to reach a point greater than ever before known.

CONSPIRACISE AGAINST FOREIGN SOVEREIGNS .- The Post says :- "We feel certain as belief can make us. that the government must and will propose, on the opening of parliament, a measure for the punishment of political assessins."

A number of police agents have been despatched from Paris to London to make inquiries relative to the assassins of the 14th instant.

The "Levinthan" was successfully floated in the Thames on Sunday 31st January. Arrangements had been perfected to complete the launch the day previous, but the prevalence of a heavy gale rendered a postponement imperative; and as Sunday proved most anspicious, it was determined to proceed with the operation rather than encounter the risks which further delay would have entailed. The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease. and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people; and the timbers forming the cradles, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, ascended with great force some twenty or thirty feet above the surface of the water. The scene was a brilliant one. and the enthusiasm of the multitude who witnessed the launch was manifested in loud and continued cheering The Leviathan was towed by four powerful tug-boats to her moorings, opposite Deptford, where she will remain until her internal arrangements are completed.

MINISTERIAL FAVOURS .- A CONTRAST .- The Times animadverts on the appointment of Colonel Phipps, Keeper of the Privy Purse, in the last Gazette, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class of Knights Commander of the Bath, to honours superior to those conferred in the same Gazette on men who have reconquered for their country the empire of the East. Amongst recent instances of the national feeling being defied, it cites the last cabinet appointment and observes "Now we have the steady hanger-on of the court elevated to the same honours as Havelock, and to a higher rank than some twenty devoted and heroic soldiers." It complains of the honours showered upon the house of Phipps, of whom the Marquis of Normanby is the chief.

The Daily News has the following on the same subject:- "Van Amburg was a wonderful fellow; but Rarey, the American, is more wonderful still. In five minutes he can subdue to his will the most highspirited and violent horse. An animal which within half an hour would not suffer any body to approach, much less to mount him, will be found reclining in its stall, with Mr. Rarey crawling among its legs, or seated on his hind quarters beating a tambourine or cracking a whip. Nor does the wonder cease here. Mr. Rarcy can communicate his secret. By two or three words he can transform any ordinary mortal into a magical horse-breaker. Thus, at Windsor, the other day, Lord Alfred Paget was instructed in the secret, and immediately displayed his newly-acquired power by seating himself playfully on the back of a recumbent and submissive pony, who a few minutes before would have kicked him to death. This is a serious matter for the high-spirited independence of the equine community. But let them be consoled. The same thing is going on elsewhere. greater Rarey is amongst us in the person of the remier. In the most mysterious way the British Lion succumbs under his magic influence. But more than this. Like the great American he can commu-nicate his power. Not only may the noble viscount himself beat the Devil's tattoo on the symbolic brute's hinder quarters, or make a necklace of his tail-he is able to confer the same power even on such men as Lord Clanricarde, Lord George Paget, and all the Hon. Phippses. Like Lord Alfred Paget with the savage pony, Lord George Paget is allowed to take liberties with the British Lion. That mesmerised animal is ready to stand anything. We are curious to know the next insult which the ministry will inflict upon the nation."

Mr William Thompson, secretary of the Birmingham and General Provident Loan Society, and the Penny Savings' Bank, has absconded-a defaulter.

VERY SHARBY .- Dr. Vaughan, in the London Quarterly Review, complains severely that the English members of the Evangelical Alliance were not hospitally treated in Berlin. He says, "not a house was thrown open, so far as we have heard, to the most distinguished men of the Evangelical Alliance -Gentlemen who had kept open house at London and at Giascow: Who had right gladly welcomed Krummacher and his friends to their boards; who had feted them, and carried them to see the Scotch lakes and hills, without charge, and felt honored by so doing, were not even asked to call at Potsdam or Berlin on those whom they had entertained.

The new " Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Canses" will present at first several noteworthy points in the working of the new Divorce Act. One of these questions was raised and decided before the Judge Ordinary on Saturday. Mr. Pullen moved, on behulf of a husband whose name he did not mention that he might present a petition to the Court for a dissolution of marriage without making the alleged adulterer a co-respondent. The 28th section of the act provides that "the petitioner shall make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent unless - on special grounds to be allowed by the Court-he shall be excused from so doing." The special ground for the motion in the present case was that the husband had recovered damages and costs against the adulterer in an action for crim. con. The learned Judge did not think that the circumstances of damages having been recovered in an action for crim. con. constituted any special ground within the meaning of the section to ustify him in making the order prayed. The husband might present the petition or not, as he pleased; but if he presented it, he must do so in the manner pointed out by the statute. - The first protecting order under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act was granted at the same police-court last week. The applicant, Mrs. Lucy Freeman, had been married on the 14th of September, 1842, at Deptford Church, to Mr. John Charles Freeman; but on the 20th June, 1856, her husband deserted her, and had never since returned or contributed in any way to her support .-In the month of March last he was committed to prison for twenty-one days for the desertion, but his punishment had not the effect of bringing him back. and from June, 1856, up to the present, Mrs. Froeman supported herself by her own industry. As it was the wish of her friends to assist and put her into business she requested an order under the act to protect her property from her bushand. Mr. Elliott, having read through the clause in the act referred to, granted the order. Orders for the protection of property under the new Divorce Act have been made this week at Frome, Leeds, and other places. In one case the husband, a farmer, had gone abroad, greatly in debt, leaving his wife to meet the creditors; she had paid off all the devis, and re-stocked the farm. In another case the wife had acquired eleven houses eince her busband's desertion in 1848. Several applications in connection with the new Divorce Act have come before the police-courts during the week. An exaggerated impression of the power of the magistrate under the act seems to prevail, and most of the applicants were referred to the new Matrimonial Court.

IRISH HONESTY .- An accident has recently occur-A Circular has been issued from the Recruiting George street, on Thursday afternoon, lost a handsome puric, containing money. The treasure caught the eye of a poor Irish girl well-known as an importunate alms-seeker in that neighbourhood, who, having picked up the purse, ran to a gentleman near stating what she had found, and then, with him, pursued her search until the owner appeared. The girl seemed well pleased at what she had done, and sult is, his chapel in Grosvenor-street is now well satisfied with a trifle of money which was presented filled, and that appears to be the only thing gained members of the Legislature and of every statesman off of the olden time. Remember the poor barebandto her .- Plymouth Journal.

Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England, The Asar, A number of captains, lieutenauts and the Bullion reserve was expedied to reach a and ensigns, have been appointed without puchase to the 5th and 7th foot.

> THE PLOTS OF THE REPUBLIS IN MIGLAND.—The Birmingham Daily Press reports further discoveries in reference to the preparations of Pierri, while residing in that town, for the attempt at assassination. A foreigner answering Pierri's description some weeks ago requested a wood turner to furnish him with some wooden conical models, something similar in shape to a Minie rifle ball, from which castings could be made. These models would produce a missile destructive in the worst degree, as their peculiar form would avail for a thorough penetration of any part of the human body they might strike. The hand grenades were very likely the design of some of our skilled mechanics, and it is said that a clever glassworker in the neighbourhood modelled one of the shells, although of course he was at the time perfectly innocent of the use to which it would be applied. Rudio, otherwise De la Sylva, is, it appears, one of the Italians whose life was attempted by the assassin Foschini in April, 1856. Rudio was seriously injured, and remained for sometime at the Charing-cross Hospital. He was formerly engaged as a translator to a French newspaper in London, which failed, and he was thrown out of employment. Having married an English girl, named Booth, an overlooker at a Nottingham warehouse, he betook himself to that town, and obtained pupils as a teacher of languages. While in that town he expressed very violent opinions to his private confidents on political subjects; and on one occasion he showed a formidable-looking poniard. The pupils dropped off one by one, and, in the mouth of December last, without consulting any of his creditors, to whom he was indebted about £15, he moonshined." In conversation with his friends in Nottingham, Rudio frequently referred to Oraini, and the latter in his celebrated pamphlet, "Austrian Dungeons and Prisons," alludes in terms of high praise to the family of Rudio. The Nottingham Journal, from which we quote these particulars, gives a copy of a letter from Rudio to one of his friends, dated from London, 16th December, 1857, but it throws no light on the conspiracy. Orsini, after his escape from Mantua, returned to England, and it scems that no other expedition being in store for him, he thought of writing an account of his own exploits. With this view he furnished materials, some true, some imaginary, but all embellished and exaggerated, to the well-known Miss Meriton White; and by the aid of these statements Miss White composed the book which soon obtained great currency throughout the country. Having published this work, the lady thought Orsini might do good by going about lectur-ing, and it was agreed between her, Mazzini, and Orsini that half the proceeds of the sale of the book and the lectures should be devoted to the Italian cause. In virtue of these conditions Mazzini and Miss White used their influence to get audiences for Orsini. It would appear, however, that when he saw that the barvest was rather abundant he refused to divide it with his associates, and decided on acting upon his own account.

It is very well for us to say, with one of our contemporaries distinguished for its impudence, that we abhor assassination. That assertion is simply absurd, when one of the most famous of our literary men has offered a reward to the man who shall assassinate certain foreign princes. The English nation has not yet expressed any particular horror at that offer, and we doubt very much whether the man who made that offer has fallen in the least degree in the good esteem of his friends. He does not seem conscious of any great criminality in the offer. The public is apathetic and we have no doubt whatever, that should the money be earned, the English public would never call for his prosecution as an accessory before the murder. So much for this horror of assassination which, unfortunately, has ceased to exist. The public mind has been utterly corrupted, and the miscreants who infest us are everywhere well received. The city of London has also the brazen courage to express its hatred of assussins, though it presented Kossuth, who never was a soldier, with a sword. These are the acts and language which irritate people abroad. We receive with open arms the men who murdered the Count Latour, and set the draymen of Mesers.— Barclay to assault General Haynau; that soldier, who was faithful to the oaths he took, and who honestly did his word, was slandered and belied, while the mean villains opposed to him were held forth as patriots, though, had they received common justice, fit subjects for the galleys for merely civil and social crimes. The general sense of the public requires to be corrected on this point, and it is not unlikely that the Emperor of the French may prove an excellent

instructor. This Orsini, whom the public followed, and whom a portion of the press trumpeted forth as the victim of Austrian cruelty, is now known to be a worthless villain, incapable of dealing honestly with his own colleagues in crime. When he escaped from prison by briving his gaolers he was under sentence of death for a most atrocious and diabolical conspiracy. His fellow-conspirator was hung, as he deserved to be, and he would have shared his punishment at the same time but for an informality in the sentence which required time for its correction. Austrian tyranny respected law in the case even of Orsini. Now for the crime of those two men. They had made their arrangements for a general massacre of the Austrian officers. The two miscreants had undertaken to kill them one by one, separately, as they might be met within lonely or unfrequented places. They were carrying out the policy of Mazzini—secret assassination; and, being men of "thorough democratic principles," were unvisited by scruples which deter ordinary villains from such wholesale dealing in crime The man Orsini escaped, and took refuge in England, where he gave lectures, gathered money, had many friends. The British public either concealed his antecedents, or never troubled itself about them. The man was a murderer of the deepest dye, but he was at the same time a refugee; that was enough, it being understood by the sagacious public that only runaway villains are honest mon on the Con-

The question will be forced on the attention of Parliament, and people had better consider in time what answer they have to give, not to France only, but to all Europe, for the matter concerns all .-

THE "TIMES" AND THE BELGIAN ARMY .- A VERY pretty quarrel has sprung up between the Belgian army and the Times, your contemporary having published a letter about the Belgian elections, in which the Belgian army was described as without the courage and daring of the French, without the resolution of the English, without the strict discipline of the troops of Northern Europe: it had not a single quality of a soldier. This has stirred up the bile of the "brave Belges:" a military meeting has been hold, and a committee of three Belgian generals has been appointed to call the editor of the Times to

PROTESTANT VAGARIES .-- For some time past an attempt has been made to make popular the Protestant religion of England for the working men of Manchester on a style somewhat as attractive as the notorious Mr. Spurgeon. The Free Trade Hall was taken for the occasion, and a young Baptist named Monsell was employed to cater for the religious amusement of the operatives. Attractive, indeed, were his discourses, and grotesque the title of them -"Who is knocking at the Door," "Red, White, and Blue," "Fire, fire, fire," "Silence in the Court," &c., &c., formed the magnetic powers by which the unwashed were to hear "God's Word" to popular tunes. The hall was crowded every Sunday, but not another. It is a disgrace to a Christian, or a free by the class to be operated upon; persons from other chapels filled the seats and left vacant their own .--Mr. Monsell is very clever, very popular, and the reby the experiment going on,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to be raised to the rank of Pield Marshal.

MR. ALDERT SMITH UPON-YOUNG PROTESTANT CU RATES.—The Saturday Review has an amusing article from which we extract the following:--" The religious public never had a greater piece of luck than when Mr. Albert Smith started his Mont Blanc. It was as good as a play, and it wasn't wicked. There was the same fun, the same ridicule thrown over men and things, the same merriment-all the more hearty because its source was rather a dubious one, and yet it was not the least worldly to go and enjoy it. The elevated platform from which Mr. Smith addresses his audience was not a stage, and as he merely mimics the voices of his characters, interspersing remarks in his own tone, his hearers escaped the profamity of listening to a dialogue. Then there are no lady performers in the Egyptian Hall, and a virtuous audience is not shocked by the presence of people whom pious circles firmly believe to be without an excention, irretrievably wicked. So Mr. Albert Smith flourishes, and the best and straightest go and laugh over his performance. In this way he is acting as a great means of education to a few of his countrymen and a great many of his country women. He is insensibly breaking down the barrier which they have crected between the religious and the irreligious. He is convincing them how much they have in common with the sad, naughty, delightful world, from which they have decided to separate themselves; how heartily they sympathise with the stir and bustle of its gainty, and how irresistible everything is that is really human. And yet if a hundred proofs had not sufficed to show how conventional are most standards of right and wrong, it would be a little surprising that the performance should be enjoyed without measure and without compunction. It is curious when we remember all that has been said and written about the Sabbath, to hear a whole audience shout with laughter at the story of the foreigner who complained that he had found the English Sundays diablement tristes. We presume that the expression is as right in English as in French. Our Sundays are devilish dull"-that is the joke. Let the people who hear it and rapturously applaud it, be thankful that they are not as other men are who go to plays. Then again the Clergy are not exhibited in a very pleasant light. They are shown in the aspect in which they display themselves to men of the world, not in that in which they are viewed by a doting congregation. In the new performance, for instance, which Mr. Smith began last Monday, there is a character introduced, the Rev. Septimus Blandy, who is a fool, but 'really a good fellow.' 'Young Curates,' said Mr. Smith, 'are good fellows at bottom.' To paraphrase the sentiment, we may suppose Mr. Smith to say, 'My audience, I can see by their encouraging smiles, agree with me in despising the upper conting of devotional language, ecclesiastical fancies, and strong opinions which young Curates ordinarity wear; but I think they are not as bad as they seem, and if you look beneath you will find that they have as much good-nature as the sillier sort of laymen.' There is much truth in this, but we may wonder that t should raise no scruples in the breasts of those who fear to mix with the world. However, as a matter of fact, the performance is accepted as unimpeachable, and we are heartily glad that it is. Mr. Smith is doing a very useful work.

UNITED STATES.

ALLEGED BRIDERY OF MUMBERS OF THE U. S. CON-GRESS.-We cut the following pertinent remarks, in reference to Mr. Wolcott's case, mentioned in our Washington Correspondent's Letter, from the New York Herald of Wednesday-our New York contemporary says :- The issue between them (Mr. W. and the corruption committee) will probably be settled on application for a habens corpus. It seems quite likely that Mr. Wolcott may get the better of Congress in the fight. There is no intrinsic improbability in his denial that he bribed Congressmen. It is known that many Eastern men are quite remarkable for their tenderness of conscience; there is nothing radically ibsurd in supposing that after baving the money \$58,000) for what purpose we can all conjecture-Mr. Wolcott's conscientiousness may have rebelled against a corrupt use of it and, thus, that not a dolfur may have ever reached a Congressman's pocket. if, on this showing, the question be renewed-What became of the money? why, the only answer that can be made is that the money remained where it was viz: in the pocket of the conscientious Wolcott. It appears to be generally understood that at the time turn out, and help the ladies in their worthy enterthe money was paid over to Wolcott, he was a clerk with Lawrence, Stone & Co.; and that subsequently he has gone into business as a banker with an ex-Governor of Massachusetts. No doubt be put money into the business, and no doubt he could show that such money came from a very legitimate source, and formed no part of this long-sought \$58,000. All these things could doubtless be very satisfactorily explained, and no doubt they will be. It has become so common of late years for political rogues to get money from rich men or associations, under pretence of bribing Congress, the Legislatures or the press, and to keep the whole for themselves, that Mr. Wolcott must expect to be rather roughly handled until he discloses rather more of his private business than

he now seems willing to make public. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON DRUNKBANKSS .- Bishop Bayley, the Catholic Eishop of New Jersey, has issucd a manifesto bringing the machinery of the Ohurch to bear on the vice of drunkenness. His letter on the subject has been read in all the churches, in which he calls attention to two classes-the drunkards themselves, and the dealers in liquor. Leaving to the pastors the choice of the particular means to be used, he suggests that each should keep a list of the drunkards and liquor dealers in his church. He says :- "I am determined to make use of the most severe measures to all who are addicted to this scandalous and destructive vice; and if they continue in practice of it, they must do it as outcasts from the Catholic Church, who have no right to the name of Catholic while they live nor to Christian burial when they die."

A TIMELY WARNING .- Education without religion is working out its own terrible retribution on the nation. The mountains of pernicious fiction are crushing morality and respect out of millions who read but to become familiars of crime, and whose boasted love of knowledge is but a thirst for stimulants to diseased passions. It is fearful to witness, even in respectable bookstores, the heaps of poisons that are bought and swallowed by the workingmen and workingwouch of our cities and country towns. These pestilent books are silently and steadily doing their deadly work, like the worm which undermines unseen the dykes and embankments, before the sudden deluge sweeps away the rotten barrier, and carries abroad destruction and death .- Catholic Telegraph.

In noticing Bishop Spalding's article in Brownson's Review on Common School Education, the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph says - "The subject is one of the most vital importance not to Catholics alone, but to every friend of civil and religious liberty. The common school system of the United States, mainly the product of New England bigotry, is the monster grievance of our age and country. It is the white man's slavery. The slavery of the negro in the South is freedom compared to it. The contradiction between the Declaration of Independance, which setteth forth "that all men are by nature free, sovereign and indepenthis despotism of one portion of the white race over. people, and we are overjoyed at this exposure of its inconsistency and injustice by an independent Ameri-ा छोर छ । Made en alla signi di ili

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The second section

DIVORCE.—It is only in Catholic Europe—the stationary, retrograde, derided portion of European society—that this indulgence of lust or caprice is resointely refused, under pains and penalties, to all who would be progressive men. In Prussia, the most powerful of all the Protestant governments of Continental Europe, divorce has become so frequent, as to astonish and alarm all well-wishers of human society. Of late years, the average shows that some three thousand or more divorces take place every year. This is in the proportion of eighteen divorces to every 100,000 individuals. But, it must not be forgotten that the Catholic population of Prussia, none of whom are ever guilty of this infraction of divine law, is over two-fifths, or nearly one half of the entire population. Consequently the proportion of divorces to the Protestant population, must be nearly doubled to arrive at the truth. In fact, taking the purely Protestant portions of the kingdom, we find by the census, that in such districts as those of Stettin, Magdeburg, Frankfort and Koensberg, the number of divorces stand as thirty, thirty-six, and even fifty-seven of every 100,000 inhabitants. In the kingdom of Saxony, where the royal family is Catholic, and by its correct moral demeanur exercises, necessarily, great control over the higher classes, the proportion of divorces per annum is only eight to every 100,000. We believe that the only non-Catholic commonwealth remaining in all Ohristendom that does not tolerate divorce is South Carolina. There is no State in the Union, no Protestant Government in all Europe, that has not legalized adultery under the name of divorce. Long may South Carolina enjoy this proud distinction of being the only commonwealth in the whole world which without adopting Christ's religion as her State-creed, has adopted his moral law as the basis of her legislation regarding the family !- Baltimore Cutholic Mirror.

A New Protestant Sect .- The Worcester (Mass.) Transcript gives the following account of a new ism called "Restitutionism," which has recently sprung up in Worcester and other places in Massachusetts: -"The Restitutionists believe that what a man lock in the Pall, is now beginning to be restored, and that the germ, now declined to their own small numbers, is yet to bud and flourish till it covers the earth,-They are all Restitutionists in one sense-they believe that everything is to come back to its original form and purity. Their Sabbath, therefore, occurs on Saturday, as the original day of worship; and their meetings are held on Friday evening, because it is Sunday eve. They only use the Lord's prayer, as that alone can have efficacy with the Father .-To them-or three of them at least-is committed the apostolic gift of tongue-this gift appears to be rather useless, as the words spoken are not only unintelligible to bystanders, but to the others who have a like gift till the inward manifestation of the spirit makes it known. They are God's chosen and willing instruments in whom the Holy Spirit now develope himself partially, but through whose instruments the world is soon to be entirely restored. This sect, small in numbers, is strong in the faith and working activity of its numbers. There are others of a like faith in Athol, New Braintree, Springfield and other places. One of them was arrested yesterday for an issault and battery on his wife. It appeared in evidence that his wife, who was once a believer, had now fallen from grace, and therefore must be converted. This for three months he had attenuted to do, chiefly by threatening, shaking and tickling her -ticking was his most potent weapon-and even employed it till she awooned under his pointed arguments. On Saturday be informed her that unless she was reconverted and believed, she would die within three months. On the uext day, being in greater fear, she attempted to open the windows to summon the neighbors, when he jerked her back so violently that she swooned. When the door was burst open, she was in a corner insensible, and mosning, and he was quietly seated in his chair, holding the child and reading the Bible. He was found not guilty."

GOT AND DRY .- For the benefit of our Protestant eighbors who practice the trade of Religious Humoug, we (Fittsburgh Catholic) publish the following blank forms.—They will be found invaluable in raising the wind as well as the crowd :--

Tuere will be a sale of valuable articles on Wednesday next, in the vestry of the ---- church, to contique through the day and evening, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a soft for the pulpit. It is expected that the pastor will make an interesting address, and that the Misses --- will sing, at intervals, a few of their celebrated songs. Let us all prise.

"The Rev. ---, havivng labored for seven months with great acceptance, as paster of a church in —,, last Sabbath preached his fare well discourse. There was scarcely a dry eye in the house, so deeply were all affected by the ruptures of ties which had been so long acquiring strength. After the sermon, commendatory resolutions were passed, and ordered to be published in three papers. A little girl then stepped forward, and, in behalf of the pew-holders, with a neat address, presented the retiring pastor with a silver tooth pick, and the recipient, with evident emotion, responded in an eloquent manner. It was an occasion not soon to be forgotten."

"It is expected that the Rev. — will receive a call from the church in —. He preached there last Sabbath, and made the happiest impression. That church does well to 'covot earnestly the best gifts."

"The Rev. Dr. ---, having recently returned from his European tour, will next Sabbath evening, in his own pulpit, give an account of the Ragge Schools in London, and as an illustration will exhibit two or three ragged boys, similar to those which he saw in the school near the famous 'Coal Hole.' Tickets to the lecture, five cents, for the benefit of the Sabbath School."

"The Rev. _____, will, next Lord's Day even-ing, entertain the public with a graphic sketch of his late excursion in 'John Brown's Tract,' Northema New York. By the advice of his physician, he accompanied a hunting party into the depths of that wonderful forest, and his narrative will doubtless be very interesting. He will exhibit the skin of a wolf which he shot, and the club with which he killed an unknown animal. Come early, if you want a good

The Rev. Dr. -- will preach in his own place to morrow morning, and administer the ordinance of Baptism to --- persons, all recent converts, the oldest of whom is - years, and the youngst The choir, under the direction of that distinguished vocalist, --- will sing two select pieces, and Mr. - will give a fantasis on the organ. The public are invited."

"The Rev. Mr. —, late a missionary in Asia, will preach to morrow evening in the — church. After a gospel sermon, he will put on the costume of the tribe among whom he has labored, and sing one of their national songs. Tickets ten cents, for his miasion."

"The Anniversary of the --- Sabbath School will be held next Sabbath evening .- Several weeks have been devoted to preparation; and a rich entertainment has been expected. The services will be prayers, reading the Scriptures, the Secretary's report, singing, addresses, dialogues in costume and a mock wedding. Miss —, will preside at the piano. A collection will be taken up to pay the expense of the decorations."

"The Ladies' Mitten Society will hold a bazaer next week, commencing on Monday, in ---- Hall, the dent," and the constitution of the United States that avails to be appropriated to the purchase of mittens guarantees property in slaves is not so revolting as | for poor children. Hany of our first ladies are engaged in the self denying enterprise. A large variety of curious articles will be for sale, and every one who purchases a dollars worth will be entitled to an ice cream. There will be an address by some cau, an able writer, and a Catholic prelate. We clergyman every evening except Friday, when there should like to see this article in the hands of all the will be exhibited an old folks party, a genuine take members of the landslature and ed children." The prosected and the stability

-FEBRUARY 26. 1858. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WITNESS TRUE

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. THE Imperial Parliament re-assembled on the 4th inst. On the 8th, in the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst asked whether any communication had passed betwixt the French and British Governments respecting certain insulting paragraphs which had appeared in quasi-official journals, insinuating that the people of Britain were morally responsible for the late nefarious attempt upon the life of the Emperor? Lord Grenville in reply stated that a note had been received for the publication of the addresses in which the offensive paragraphs occurred, and expressing the regret of His Imperial Majesty at the appearance of anything calculated to disturb the good understanding betwixt the two countries. moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make conspiracy to commit murder in a foreign country a felony. He had no intention to propose any measure to remove aliens from the country; he regreted the hostile tone of a portion of the French press; and urged a careful consideration of the state of the laws respecting aliens. After an animated debate, in which the language of the military addresses to the Emperor was, by several of the speakers, sharply commented unon, leave to introduce the Bill was granted by

a majority, of 299 to 99. A vote of thanks to

the Army in India has been agreed to by both

The fact that a very unpleasant feeling has

Houses.

succeeded to the late entente cordiale betwixt Great Britain and France, cannot be concealed. The Emperor, from his long residence in England, and intimate acquaintance with the institutions of that country, cannot but be well aware that much of the clamor raised by the French press is absurd and unjust; and that, neither on the part of the British authorities, nor of the people generally, does there exist any desire to give shelter to known assassins, or to screen them from the penalty justly attached by the laws of all civilised nations, to their crimes .-But amongst a large body of the French people, entirely ignorant of the principles of British law. and of the difference betwixt the modes of produre in England and the Continental States. there is a strong opinion that the British Government should be called to account for a crime which was the consequence of the negligence and system. For, if that Police were worth mainscoundrels like Orsini and his fellow plotters to walk about the streets of Paris unmolested, and | China. whilst carrying in their pockets the instruments of destruction wherewith they hoped to plunge the nation into the horrors of anarchy? Two things at all events have been made very clear by the late attempt at assassination in Paris; one, that the French Police is, as the Emperor is reported to have said, about the worst in Europe; the other, that the passnort system is a monstrous humbug, a source of annoyance to His Imperial Majesty himself; for in a work "personal liberty" in England and America, the writer describes "passports," as an "oppressive invention of the Committee of Public Safety, an embarassment and an obstacle for the peaccable citizen, but utterly powerless against those who wish to deceive the vigilance of authority."-Vol. I., p. 411, Paris Edition.

It is to be hoped therefore that the prudent and hitherto successful statesman, to whom Providence has confided not the destinies of France alone, but of all Europe, will by his wisdom and moderation, of which he has already in Count Walewski's note given an instance, be able to soothe the irritation which prevails in France, and France and Great Britain, and which is viewed Ontario, at the late election, cannot be true:therefore with jealousy by all the revolutionists and Red Republican plotters of the Continent.

The measures which the British Parliament are about to take against alien conspirators to com- the county of Onturio-scarcely any in the rural dismit murder, will also have the effect of assuring tricts, and but few in cities, such as Kingston and Bythe people of both countries that, no matter upon what plea of patriotism he may attempt to palliwhat plea of patriotism he may attempt to palli-ate his act, the assassin shall henceforward find We copy from the report of the Whithy Chronicle. no immunity from the punishment due to his crimes in the laws of England. This satisfac- and in language void of all ambiguity, as to the This farce—for after all it is but a farce to the country also, we hear murmurs of dissatis- Canadian cotemporary.

lay; more than this the Governments of Continental Europe cannot in reason ask.

The Government persecution of the Mayo Priests is exciting great interest, not only in Ireland, not only throughout the British Empire, but throughout Europe. It is well understood that the trial of these reverend gentlemenwhich was fixed for the 16th inst.,—will be a battle a outrance betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism; betwixt the friends of civil and religious liberty, and the enemies of both. In the words of the Morning Post, "the struggle is precisely the same in Sardinia, and in Belgium, as that between the House of Commons, and the Mayo priestly demagogues;" it is, in short, a struggle betwixt Church and State, provoked by the latter, and instituted with the design of asserting its supremacy in things spiritual as well as in things temporal, over the souls and consciences, as well as over the bodies and chattels of its subjects. In the persons of the Mayo priests, the independence of the Church is assailed, and from the Catholic world a cry of indignation against the infamous treatment of these noble hearted ecclesiastics by the British Governfrom Count Walewski, explaining the motives | ment is raised to heaven. Nor is this all; from all quarters, contributions to enable them to conduct their defence, and, if possible, to confound the tribe of hirelings that will be brought to swear against them, and to baffle the malice of the vile tools of a corrupt Executive-In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston the Kawtholic law officers of the Crown, and a packed jury-are pouring in. Justice of course no one expects; for, as even the Times admitted long ago in the case of Achilli v. Newman, the Catholics of Great Britain have but too good reason for saying that they have no justice to expect from a Protestant jury when the religious prejudices of the latter are excited. But even the adverse verdict which we anticipate for the Mayo priests, will but cover their adversaries with confusion, and ensure the ultimate success of the good cause, by inspiring the people of Ireland with a more fervent attachment towards their clergy, their legitimate leaders, and their best friends, and by intensifying their scorn of, and abhorrence for the servile "government hacks" and "pledge-breakers" whose treachery has brought disgrace upon the country, and persecution upon the Church.

> From India we have little of importance.-Sir Colin Campbell had taken possession of Furickabad abandoned by the enemy on the 2nd ult. The latest dates are from Calcutta to the 9th Jan., and from Bombay 13th.

From Canton we have dates to the 29th of December. The bombardment commenced on the 28th; and on the day following a force composed of 4,600 British troops and 900 French was landed, escaladed the walls, and gained possession of the heights within the town with but a trifling loss of life. It is said that, if the capture of Canton fails to bring His Celestial Majesty to his senses, the allies will proceed to take possession of Teensing near Pekin, and from whence that city draws its supplies. An insult short-comings of the French Police, and which has been offered to the Prussian flag, and the should lead to a thorough reform of the whole crew of an Oldenburg vessel which had been wrecked, have been plundered. It is therefore taining, what were they about to allow notorious probable that Prussia will find itself compelled to take part in the hostilities now waging against

FACTS ver. THEORIES .- Many of our cotemporaries have of late been endeavoring to persuade their readers that the Catholic minority of Upper Canada have under the school law as it at present stands, as ample means for establishing separate schools of their own faith, as have the dissentient minority in the Lower Province; whilst at the late elections, it was the great obhonest men, but impotent to check the career of ject of the Upper Canada candidates who had the rogue. This too, is or was, the opinion of laid themselves open to the reproach of having voted for Separate schools, to show that the published by him several years ago, treating of clauses authorising their establishment were practically inoperative—or in the words of a high Catholic authority, that they were but a "snare ally given to Catholics, as six to five hundred; and a mockery;" and that therefore, in voting for those clauses, they had made no real concessions to Popery, and had inflicted no injury upon Protestant interests. The conflicting line of argument adopted by the supporters of the law as it stands, is a convincing proof of the badness of their cause; for, as of contraries both cannot be true, so of the contrary arguments, with which our opponents seek to bolster up their cause, one set must be false. If, for instance, the Catholics of Upper Canada are as favorably dealt with are as the Protestant minority of the which if allowed to spread might lead to a rup- Lower Province, the following statements of the ture of an alliance equally profitable both to Hon. Mr. Morrison to the electors of South

town where a large portion of the population were Ro-man Catholic. . Out of the £50,000 a year to the Public Schools, how much did the Roman Catholics

These facts, these figures, speak eloquently,

tion to their excited neighbors it is the duty of value of the clauses of the Separate School against our liberal Ministerial friends:--

"Those juggling fiends—
That palter with us in a double sense; That keeps the word of promise to our ear

And break it to our hope." Yes! they are fully convinced of the justice of our claims, and acknowledge the reasonableness of our demands for separate schools for our children; and by way of doing us justice, and of practically recognising our rights, they give us a law under which it is scarcely possible for us to establish separate schools under any circumstances; and which secures to those schools, when established, the paltry pittance of £600, out of the sum of £50,000 annually devoted from the public funds to educational purposes in Upper Canada! If this is what our liberal friends mean by justice to Catholics, we can see George Brown's hatred.

This avowal too, be it remembered, of the practical worthlessness of the Separate School law as it now stands, comes from Ministerial lips; thus showing that the injustice to which the Catholics of Upper Canada are subjected in the matter of their schools, is perpetrated with which has formally declared its intention to resist any further concessions to Catholics; and to oppose every attempt so to alter the School law as to give to Catholics in practice, that which is conceded to them on paper; that, in fact, which Mr. Morrison himself, speaking in the name of the Ministry, acknowledged to be perfectly just and reasonable. For, addressing the electors of South Ontario, he said:-

"The R. Catholic people of U. Canada complained, and he believed with truth, that they might send their sons to the Normal School, where they might receive ever so good an education, and come out the most talented and able scholars; yet the fact of their being Catholics would prevent their being employed by Protestant School Trustees. Protestant teachers only will be employed; and here is a ground which Catholics take in seeking to have Separate Schools.

And a very good ground too one would think. Protestants-and we do not blame them for itwill have none but Protestant teachers in schools to which they send their children; why then should Catholics be blamed for insisting upon having none but Catholic teachers for their children? We all know the influence that the school teacher has it in his power to exercise over the minds of his young pupils; and the scruples of parents to commit their children to the care of a teacher of a hostile creed are certainly worthy of all respect. Now, Mr. Morrison admits that a Catholic, no matter " how talented and able," no matter how well qualified for the situation, has no chance in Upper Canada of being employed as teacher in a Common school where Protestants are in the majority; he admits also that this is a valid ground of objection on the part of Catholics against the " Common" schools of Upper Canada. Yet in the same breath, he boasts that the law for enabling Catholics to have schools under the management of teachers of their own faith, is practically inoperative: and claims credit for the Ministerial framers and supporters of that law because such is the case! The ground, in short, upon which the Ministry claim the support of the Protestant majority of Upper Canada is, that they have cojoled, or "humbugged" the Catholic minority in the matter of the "Separate School" Act.

It is in vain therefore for their friends in the Lower Province to argue that the Catholic minority of Upper Canada is as justly dealt with in the matter of Separate Schools, as is the Protestant minority of Lower Canada-unless they can show that under the existing law, the said minority are for the most part unable to establish such schools-that in whole counties there are none, "scarcely any in the rural districts," and but few in the large cities, such as Montreal and Quebec, where a large portion of the population are Protestants-and that the amount of pecuniary aid from the State received by the Protestants of Lower Canada is, to the sum annuwhen they shall have proved all this, and shewn too, that the Catholic majority of Lower Canada are determined, to make no concession to their Protestant fellow-citizens, and to perpetuate the disabilities under which the latter labor, then, but not before, will it be permissible to our opponents to institute a comparison betwixt the respective School Laws of Upper and Lower Ca-

Mockery of Justice.-The Toronto Mirror announces with many a flourish, that our Orange Executive, after having given William Miller, the Orange murderer of the Papist John when there is little chance of his apprehension, offered the magnificent sum of One Hundred nounds currency for his arrest. The New Era remarks hereupon that the approaching meeting of Parliament, when the gross dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive will no doubt be severely criticised-has had "something to do with this step being taken."

give a notorious murderer ample time to effect the people of Great Britain to give without de- law, as they now stand, to the Catholics of his escape, and then to offer a paltry hundred Upper Canada; and fully justify our accusations pounds for his apprehension—cannot blind the eyes of Catholics to the fact that, under the present administration of justice in Upper Canada, there is for them no protection against the savage fury of their Orange enemies. With a Governor-General who openly encourages secret politico-religious societies, and with an Attorney-General who is himself an active member of the accursed association, and bound by oath to shield his guilty brother Orangemen from the punishment due to their crimes, how indeed can Catholics be such fools as to expect justice, or an impartial administration of the laws? Indeed, so long as Sir Edmund Head is allowed to misrepresent our Gracious Sovereign, and as a sworn Orangeman, as is the Attorney-General, is entrusted with the execution of the laws, so long will it be impossible for any Catholic to feel respect but little to chose betwixt their friendship and for the Representative of Majesty, or confidence in our legal tribunals; for we know from the history of Ireland, and from bitter personal experience, that there is no act of rascality, no amount of perjury or meanness, which an Orangeman will not cheerfully perpetrate in order to secure his beloved "Protestant Ascendancy."-It would in fact be as prudent to commit the keys the knowledge and full consent of the Ministry of the wine cellar to an inveterate drunkard, as to entrust the administration of justice, as betwixt Catholics and Protestants, to an Orangeman, or to one who, like Sir Edmund Head, has by his open encouragement of Orangeism, degraded his high office, violated the trust reposed in him, and offered most cowardly and wanton insult to a large portion of Her Majesty's loval subjects in Canada-an insult which no Catholic with the spirit of a man, or fit for anything but a beast of burden, will ever forgive or forget.

The unfitness of Orangemen for judicial functions, is recognised and acted upon at home, where amongst the Catholic population, small in numbers though it be, there is far more spirit, far more energy, and a much higher sense of duty, than there is amongst the Catholics of Canada. In Dublin, a Lord Lieutenant would not darewe say it advisedly-to act as a Governor-General of Canada has had the unpardonable insolence to act in Toronto; an avowed Orangeman would not, even in Protestant England, be tolerated as the leader of Her Majesty's Ministerial advisers-and that because, Catholics in England and Ireland, though enjoying few of the advantages which we in Canada know not how to appreciate-would not submit to be so insulted and outraged by any official hireling, by any "Jackin-Office," whether clad in Vice-Regal livery, or wearing the buttons of an Attorney-General .-Men who respect themselves can always compel respect from others; and the "Government hack" will always be very careful—it is the nature of the beast—to observe a civil demeanor towards those whom he looks upon as likely to resent his

How we Catholics are respected in Canada, let this affair of the murder of John Farrell, and the action thereupon of our Orange Governor and our Orange Attorney-General tell. The scorn, the contempt that Orangemen feel for us. as a pack of miserable "place-hunters" who will submit patiently to any indignity for the sake of a little "government-pap," are therein displayed without any effort at concealment. They seem to glory in humiliating us, and in proclaiming to the world that the life of a Papist is in the eyes of an Orange Government, but little, if anything, more important than the life of a dog. Alas! it cannot be altogether denied that, by our anathy, or rather, by our servility and venality, by our crouching down before, and abject fawning upon, the dispensers of official good things, we have earned, and in some degree merited, the opinion that is entertained of us; and it will require many long years of an entirely different line of conduct on our part, to eradicate the impression from the minds of our enemies, that we are nothing better than a pack of sordid office-hunters, only too glad to pick up and greedily devour, any dirty offal that may happen to fall from Ministerial tables.

And yet though this is the almost universal opinion amongst Protestants in Canada, we hesitate not to say that it is a false one-false in spite of the countenance given to it by a few. Peaceable we are, and lovers of peace, because Catholics; friends of law and order, opposed, heart and soul, to appeals to physical force, to all " secret societies," and to the employment, under any provocation, of any but strictly constitutional weapons. But we are not disposed, because we are not required by our religion, to forget our rights as citizens, or to submit to be treated as an "inferior race." That this is the general feeling amongst our Catholic brethren of Upper Farrell, six weeks fair start to effect his escape | Canada, we have good reasons for believing, alfrom the grasp of the law officers, have at last, though hitherto artful and designing men, with mercenary purposes of their own to subserve, may have succeeded in suppressing the public expression of this feeling. Thus, for instance, the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal has precated; but if by the severance of religion spoken out boldly and intelligibly upon the and politics, our cotemporary means to imply that "Orange" question, and pledged itself to oppose the further spread of a system which menaces the stability of our institutions, the peace of so- ble for all his public, as well as for his private, ciety, the lives and liberties of Her Majesty's actions, then in that case most assuredly we can loyal Catholic subjects. From other parts of not wish success to the enterprise of our Upper

faction at the growth of Orangeism, and the favor shown to it by our Canadian government : and it is in the hopes that these murmurs, which like smoke must find vent somewhere—may find vent through loyal and constitutional channels, and not through the anti-Catholic and illegal flue of "counter secret societies," that we keep the subject before the eyes of our readers; reminding them that, though as Catholics they are always at liberty to seek redress for any grievances under which they may labor, it is never. no matter what the provocation, no matter how heavy the yoke under which they groan-lawful for them to seek redress by illegal means, or to look for protection from Orangeism, in " counter secret societies." It is our right as Catholics, as citizens it is our duty, to insist that Orangeism shall be treated by the government in Canada as it is by the government in Ireland; and that one measure of justice shall be meted out to all Her Majesty's subjects, without respect to their geographical position. He is our enemy, the enemy of our Church, who would practically deny to Catholics that right, by persuading them to forego its exercise, or who would induce them to enforce it by illegal and unconstitutional means-such, as physical force, or "Ribbonism." Yes-we hesitate not to say it-if the worst enemy of the Irish Catholic is the wretch who seeks to persuade him to enroll himself as member of a secret politico-religious society, under the false pretence that there are no legal and constitutional means for delivering Canada from the accursed incubus of Orangeism-so, every man who directly or indirectly seeks to suppress open and constitutional action against that dangerous institution, is the active promoter of Ribbonism" and other infamous "counter secret societies" which we fear are spreading

We have received the Prospectus of a new tournal to be published in the French language during the present Session of Parliament in Toronto. under the title of "Le Journal des Debats." In politics, it is to be independent of all parties, and deprecates strongly the mixing up of politics with religion-an error which in a supplement addressed to the Catholic clergy, it pledges itself to avoid; though at the same time it will be ever ready to defend the cause of Catholicity when the latter is attacked by the action of the State.

How far the Journal des Debats, if it ventures upon the discussion of any of the great questions which occupy the public attention of Canada, will be able to redeem its pledges, remains yet to be seen; but without boasting of the possession of any gift of prophecy, we think that we may venture to assure our cotemporary that he will find it impossible to discuss any one of them from a purely secular stand-point. We speak not of the Rail Road or Tariff questions, but of those great social questions, upon whose solution depends the future fortunes of Canada. Into all these questions, the religious element enters, and enters largely; nor are they capable of any solution except by the application of those principles and those methods which the Catholic Church can alone supply. It is, in short, impossible in the present order of things, to effect a complete separation betwixt politics he who attempts it, will soon find to his cost that he has imagined a vain thing.

The clue, for instance, to the entire policy of the Rouges of the Lower Province, and of the "Clear Grits" and Orangemen of the Upper, is to be found in their common hatred of the Catholic Church. It is this batred which is the animating spirit of their political life; it is this which gives its inspiration to the Globe, and breathes through the columns of the Avenir, the Montreal Witness and Semeur Canadien ;which makes itself heard in the cry for "Representation by Population," "No Sectarian Schools," and "Yankee Annexation," and whose avowed object is to reduce the French Canadians, and the Celtic peoples generally, of British North America to the condition of an "inferior race." The hostility of the Anglo-Saxons of Upper Canada towards their Irish fellow-subjects is but the expression of the eternal antagonism betwixt Protestantism and Catholicity, modified by certain Provincial accidents; but whether manifesting itself in Canada, as "Clear Gritism," or amongst the Yankees, as "Know-Nothingism," that antagonism is substantially the same, and in both countries must be met with the same weapons drawn from the armoury of the Church. Elimination made of the religious element, the politics of Canada are as unintelligible as would be a history of the " Thirty Years' War," which professedly ignored the great apostacy of the XVI. century.

We see not therefore how the future Journal des Dehats can hope to succeed in its project of keeping aloof from religion, unless it determines to abstain from the discussion of all the most important questions of the day. How, for example, will it treat the "School Question" when that comes up for discussion? will it keep silent altogether, or will it violate its own rules, by asserting the right of Catholics to educate their own children as they please?

There is one union however of politics with religion, which we trust that our cotemporary will ever loudly denounce: we allude to the degrading union effected by those who make their creed a stepping stone to political preferment, and who like Mister George Brown and the Brawling Pharisees of the Upper Province, his colleagues, take to religion, as they would to any other trade or profession likely to improve their material circumstances. This alliance betwist religion and politics, unfortunately too common in Canada, cannot be too often or too loudly dethe statesman should legislate as if there were no God, or as if God would not hold him responsi-

ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY-TWO LECTURES BY HENRY GILES .- We are happy to be able to announce that Mr. Giles has consented to deliver two lectures before the St. Patrick's Society, on the evenings of Tuesday next, the 2nd. and Thursday the 4th of March. Subjects-"Irish Character," and "Flattery and Extravagance in Popular Oratory."

केटच ,प्रोत्रम १९५५ मा १० ४०० प्रमासुन्तुम अनुती को पुरार्थ म

QUARANTES HEURES .- On Monday next, 1st March, the B. Sacrament will be exposed, and the devotion of the "Forty Hours" will commence in the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum of

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—At a late meeting of the Orange Lodges at Cobourg, amongst other Resolutions agreed to, it was "Resolved-That out from the Lucknow Residency, where Outram, the Orange Lodges have an entire confidence in the Administration of which Brother, the Hon. J. A. M'Donald, is chief, and Brother, the Hon. Sydney Smith, a member"-[we wonder why Brother Head was forgotten]-" believing that they will prove themselves firm defenders of the Holy Protestant faith, and of the Orange Society." Comment is unnecessary; only it seems to us that the qualifications which recommend a Ministry to the rancorous enemies of the Catholic Church, can hardly entitle them to the respect or confidence of Papists.

We have news which should cheer the heart of the godly man who presides over the Montreal Witness. The liberal Government of Belgium has interfered with, and probited the collection of coppers made in the schools of that country for the work of the "Holy Childhood" which so excites the indignation of our saintly cotemporary. All charities must be controlled by the State, is the principle of the Belgian liberals; and in accordance with this principle, the little children in the schools under the control of the Nuns in Belgium, are henceforth forbidden to make their weekly contribution of halfpence for the support of Catholic Missionaries in China. This is a fact whereat the hearts of all true Protestant liberals throughout the world must greatly rejoice.

The Montreal Herald, and some of our cotemporaries, have of late been very eloquent in their denunciations of those mercenary and unprincipled newspaper editors who insert the blackguard and demoralising advertisements of quack doctors. Our cotemporaries deserve the thanks of the community for what they have done, but we hope that they will do yet more; and in this hope, we would call their attention to the advertising columns of the Montreal Commercial Advertiser, and to those of another blackguard paper, the Weekly Times, published at Hamilton, Canada West. The law should be put in force against those obscene sheets, as it was in the case of the Montreal Gazette some years, of whose dirty editor such an example was made, as for some time had the effect of putting a stop to obscene and criminal advertisements.

With the solitary exception of the Quebcc Mercury, the Protestant press of both sections of the Province is silent as the grave upon the disgusting revelations lately made by Dr. Philbrick of Toronto as to the workings of the "Common School" system of Upper Canada .-How very different would have been the action of our cotemporaries had the circumstances been reversed-had it been a Catholic teacher, for instance, in a Catholic school, who had flogged one of his adult female pupils so severely as to endanger her life, and who on other occasions, had distinguished himself by similar acts of brutality. Ah well! in this world it is a good thing to be a Protestant; for, like charity, a good sound hearty Protest against Popery, can cover any quantity of sins.

THE CONFIDENCE MAN .- Yesterday forenoon a man of the name of Labelle, who at the Police Station stated he was a mechanic from Point Claire, went to purchase a horse at Irish's Hotel. He was in the act of trying the steed, when he was recognized by a man in the St. Joseph's Suburbs as having stolen a coat from him last fall. On being handed over to the Police, who brought him down to the Bleury Street station, he was immediately recognised as corresponding to the description several parties had given of the mysterious unknown, who had called at so many houses in the city-medical men and others-enquiring for the master who always happened to be "not at home." On being searched several articles that had been missing, and reported stolen, were found on him-his residence in the city not being yet ascertained. The top boots, India rubbers, and bistoury belonging to one of the medicos, were found on his -person and identified. Also a number of articles which remained to be claimed by their respective owners. He has been long on the tramp, and is said to have been the man who visited Zion Church, and denuded the minister of his outer garments. Drs. Jones, Reddy, Schmidt, Mr. Kinnear, and others. He has been remanded by Mr. Inspector Coursol for further examination till this morning.-Montreal Transcript, Feb. 20.

JOSEPH LABELLE .- It has been proved that this is the individual who committed the ingenious robberies that have taken place of late. He is still undergoing an examination before the Police Magistrate, and all the gentlemen whose houses he entered, have identified the articles found in his possession. The circle of his depredations has not been confined to Montreal. but have extended, it is supposed, to many villages in its vicinity. The police are engaged in tracking the scenes of his robberies, and having obtained the clue, will no doubt be soon enabled to make further discoveries. The prisoner has admitted his guilt.

FORGERY FOR \$10,000-THE DELINQUENT ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.-We learn, from the London Free Press of Tuesday, that Alexander M. Anderson, engaged in the wheat and general produce business, in that city, under the firm of Anderson & Co., having fled to the United States, was arrested on a charge of forgery, (of his father's name, on notes discounted by the Montreal Bank), at Louisville, Kentucky, and brought back to Canada. He was examined before the Mayor of London, on Monday last, and committed for trial, on the evidence adduced against him.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRUARY 26, 1858.

IRISH HEROISM.—The subjoined letter from an Irishman, published in the London Times, contains the record of as gallant a feat as ever in high spirits. But there was trouble before us. We had taken the wrong road, and were now quite out of our way in the Dilkoosha-park, which was occupito the Catholic fellow-countrymen of the gallant ed by the enemy. I went within 20 yards of two writer, fighting in its service, the Protestant Government of Great Britain still grudges the consolation of religion in their hour of need; and employs the funds which should be devoted to the support of their destitute families, as an instrument for corrupting the faith, and damning the souls of orphan children. Such is Protestant gratitude to the brave Irish soldiers, now fighting the battles of Great Britain in the East:-

THE VICTORIA CROSS WELL EARNED .- The important service of guiding Sir Collin Campbell in his advance to Lucknow was performed by James Cavanagh. This man, disguised as a native, had ventured Havelock, and Inglis were besieged, and passing through the enemy's position unmolested, made his way to the camp of the Commander-in-Chief. We subjoin Cavanagh's very interesting and simple nar-

"While passing through the entrenchment of Lucknow, about 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 9th instant, learnt that a spy had come from Cawnpore, and that he was going back in the night as far as the Allumbagh with despatches to his Excellency Sir Collin Compbell, the Commander-in-Chief, who, it is said, was approaching Lucknow with 5,000 or 6,000

"I sought out the spy, whose name is Kunoujce Lall, and who was in the Court of the Deputy Com-missioner of Dariabad before the outbreak in Oude. He had taken letters from the entrenchment before, but I had never saw him till now. I found him in-telligent, and imparted to him my desire to venture in disguise to the Alumbagh in his company. He hesitated a great deal at acting as my guide, but made no attempt to exaggerate the dangers of the road. He merely urged that there was more chance of detection by our going together, and proposed that we should take different roads and meet outside of the city, to which I objected. I left him to transact some business, my mind dwelling all the time on

the means of accomplishing my object.
"I had some days previously witnessed the preparation of plans which were being made by direction of Sir James Outram to assist the Commanderin-Chief in his march into Lucknow for the relief of the besieged, and it then appeared to me that some one with the requisite local knowledge ought to attempt to reach his Excellency's camp beyond or at the Alumbagh. The news of Sir Collin Campbell's advance revived the ideas, and I made up my mind to go myself at 2 o'clock, after finishing the business I was engaged upon. I mentioned it to Colonel R. Napier, chief of Sir James Outram's staff, that I was willing to proceed through the enemy to the Alumbagh if the General thought my doing so would be of service to the Commander-in-Chief. He was surprised at the offer, and seemed to regard the enterprise as fraught with too much danger to be assented to; but he did me the favor of communicating the offer to Sir James Outram, because he considered that my zeal deserved to be brought to his notice.

"Sir James did not encourage me to undertake the journey, declaring that he thought it so dangerous that he would not himself have asked any officer to attempt it. I, however, spoke so confidently of success, and treated the dangers so lightly, that he at last yielded, and did me the honor of adding that if I succeeded in reaching the Commander-in-Chief my

knowledge would be a great help to him.
"I secretly arranged for a disguise, so that my departure might not be known to my wife, as she was not well enough to bear the prospect of an eternal separation. When I left home, about 7 o'clock in the evening, she thought I was gone on duty for the night to the mines, for I was working as an assistant field engineer, by order of Sir James Outram.

"By half-past 7 o'clock my disguise was completed and when I entered the room of Colonel Napier no one in it recognized me. I was dressed as a Budmash or as an Irregular soldier of the city, with sword and shield, native made shoes, tight trousers, a yellow silk koortah over a tight fitting white muslin shirt, a yellow-coloured chintz sheet thrown round my shoulders, a cream-coloured turban, and a white waistband or kumurbund. My face down to the shoulders and my hands to the wrists were coloured with lampblack, the cork used being dipped in oil to cause the colour to adhere a little. I could get nothing better. I had little confidence in the disguise of my features, and I trusted more to the darkness of the night, but Sir James Outram and his staff seemed satisfied, and, after being provided with a small double-barrelled pictol, and a pair of broad pyjamahs over the tight drawers, I proceeded with Kunoujee Lall to the right bank of the river Goomtee, running north of our intrenchment, accompanied by Captain Hardinge, of the Irregular Cavalry.

" Here we undressed and quietly forded the river. which was only about 41 feet deep, and about a hundred yards wide at this point. My courage failed me while in the water, and if my guide had been within reach I should perhaps have pulled him back and abandoned the enterprise. But he waded quickly through the stream, and reaching the opposite bank went crouching up a ditch for 300 yards, to a grove of low trees on the edge of a pond, where we stopped to dress. While we were here a man came down to the pond to wash and went away again without ob-

serving us. " My confidence now returned to me, and with my tulwar resting on my shoulder we advanced into the huts in front, where I accosted a matchlockman, who answered to my remark that the night was cold, 'It is very cold; in fact, it is a cold night.' I passed him, adding that it would be colder by and bye.

"After going 600 or 700 yards further, we reached the iron bridge over the Goomtee, where we were stopped and called over by a native officer who was scated in an upper storied house, and seemed to be in command of a cavalry picket, whose horses were near the place saddled. My guide advanced to the light, and I stayed a little back in the shade. After being told that we had come from Mundeon (our old cantonment, and then in the possession of the enemy) and that we were going into the city to our homes, We continued on along the left he let us proceed. bank of the river to the stone bridge, which is about 800 or 900 yards from the iron bridge, passing unnoticed through a number of Sepoys and matchiockmen, some of whom were escorting persons of rank in palankeens preceded by torches.

"Recrossing the Goomtee by the stone bridge, we went by a sentry unobserved, who was closely questioning a dirtily dressed native, and into the chowk, or principal street of the city of Lucknow, which was not illuminated as much as it used to be previous to the siege, nor was it so crowded. I jostled against several armed men in the street without being spoken to, and only met one guard of seven Sepoys who were amusing themselves with some women of plea-

"When issuing from the city into the country we were challenged by a chowkeedar or watchman, who, without stopping us, merely asked who we were. The part of the city traversed that night by me seemed to have been deserted by at least a third of its inhabitants.

"I was in great spirits when we reached the green fields, into which I had not been for five months. Everything around us smelt sweet, and a carrot I took from the roadside was the most delicious I had ever tasted. I gave vent to my feelings in a conversation with Kunonjee Lall, who joined in my admiration of the province of Oude, and lamentation that it Malo snything. The Police was called in, and Dr. given to Canadians .- Montreal Pilot.

was now in the hands of wretches whose misgovernment and rapacity were ruining it. "A further walk of a few miles was accomplished

guns to see what strength they were, and returned to the guide, who was in great alarm, and begged I would not distrust him, because of the mistake, as it was caused by his anxiety to take me away from the then? Because—avowedly because—they desire to pickets of the enemy. I hade him not to be frightened place the heels of Upper Canada upon the neck of of me, for I was not annoyed, as such accidents were Lower Canada, and to enforce a policy at variance not unfrequent even when there was no danger to be avoided. It was about midnight. We endeavoured to persuade a cultivator, who was watching his crop, to show us the way for a short distance, but he urged old age and lameness; and another, whom I premptorily told to come with us, ran off screaming, and alarmed the whole village. We next walked quickly away into the canal, running under the Charabagh, in which I fell several times, owing to my shoes being wet and slippery and my feet sore. The shoes were hard and tight, and had rubbed the skin off my toes and cut into the flesh above the heels.

"In two hours more we were again on the right direction, two women in a village we passed having kindly helped us to find it. About 2 o'clock we reached an advanced picket of Sepoys, who told us the way, after asking where we had come from and whither we were going. I thought it safer to go up to the picket than to try to pass them unobserved.

Kunoujec Lall now begged I would not press him to take me into the Alumbagh, as he did not know the way in, and the enemy were strongly posted about the place. I was tired, and in pain from the shoes, and would therefore have preferred going into the Alumbagh; but, as the guide feared attempting it, I desired him to go on to the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, which he said was near Bunnee (a village 18 miles from Lucknow) upon the Cawnpore road. The moon had risen by this time, and we could see well ahead.

"By three o'clock we arrived at a grove of mango trees, situated on a plain, in which a man was singing at the top of his voice. I thought he was a villager, but he got alarmed on hearing us approach, and astonished us, too, by calling out a guard of 25 Sepoys, all of whom asked questions. Konoujec Lall here lost heart for the first time, and threw away the letter intrusted to him for Sir Colin Campbell. I kept mine safe in my turban. We satisfied the guard that we were poor men travelling to Umrouls, a village two miles this side of the chief's camp, to inform a friend of the death of his brother by a shot from the British in-trenchment at Lucknow, and they told us the road. They appeared to be greatly relieved on discovering that it was not their terrible foe, who was only a few miles in advance of them. We went in the direction indicated by them, and after walking half an hour we got into a jheel or swamp, which are numerous and large in Oude. We had to wade through it for two hours up to our waists in water, and through weeds, for before we found out that we were in a jheel we had gone too far to recede. I was nearly exhausted on getting out of the water, having made great exertions to force our way through the weeds, and to prevent the colour being washed off my face. It was nearly gone from my hands.

"I now rested for 15 minutes, despite the remonstrances of the guide, and went forward, passing between two pickets of the enemy, who had no sentries thrown out. It was near 4 o'clock in the morning when I stopped at the corner of a tope or grove of trees to sleep for an hour, which Kunonjee Lall entreated I would not do, but I thought be overrated the danger, and, lying down, I told him to see if there was any one in the grove who would tell him where we then were.

"We had not gone far when I heard the English challenge 'Who comes there,' with a native accent. We had reached a British cavalry outpost; my eyes filled wit joyful tears, and I shook the Sikh officer in charge of the picket heartily by the hand. The old soldier was as pleased as myself when he heard whence I had come, and he was good enough to send two of his men to conduct me to the camp of the advanced guard. An officer of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, who was visiting his pickets, met me on the way, and took me to his tent, where I got dry stockings and trousers, and what I much needed—a glass of brandy, a liquor I had not tasted for nearly two

"I thanked God for having safely conducted me through this dangerous enterprise and Kunoujee Lall for the courage and intelligence with which he had conducted himself through the trying night. When we were questioned he let me speak as little as nossible. He always had a ready answer, and I feel that I am indebted to him in a great measure more than to myself for my escape. It will give me great satisfaction to hear that he has been suitably rewarded. "In undertaking this enterprise I was actuated by

a sense of duty, believing that I could be of use to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief when approaching, for its relief, the besieged garrison, which had beroically resisted the attack of 30 times its own number for nearly five months, within a weak and irregular intrenchment; and secondly, because I was anxious to perform some service which would insure to me the honor of wearing our Most Gracious

Majesty's Cross.
"My reception by Sir Collin Campbell and his staff was cordial and kind to the utmost degree, and if I never have more than the rememberance of their condescension, and the heartfelt congratulation of Sir James Outram and of the officers of his garrison on my safe return to them, I shall not repine, though to be sure, having the Victoria Cross would make me a prouder and a happier man.

"JAMES CAVANAGH. " Camp, Alumbagh, Nov. 24."

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE-A PHYSICIAN SWALLOW ing a Note por \$5,600.—The case which we are about to narrate occurred in this city on Tuesday evening. It came to our knowledge shortly after it took place but as doubts were raised, and as many believed it would be rather premature to place the case before the public till the details were fully known and the Magistrate's Court had given its decision, we thought it advisable to wait till we could place it in all its bearings before our readers. The following are the leading facts:—On the 13th Nov. last Pierre Lucie Malo, of this city, who transacts business in St. Gabriel Street, discounted a note of five thousand six hundred dollars for Charles Sabourin, Esq., Physician, of Longueuil, and ex-Mayor of that place. This note was endorsed by four parties, and was drawn in favor of Toussaint Daigneau, of Longueuil. Yesterday, the 16th instant, this note became due, and Dr. Sabourin called at the office of Mr. Malo to take it up, and said he was unable to pay the whole amount of it, but would pay something on account, and give a renewal note for the balance. Mr. Malo then took the promissory note and placed it upon a small table, whilst he was engaged in making a calculation of interest connected with the transaction. While so engaged, Dr. Sabourin quietly walked up to the table and seized hold of the note, tore it up into small pieces, placed it in his mouth, and swallowed it. Mr. Malo then gave the alarm. Mr. Bedwell, a lawyer who has an office in the same building and on the same flat as Mr. Malo, in his affidavit, states that while sitting in his office he heard loud cries of alarm coming from the office of Mr. Malo. Mr. Bedwell then opened his door and saw Malo standing between the two doors, loudly calling for help, saying,—"He has stolen my note"; "he has caten my note for five thousand six hundred dollars." "He has it in his belly." Mr. Bedwell then entered Malo's office, and there saw a stout man, (Dr. Sabourin,) who was then unknown to him, who appeared to be chewing something in his mouth, and making violent efforts to swallow, in which he succeeded. This man said a few words in French, to the effect that he did not owe

Sabourin placed in custody and taken to the Police Court whither he was followed by Malo. Dr. Sa-bourin was last evening admitted to ball, in two sureties of \$2000, and himself in \$4000. His trial will take place at the Court of Queen's Bench in March next.

Why do the fanatics of Upper Canada clamour for representation based on population? From a regard for abstract equity, think you? From a reverence for political justice? Nobody believes that. Why, with the feelings and prejudices of its people. Because they believe that a re-adjustment of the representation, at this moment, would secure an advantage at the cost of Lower Canada. - Toronto Colo-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Sherrington, S Brown, 10s 6d; Ottawa City, R. Far-

ley, Gs 3d; P. Osgood, Kearns, Gs 3d; Napierville, Rev. Mr. Morrison, 12s 6d; Kingston, A. J. Macdonnell, El 5s; Goderich, R. A. McDougall, £2; Prescott, T. Dissolt, £1 5s; Bedford, J. Byrne, 15s; Port Elgin, A. McMillan, 15s; St. Johns, C.E., Mrs. Stafford, 10s; E Hawksbury, J. Ward, 10s; Willamstown, R. Mc-Donald, 13s 9d; W Hawkesbury, J. Cashion, 10s; Trenton, G. W. Redmond, £1 5s; Peterboro, T. Carabine, 5s; Narrows, M. Mooney, 6s 3d; Cornwall, D. M'Millan, £1; Lancaster, L. M'Lachlan, 10s; Terrebonne, P. W. Black, 10s; Boucherville, Dr. De Boucherville, £2 7s 6d; Tarbolton, P. Kelly, £1 5s; Aylmer, Rev. F. Hand, 15s; St. Alphonse de Rodrigue, Rev. N. Piche, 15s; Hamilton, J. Sheehan, 5s; Dalhousie Mills, J. O'Kavanagh, 10s; Downeyville, W. Houlihan, £1 5s; Lindsay, E. Fitzgibbon, £1 5s: Loboro, J. Garven, 10s; Newboro, A. Noone, 6s 3d; Pointe Claire, P. Kearney, 12s 6d; St. Andrew, Otta-wa, R M'Donald, £1 5s; Sorel, D M'Carthy, £1 5s; St. Raphaels, M Fraser, 14s 6d; River Bodt, T Rogers, 3s 11d; Deschambault, Rev N Belanger, 10s; Halifax, N. S Rev Dr Hannan, 10s; Westport, Rev. J. N Foley, 10s; Manitouline, Rev J. Hanipaux, S.J., 12s 6d; St Gervais, Rev P Pouliot, £15s; Ottawa City, R. Landrigan, 10s; Russelltown Flatts, J M'Goldrick, 68 3d; Knowlton Falls, P Mahedy, 158; Inkermann, T J Bishop, 15s; Whitby, J Tuohey, 6s 3d; Ticonderoga, N. Y., U. S., W P Gannon M. D., 10s; Black Point, N.B., J. Hays, 12s 6d; Tyendinaga, Rev. T. Walsh, 15s; Toronto, M. M. Namara, 10s. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec.—J. O'Neil, 7s 6d; R. Roy, £1 10s; M. M'Namara, 7s 6d; T. Corrigan 10s; J. Rocket, 7s 6d; J. P. O'Meara, 7s 6d; W. Dineen, 15s; R. W. Behan, 15s; J. Petticlerc, 15s; J. Archer, 15s; D. Courant, 15s; P. Learner, 15s; P. Courant, 15s; P. Co 15s; D. Coveney, 15s; P. Lawlor, 15s; P. Shee, 15s; J. Velden, £1 7s 6d; T. Maguire, J. P., 15s; M. Enright, 15s; M. O'Connell, £1; M. Hawkins, 15s; L Madden, 15s; J M'Mahon, 15s; T Fahey, 15s; St. Poy, Capt. M'Grath, 12s 6d; St. Marie, Beance, Rev. N. C. Fortier, 12s 6d; R. Fortier, £1 5s; Beau-

port, D. Donnelly, 12s 6d; R. Fortier, £1 5s; Beauport, D. Donnelly, 12s 6d;
Per Rev. Mr. Quinn, Rawdon—Self, £1; H Cassidy, 5s; W Moffit, 10s; R Carroll, 10s; E Coffey, 10s; A Daley, 10s; P Coffey, 10s; T Coffey, 5s; T Daley, 5s, A Nulty, 5s.
Per J Comerford, Brantford—Self, £1 5s; N Martin 10s.

Per A McPhaul, Wellington-Self, £1; P Murphy, 15s; D Henigan, 15s; T Gallagher, 15s; C Lenihau,

Per J. Breislan, Merrickville,-Self, 103; J. Roach

Per A M'Ardle, Leeds-Self, 10s; J. Brewer, 10s. Per J Farrel, Kingston—self, 1s 3d; Sergt. J Now-lan, 6s 3d; Sergt. J Hogan, 12s 6d; Sergt. J Murphy, 6s 3d; E McMahon, R.C.R. 12s 6d; J McGuire 6s 3d;

Rev. J. Nelson, St. Hyacinth—self, £1 5s; Mr. Connolly, 10s; Dr. W. French, Jr., 5a.

Per P. Furlong, Brockville—M. Coghlan, 5s; J. Rogers, 5s; J. Gallagher, 5s; J. Reynold, 5s; W.

Dwyer, 5s; B Leary, 5s.
Per W Walsh-London, A Walsh, 10s.
Per J Hagan, Gatineau Point-self, 2s 6d; M Burko r. £1 17s 6d Per Rev. J Gillie, Pembroke-self, 12s 6d; R Gil-

lie, 18s 9d.
Per Rev. T. O'Prince, Melbourne—Self, 2s 6d; Durham, D. Mooney, 12s 6d.
Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—self, 12s 6d; W

Kennedy, 12s 6d; A Buthurst, 6s 3d. Per R. E. Corcoran, Rawdon—Self, 10s; E Corcoran. 12s 6d Per J. Ford, Prescott-F. Culhane, 10s; Capt. B.

Per Rev Mr. Dollard, Kingston-C Donoughue, jr.

Per J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall—Self, 15s; James Dennany £1 5s; J Dennany, 12s 6d; D. Daly, 10s. Per J Walsh, Toronto—Capt F. G. Hibbert, 5s; M Lawlor, M.D., 10s.

Per Messrs. Sadlier & Co.-Kingston, W Brophy, 12s 6d. Per W Rowan, Pointe Claire-T. Whelan, 5s; M M'Enurey, 5s.

Per Rev Mr Rossiter, Howe Island-M Kane, 10s. Per Rev J F Jamot, Barrie-Mr Bergan, 12's 6d Creemore, M Bertley, 7s 6d.

Per Rev Mr Lalor, Picton—P Kerney, 12s 6d; Mrs P Low, 12s 6d; J Power, 2s 6d; W Buckley, 2s 6d; D Suleran, 2s 6d; Demeresville, P Farrel, 6s 3d; Milford, M Delaney, 15s; Bloomfield, J Suleran,

Per T Griffiths, Sherbrooke—J Doyle, 5s; J B Milette, 5s; H Mulvena, 5s; J Campbell, 5s; E Lefebyre, 5s. Per Rev Mr Girrior, Arichat-self, 12s 6d; Rt Rev

D McKennon, £1 5s; Rev J J McDonnell, 12s 6d Rev J Quinnan, 12s 6d; Rev J McDonnell, 12s 6d L McLean, 12s 6d.
Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews—A McIntosh, 12s 6d; A McDonnell, 12s 6d; D McPhail, 6s 3d.

Per C Devlin, Aylmer-Self, £1 5s; E. Hawkesbury, Rev Mr Collins, £1 5s. Per J M'Gerald, Dundas—Rev Mr O'Reilly, £1. Per J J Chishelm, Alexandria-D Kennedy, 10s.

Per Rev J S O'Connor, Moulinette-O Glancy £1. Per Rev. Mr Daly, Eastern Township-T. McBrien, Per Rev Mr Lalor, Picton-W M Gray, £1 5s; P.

Bond, 12s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d. Per P O'Menra, Ottawa City-Self, 128 6d; J Haney. 12s 6d. Per J Doran, Perth-R M'Donell, 12s 6d; S Foote,

ERRATUM.-Kingston, J. Bowes, £3 2s 6d, not 12s 6d, as acknowledged on the 5th inst.

THE DOWNING STREET DECISION TO BE AN OPEN QUESTION.-We find that our suspicion of Friday morning was too well founded; and that, notwithstanding all the "rubbisby" [to use our St. James' Street contemporary's favorite expletive] professions of ultra-respect for Her Majesty's decision, with which the ministerial organs have lately teemed. their Magnus Apollo, Mr. John A. Macdonald, has intimated to his Lower Canadian colleagues, that the Downing Street selection of Ottawa, for the future capital of Canada, is only to be accepted in a Pick wickean sense. In short, that the acceptance of that decision is to be made an open question, on which the members of the Cabinet are to be at liberty to vote, for or against, as may suit their own or their constituents' interests and wishes. Sic transit, thus terminates Mr. J. A.'s boasted Downing Street dodge and, anything more "lame and impotent" that such a conclusion, it is impossible to conceive.—Montreal

FORMATION OF CARADIAN REGIMENTS .- We learn by special telegraph from Quebec, that the Military Gazette of this morning states that general orders have been received authorizing the formation of Canadian Regiments, subordinate commissions to be

Died,

On the 16th ult., at the residence of his son, Mr. Michael Mahedy, of North Shefford, (Eastern Townships), and where he was on a visit, Mr. John Mahedy, late of Sherrington, C.E., and father of P. Mahedy, Esq., of the Municipality of Shefford. The deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of what is now the rich, flourishing and truly Catholic Parish of St. Patrick, of Sherrington; and where he resided nearly thirty years, beloved and respected, leading a holy and Christian life. When he first settled in Shorrington, there was no Catholic church accessible, nearer than twelve or fourteen miles. He lived to hear, standing on his own farm, the bells of four Catholic churches pealing their joyful notes at the same time. He was possessed of a liberal and educated mind, well stored with Christian knowledge. The deceased was a native of the County Longford, Ireland, and reached the patriarchal age of 76 years and 8 months. His remains were followed to their last resting place (the Catholic cemetery of Granby) by a great many relations and connexions, with a very large concourse of Catholic and Protestant friends. The Rev. C. E. Fortin, of St. Paul's, Abbottsford, kindly consented, assisted by the Rev. G. S. Kerston, to perform the funeral obsequies. May he rest in peace.

New York and Boston papers, please copy. At Durham, on the 15th inst., John M'Brien, a naive of the County Wexford, Ireland, aged 68 years. On Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, James Sharkey, St. Antoine Suburbs, Mary McIntyre, relict of the late Mr. Neil Sharkey, a native of the parish of Drumgoole, County Cavan Ireland, aged 65 years.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 1st March, at KIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order,
WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN,

Rec. Sec.

P. S.-Members requiring BADGES for St. Pa-trick's Day will please make it known to the Sccretary at this meeting.

FROM BURMAII.

SHWAYCHYBEN, Burmab, March 6, 1856. Mr. P. Davis-Dear Sir: Such is the great demand for the Pain Killer that I write you to send me as soon as possible, in addition to what I have hitherto ordered, 24 dozen boxes, (two dozen bottles in a box) and a hill for the same, that I may give you an order on the Treasurer of the Union to the amount of the same.

HENTHADA, Burmah, March 17, 1855. Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Gents: · · · I am sorry to say the last box of Pain Killer sent me has not yet come to hand. The expence of getting the medicine is something, 'these hard times," but the want of it is of far more importance. . . . Send me as soon as possible, another box of the same size, (viz. \$50 worth.) I enclose an order on the Treasurer of the Missionary Union for the amount. Rev. B. E. THOMAS.

Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co. Montreal, Wholesale Agents. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE LADIES! THE LADIES! THE LADIES! It is a well established fact, that fully one half of the femule portion of our population, are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or to use their own expression "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids, the Hoofland's German Bitters are especially recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them nvaluable in such cases.

READ THE TESTIMONY. F. M. CHALFANT says:

MORGANTOWN, VA., Sept. 25, 1855. Ship me immediately 12 dozen German Bitters, and

l assure you no medicine that I sell gives such general satisfaction, the demand for it being beyond all precedent. It affords me pleasure to sell a medicine so satisfactory to all. Our physicians no longer scout at it, but are compelled to acknowledge its intrinsic value, and the greater part of them have had magnanimity of soul sufficient to lay aside their prejudices and prescribe it in their practice.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, and take nothing clsc. They are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

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POREIGN INTELLIGENCE

MANCE:

The ministers assembled on Saturday in council under the presidency of the Emperor. The great telegraphic lines continue to be busily at work for the Government. The Emperor does what he can to hide this official activity from the public. On Sunday he went out to hunt, and other excursions are projected for the next few days. The public curiosity has been highly stirred up by the communication of the search made in Pierri's house at Birmingham, and great expectations are raised by the fact that Sir George Grey has taken charge of the voluminous correspondences which have been discovered. Why particular importance is attached to this indirect participation of the Home Office in the inquiry now commenced at Paris will, perhaps, best be understood from the following remarks, extracted from an article in the Univers:—

" It has been asserted that the English constitution is opposed to the extradition of men, who, it may be proved, are the accomplices of assassins. But, in reality, the question offers no difficulties, for it is solved by the convention of 13th February, 1843, which provides for the extradition of individuals accused of assassassination of parricide, of infanticide, and of poisoning;also of attempts at murder, forgery, for fraudulent bankruptcy. Now is a distinction possible for political assassination? We will not enter into the morality of this distinction. If it is a crime to take away the life of a fellow creature from motives of cupidity or personal vengeance, it is a greater crime to aim at the lives of sovereigns. The convention does not mention regicide, but that crime is comprised in assassination. Regicide is essentially assassination. It is the same with parricide. Were the latter crime to be omitted in the Penal Code, would it remain unpunished? No, the title of assassination would suffice, since in strict logic it is an assassination. The English, it is true, are formalists, and we do not state this as a reproach. It is in England that a man tried for bigamy escaped condemnation because it was proved that he had married not two but three wives. But let us take the English as we find them, and avoid wandering from the text of convention of February 13th, 1843. The English journals exclaim- Noiumus leges Angliæ mutari! But who dreams of changing the laws of England ! Is the convention of 1843 contrary to her laws? Moreover, the question of hospitality is not engaged in this matter.

The effect of the crime on the public mind is still apparent in every direction. After the first burst of mutual congratulation, a gloomy feeling of shame, mixed up with fear, seems to have taken hold of men's hearts: Delicta majorum immerita lues, would be an appropriate metto for many a Frenchman of the present day .-Though he strongly reprobates the murderous designs of the demagogues, yet he cannot but recollect that on more than one occasion he has heard his forefathers advocate principles nearly akin to the doctrine of regicide; and by probing his own heart he might perhaps be startled at finding within its darkest recesses reminiscences of a similar nature which might be laid to his own door. On a future occasion I intend to send you a paper on the situation of parties in France; for the present, let it suffice to say that I can sometimes hardly refrain from laughing in the face of some people whom I meet in society who were formerly the staunch supporters of unlimited freedom, and are now the most decided partisans of a despotic government. That Government seems, however, to set to work with the sternest purpose of accomplishing its own ends, sans arrogance comme sans faiblesse, such being the pass-word of the day. As mildness and leniency have not proved successful, all opposition is to be crushed, as I said in a former letter .-Thus the beginning of this year will probably mark a turning-point in the features of the Imperial policy in regard to internal government. The immediate suppression of two opposition papers which I lately mentioned, was but the signal of other similar measures. The impression which they made on the public opinion, more particularly in regard to the Spectateur, was by no means favorable, and that impression is still the same. As a remarkable illustration, I may mention that the funds fell in consequence. Again, a few days after, when the Mariage de Figaro was performed at the Theatre Français, a most curious scene took place. The actor having come to a part of the play where Figure says that he will attack neither the government, the nobility, the clergy, nor the burghers, on account of the censorship, the whole audience burst out into such a thundering applause that the performer was obliged to wait until it was over !-The fact is, that the government officials have been pressing upon the Emperor the restoration of the censorship over the press-a useless measure, as it is sufficiently gagged already, and any further act of severity in that direction would almost savor of downright tyranny. Napoleon, indeed, is far too keensighted not to resist such extreme tendencies as would imperil his present popularity. It is even affirmed that he prefers the precarious condition of French journalism to any more stringent but more precise regime, as it leaves him at liberty to lay hold of any pretext to put down hostile publications. The only measure which will apparently be adopted, consists in placing books and printers more directly than formerly under the eye of the police .-- Paris Cor. Weekly Register.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times reports that the improvement which was beginning to be observed in the general trade of the country had been checked by rumors in regard to restrictive measures proposed by Government, and the violent language employed in military addresses to the Emperor.

In Paris, on the 1st, the project of a new law was read in the Legislative Chambers, empowering the executive to remove from Paris all persons who may attempt to disturb public tranquillity.

A bill was also proposed for the constitution of a Council of Regency. The Empress is to be Regent of right, whom failing, two French

princes in order of primogeniture of The mem- ter, from Copenhagen, of the With danuary ters of regency to be two French princes in "Several persons of distinction have lately passtheir own right; Cardinal Marlet, Marshal Pe-lissier, Count Persigny, M. Fould, and Presidents of Senate, Corps Legislatiff, and Council of State.

A telegram from Paris of the 2nd inst. says there is no doubt that the Emperor will modify some of the most stringent clauses of the Repression bill.

The papers discovered by the English police at Pierri's house at Birmingham are now in the hands of the anthorities at Paris, but it is not known whether they have led to any further dis-

Orsini and Pierri confess all imputed to them. Their murderous designs, it appears, were not confined to the Emperor. Other Sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, King of Naples, and King of Sardinia.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times under date of Jan. 29th, writes:-" A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Americans was held this afternoon, in the Hotel du Louvre, to express their sentiments on the recent atrocious attempt at the assassination of the

Emperor." It is said that five great Directors of Police are to be created; and each Director-General is to be under orders of the Minister of the In-

The list of Marshals to have command of new military divisions received by the Niagara was incorrect.

According to most reliable authority the Commanders will be Marshals Baraguay, D. Hilliers, Canrobert, Bosquet, Magnan and Castellane; while Pelissier will have supreme control over

all with the title of Marshal General. "THE HASCHHISH EATERS."-A terrible affair has just come to light in Paris, which is causing a great sensation. A celebrated physician, desirous of ascertaining and minutely recording the effects of the "haschish," or Indian hemp, upon the human mind, induced three young men to lock themselves up in a room with him and partake of it. The servants were all sent away, but after waiting 24 hours and the inmates not coming forth, the doors were demoished, when a horrible sight presented itself within. On the floor lay the doctor, insensible and bleeding profusely from a wound in the head. One of the young men lay extended beside him, groaning in agony, his left arm and leg both broken by the falling of the chandelier, which, by some extraorginary accident, had slipped from its chain, and lay scattered in fragments all over the carpet .-Another of the experimentalizers was seated on the floor, close beside the doctor grasping one of the brass candelabras from the mantlepice with which it was evident the victim had been wounded-he was found to have become a glibbering maniac, while the third was lying quietly beneath the table-in a state of stupor, from which no medical skill has yet been able to arouse him! The doctor, whose wound is not serious, and whose insensibility proceeded from his loss of blood, gives a vague and confused account of the scene as yet. The revelations made in the pages of his pocket book are said to be most extraordinary, and to have caused the greatest excitement amongst the medical faculty. Meanwhile, the mother of the poor maniac, whose state still continues desperate, has caused the Dr. to be put under arrest as instigator of the act, whereby her son may have been deprived of reason for life, and he was therefore, yesterday, committed to the care of the Prefect de Police. His ma ture age-the youth and wild reputation of his companions, cause us case to be looked upon with no favorable eye for the doctor, and much excitement in the salons of Paris has been occasioned by the adventure.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, JAN. 26 .- The Genevese Government has replied to the Federal Council that the result of the investigation made on the subject of the refugees has not led to the discovery of any charge that can possibly be brought to bear upon the attempted assassination on the 14th .-The Government of Geneva adds that it will exercise a strict surveillance over the conduct of the refugees.

ITALY.

RUMOREU POLITICAL CONSPIRACY IN ROME. -The following appears in the Morning Advertiser-our readers will take it for what it is

"Rome, Jan. 24TH .- The nolice have been exceedingly active since the news of the 14th. In Paris they have, or pretend to have, seized a number of letters, indicating that a political movement was projecting, to take place on the 15th of January, and that the conspirators only awaited the signal of insurrection. A number of persons have been arrested at Ascoli."

With deep regret and pain we have to announce the death of the Rev. Charles J. Laprimaudaye, at Rome. Mr. Laprimaudaye was formerly Incumbent of Leytonstone, Essex, and afterwards Curate to the then Archdeacon Manning, at Lavington, in Sussex. He was received into the Catholic Church some years ago, and among the many good and learned men who have quitted the ranks of the Anglican Clergy, and have had the grace (after a victory, over themselves and the world, the difficulties of which we who were born Catholics can scarcely understand) to find peace and solace in the true Church, there was not one more worthy or more amiable. Mr. Laprimaudaye was a widower, his wife (a sister of J. G. Hubbard, Esq., late governor of the Bank of England) having died at Rome three years : ... He received Deacon's Orders from the Cardinal Archbishop in 1857, and proceeded to Rome last autumn to prepare for admission to the Priesthood. Mr. Laprimaudaye had joined the Order of St. Charles Borromeo at Bayswater, of which Dr. Manning is the head, and his loss will be deeply felt by the community, by the poor, by his family, and by large numbers who loved his character and admired his virtues.—Requiescat in pace.

DENMARK.

The Gazette de Liege has the following let- the 64th, only 180 in number, suffered heavily. The blood to look upon murder by the noose as their call-

ed over from Lutheranism to the Catholic religion. These conversions, which bring joy, into the hearts of the childrem of the Church, have caused a great sensation in Holstein. The head of one of the first families of the Holstein nobility - the Count Hahn von Neuhauss, brother of the Countess Ida Hahn-Hahn-has embraced the Catholic religion at Saltzburg (in Austria); thus following the example of Professor Stein; of the University of Kiel, who, together with the whole of his family, entered the bosom of the Catholie Church last year, at Vienna. Another member of the upper nobility of Holstein, the son of the Count Blome von Salzau by marriage with the Princess Bagration (a Russian Princess) has also embraced the Catholic religion.

RUSSIA.

At the Te Deum, celebrated at St. Petersburgh, in the Roman Catholic church, on the occasion of the Emperor Napoleon's escape from assassination, the Emperor Alexander and the Grand Duke Constantine were represented by grand officers of their household.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that Russian agents have recently been busily employed in putting into circulation in the Sclavonic provinces of Turkey copies of an Imperial Ukase announcing that the abolition of Russian serfdom has begun. The document has produced a great ferment.

NORWAY. RELIGION IN NORWAY .- At Tromso, a tall,

strong clerical gentleman came on board, who proved to be the noted Pastor Lamers, one of the first, if not the very first, clergyman in Norway, who has refused to receive the government support—or, in other words, seceded from the church, as a State establishment, while adhering to all its fundamental doctrines. It is the first step towards the separation of Church and State, which must, sooner or later, come here, as in Sweden. He has a congregation of 300 members in Tromso, and is about organizing a church at Gibostad, on the island of Senjea. He has some peculiar views, I believe, in relation to the baptism of children, and he insists that the usual absolution dealt out by the pastors is of no effect without full confession and the specification of particular sins; but in other respects he is entirely orthodox, retaining even the ceremonial of the Eucharist. This, in the Lutheran Church of Norway, comes so near to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, that one cannot easily perceive any difference. No one, coming from a land where all sects stand on an equal footing, and where every church must depend for existence on its own inherent vitality, can fail to be struck with the effete and decrepit state of religion in Sweden and Norway. It is a body of frigid, mechanical forms and ceremonies, animated here and there with a feeble spark of spiritual life, but diffusing no quickening and animated glow. I have often been particularly struck with the horror with which the omission of certain forms was regarded by persons in whom I could discover no trace of any religious principle. The church has had few dissensions to combat; she has not been weakened by schism, but she is slowly ossifying from sheer inertia .-The Reformation needs to be reformed again, and, perhaps, the tardy privileges granted to the Haugianer and Lasare-the Northern Methodist -may result in producing a body of dissenters large enough to excite emulation, action and imlarge enough to excite emulation, action and undefeating an enemy flushed by a moment's succes, provement. In Norway the pastors have the numbering double his own force. Military men will, best salaries and the easiest places of all govern- | we think, be prepared to admit that in the conduct ment officials. Those who conscientiously discharge their duties have enough to do; but were this universally the case, one would expect to find the people less filthy, stupid, and dishonest than they are, in many parts of the country .--A specimen of the intelligence of one who is now a member of the Storthing was communicated to me by a gentleman who heard it. The clergyman advocated the establishment of telegraph lines in Norway, 'not for the sake of sending news,' said he; 'that is of no consequence. But it is well known that no woll can pass under a telegraph wire; and if we can get lines put up throughout the country, all the wolves will be obliged to leave.' Of course, I do not mean to assert that the Norwegian clergymen, as a body, are not sincere, zealous, well-informed men. The evil lies rather in that system which makes religion as much a branch of government service as law or diplomacy, and which, until very recently, has given one sect an exclusive monopoly of the care of human souls .- Letters from Northern Europe, by Bayard Taylor.

GENERAL WINDHAM'S DEPEAT .- The Times' correspondent gives the following account of this defeat: -"The history of that strange affair has not been written in this country. The English press is most self-denying in the suppression of all news which may injure the great cause, and has remained silent. It seems clear that on that occasion we suffered what amounted almost to a repulse. On the 27th of November the Cawnpore force moved, as you know, under General Windham against the mutineers from Gwalior. The attack was successful, and the enemy decamped, losing three guns. Unfortunately, the camp was pitched among some brickkilns outside Campore, in a very bad position. On the following day, the 28th of November, the enemy, reinforced by the main body, advanced again, and commenced the regular native game at long bowls. The British replied with small guns and two 24-pounders, but the enemy's metal was as five to one in weight, and the cannonade on our side was ineffective, while that on the mutineers grew heavy. What happened then is differently related in every account. I believe the truth to be that one regiment, full of recruits, seeing no enemy, became confused. It did not, however, retire, or show any symptom of retiring till the order was given, and the whole force, returned to the intrenchments. There an incomprehensible scene took place. The tents of the 88th and 34th are officially ncknowledged as lost, but with them great quantities of clothing, commissariat stores, and baggage be-longing to the relieving force in Oude seem to have disappeared. Thus passed the first night. Next day (the 29th of November) the enemy came up in two columns, one on the camp and the other towards the city. At 10 fire opened upon the intrenchments, and at noon the 64th, headed by their colonel, Brigadier Wilson, advanced to the Baptist Chapel. Here they were exposed to a fire which became first galling and then unendurable, and with one gallant rush the men dashed at the guns. The movement had not been anticipated, and was not supported, and

Brigadier fall shot; Captain, Morphy, Brigade Major, ral:urged his horse right up to the guns, cheering on his, men, till he was cut, to ribanda. Major Stirling got up to the batteries, and while stretching out his band to spike a gun'tell dead; and Captain Saunders, doing duty with the regiment, found himself with only 100 men and 10 officers out of 16 left alive. The bullets were falling in showers, the men falling in sheaves, the arrival of support was still delayed, and the gallant fellow, sick at heart, after holding the guns a quarter of an hour was compelled to order a retreat. The retreat became general on the right and before evening the force was in intrenchments and the enemy just outside. Colonel Wilson was brought in and died two hours afterwards, pouring out with his last breath his love for the 64th and his admiration of their deed. Captain Saunders really deserves the Victoria cross. His conduct was extolled by every man in the camp. I do not know so well what took place on the left, but practice cool and deadly as on parade, soon comthey brought in his body. The scenes after the affair are said to have been fearful. The hospitals were crowded to suffocation; the enemy directed their fire specially upon them; and it was not till Sir Colin Campbell returned, and with a dozen haughty words brought every man to his place, that order was absolutely restored. Throughout the 64th and the Rifles behaved magnificently, and the 88th are said in the official telegram to have suffered severely. No explanation of the affair has or will be offered, but I fancy the fact stands thus: --General Windham is the most gallant of men, but he despised his enemy, and found out by experience that native soldiers-a mere mob when once cowed-are brave at the slightest gleam of success.'

IMMENSE LOSSES BY SICKNESS IN THE BRITISH ARMY. -The Pays of Monday says-There is one fact in the recent intelligence from India deserving serious attention. According to a report addressed to the East India Company by the Chief Officers of Health in the army, the losses of the English troops in India. occasioned by sickness alone, amount at least to a thou-sand men per month. The maladies most prevalent are-dysentery, cholera, typhus, and other fevers. It has been remarked that the number of sick is less amongst those troops who came by way of Egypt than amongst those who proceed to their destination by way of the Cape. With the latter the long sea passage produces numerous scorbutic affections. which the nature of the Indian climate renders still

An eye-witness, writing in the Calcutta Englishman, says :- "I would pay a humble tribute of respect to and express my admiration of the Roman Catholic Clergy attached to our troops. As spiritual comforters to the dying, as nurses tender and soothing to the agonised sufferers in our hospitals, they have carried out their sacred mission as good and faithful soldiers of the Cross, and their reward can only be from Him whom they call Master. Their

praise is not of men! THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.-Sir Colin is now sixtyfour, with the constitution and activity of forty. He entered the army in 1808, and his first feat of arms was at San Sebastian; he led the forlorn hope in the assault of that place on the 25th of July 1813. "I beg (says Lord Lynedoch, in his despatch to the Duke of Wellington) to recommend to your Lordship Lieutenant Colin Campbell, of the 9th, who led the forlorn hope, and who was severly wounded on the breach." Lieutenant Campbell's section consisted of twenty-five, and, with one exception, every man of it was either killed or wounded. In the long period of five-and forty years which have elapsed, Sir Colin Campbell has served his country in almost every quarter of the globe,-during fourteen of them in India and China. How he led his column at the Alma. spared his men and defeated the enemy opposed to him, is fresh in the recollection of the public, and is also his conduct at Balaclava. These achievements, however, have been far surpassed by his relief of the garrison of Lucknow, his retreat from that place in the face of an organized force of fifty thousand men posted exactly in the position most favourable to native tactics. These masterly movements were instantly followed up by his forced marches that enabled him to repair the errors of a lieutenant by of these enterprises Sir Colin Campbell has displayed an amount of strategic skill perhaps never before exhibited in our Indian warfare from the sublime of Clive and Coote down to the opposite profound of Gough and Ellenborough. We except only the two battles of Sir Charles Napier, but not one battle of the Great Captain, who wanted when he fought it, for it was his first, the quarter of a century's longer experience of Napier and Campbell. Our Indian battles, have too often consisted in the mere hurling of British battalions against artillery in position, the reliance being on the heart and arm of the soldier, and not in the head of the general. The pluck of our forefathers before the invention of gun-powder, would have enabled them to win such fights as these with Asiatics, even with the cross-bow, the pike, or broad sword. Sir Colin has done already a great deal, but he has not only to conquer a kingdom more populous and incomparably more full of resources than his own native country. swarming with a warlike population and bristling with fortresses, but he has moreover to raise, organize and discipline a loyal and effective army in the room of one that was formidable only to its employers. The country prays for the preservation of a life so valuable, and perhaps rather too freely exposed to danger. The popular vows are most earnest, as if Sir Colin Campbell should unhappily fall, it is impossible to see, far or near, a

THUGS AND THEIR THEOLOGY .- The following exract is taken from an excellent work on India, just published by the author, John Malcolm Ludlow, barrister at law:--

commander worthy to succeed him.

Another huge and peculiar evil of India was the system of Thuggee, or hereditary murder, and for the suppression of this, also, the most effective steps were taken, under the rule of Lord William Bentinck. The goddess Kalee (otherwise known as Devce, Doorga, or Bhavance. Silva's consort, made war in old time, t is said, upon a gigantic monster, every drop of whose blood became a demon, from whose blood, again, other demons were generated, till the goddess created two men, to whom she gave handkerchiefs wherewith to destroy the demons without spilling blood; and when they had fulfilled their task, bestowed their handkerchiefs upon them as a gift, with the privilege of using them against human beings for their livelihood. They are noticed by European travellers in the seventeenth century, when they seem to have used female decoys-as the autobiography of Lutfullah shows them to have done within the present century—but were evidently of a much older date, even though we may not give implicit faith to the assertion of a "Thug of the royal race"—that "he and his fathers had been Thugs for twenty genera-tions." The fraternity consisted of men of different religions and castes, inhabiting all parts of India, having secret signs and a peculiar dialect. The majority of them are still, at least nominally, Mahomedans; and according to their traditions, their different claus sprung from seven tribes, all Mahomedans, in the neighbourhood of Delhi, who were dis-lodged in the seventeenth century. But they all agree in the worship of Kalee, observe her usual Hindoo festivals, present offerings at her most famous temples, solemnise special feasts in her honour, with offerings of goats, rice, fruits, and spirit; and after any murder, offer solemnly to her a piece of silver and some coarse sugar. The gang are taught from boy-

ing. The boy is first employed as a scout only, and allowed to see and handle the corpse, and to assistin allowed to see and handle the corpse, and to assist in
the interment; lastly, empowered to use the noose,
after a solemn initiation from one of the elders, as his
govroo or sputtant guide, by means of the sperred
sugar. The (pickars for digging the grave (also
deemed a gift of the goddess,) is splemnly forged,
solemnly consecrated looked upon with especial
veneration, worshipped every seventh day; the dead cannot be, buried with any other instrument; it is the Thug standard—the awful oath which can never be broken. The Thugs followed ostensibly any ordinary calling—agriculture, industry trade. They travelled under various disguises, often to considerable distances, straggling into valleys by three and fours, meeting as strangers. One of them sometimes passed as a man of rank, with numerous attendants, and his women in palanquiner which usually contained generally the implements of their calling. They fell in with other travellers as if by accident or for mutual protection. Suddenly, at the favorable the Rifles marched quietly on the guns. Their rifle spot, one threw the waistband or turban round the victim's neck, another draw it tight, both pushing him forward with their other hands, a third select pelled the enemy to retire, and they took three 18 him forward with their other hands, a third selsed pounders. They lost poor Colonel Woodford, who him by the legs and threw him on the ground. If was shot through the head and died on the field, but the locality was dangerous, a canvass screen was thrown up, as if to concert women, and the body buried behind it; or one of them would distract the attention of travellers by pretending to be in a fit.—
If a stranger approached, nevertheless, they wept over the body as over a dear comrade. The traces of the murder was quickly obliterated. Such was their expertness and success that 100 Thugs could slaughter, on an average, 800 persons in a month .-They always went forward, never passing through towns or villages through which their victums had passed. If they killed a man of note, they took care to dispose of all his attendants. They had implicit faith in omens, but when the omens were once favourable, they looked upon the victim as an appointed sacrifice to the Deity, so that if he were not slaim Devee would be wroth with them, and reduce them and heirs to misery. So they are, and drank, and slept without remorse upon the new filled graves. A Thug leader, courteous and eloquent, being asked whether he never felt compunction in slaying the innocent, replied, "Does any man feel compunction in following his trade, and are not all our trades assigned to us by Providence?" "How many people have you killed with your own hands?" "None." "Have you not just been describing a number of murders?" "Do you suppose I could have committed them? Is any man killed from man's killing? Is it not the hand of God that kills him, and are not we instruments in the hand of God?" In their own village they might be tender husbands, kind fathers, faithful friends. Often their calling was not suspected. Their community profited, of course, by their wealth. They generally paid a tribute to the zemin-dar, or to the police officials, whose brothers and other near relatives were often members of the gangs; some Thugs were in Government employ themselves Superstition often protected them, when discovered, as the favourites of Devee. A Raja had been struck with leprosy, it is said, for having two Thug leaders trampled under foot by elephants, though he built up a wall begue by one of the Thugs, raised them a tomb, fed Brahmins, had worship performed. One of the Scindias, who had been warned to release seventy Thugs, began to spit blood after their execution, and was dead in three months, Rajpoot chiefs perished miserably for the like cause. So openly was the traffic carried on at the time, that merchants came from a distance to purchase the plunder.

MODERN JERUSALEN -A French gentleman, who

delights to frequent the spots on which celebrated

poets have dwelt, or whence they derived their in-

spiration, has published in the Moniteur an account of his visit to the "Gardens of Solomon." First, he

visited the "sealed fountains"-large subterranean

reservoirs, wherein the waters springing from the

mountains are collected, and whence the water is

conducted to Jerusalem by pipes :- " At a short dis-

tance from the reservoirs are the celebrated gardens, They extend along a valley which runs from Ri-Bourrach to Bothlehem. It is the most charming spot in all Palestine. Solomon was a good judge in more senses than one. There are murmuring streams winding through verdant lawns; there are the choicest fruits and flowers, the hyacinth and the anemone, the fig tree and the pine. Towering high above the garden, and contrasting grandly with its soft aspect, are the dark precipitous rocks of the neighboring mountain, around whose summits voltures and engles incessantly scream and describe spiral cirles in the air. The rare plants and flowers which the great enchanter of the East collected within these gardens were protected from the north wind by the mountain. Every gust of the south wind was loaded with perfumes. With the first breeze of spring the fig tree put forth its fruits and the vines began to blossom. It was, in the words of Scripture, "a garden of delights." The vegetations of the north and south were intermingled. One part of the garden was called the Walnuttree-walk (or, as the English Scripture translation has it, the Garden of Nuts,) another is the Beds of Spices." The writer's guide was a well educated Italian, who informed him that the Gardens of Solomon are now let to an Englishman. "'The present tenant,' he said, 'is Mr. Goldsmith, of the house of Goldsmith and Son. He is underdraining the gardens of Solomon on the Yorkshire system. You will be astonished to see how successful he has been. Here is the house. I perceived a bright brass knob shining in the centre of a small square of porcelain let into a white wall. Over this knob was the following superscription in the English language—'Ring the bell.' This bell seemed to my imagination rather an anomaly in the gardens of Solomon-but that is a trifle. We did ring the bell, and we went in. The first thing that struck my eyes were red draining pipes lying about and bearing the mark of the manufacturers, Samuel and Co., No. 128 Strand. Mr. Goldsmith was draining that biblical valley, the dew of which was se often brushed away by the naked feet of the Shulamite. It was in the month of September. An American mowing machine was cutting a second crop of artificial grass on the very spot where the daughters of Jerusalem gathered those lilies of the field which were more beautiful than Solomon in all his glory. A patent reaping machine was rapidly garnering the crop of that glebe in which the sisters of Ruth and the daughters of Naomi were wont to glean. I asked to see Solomon's pavillion, but, alas, the cypress timbers and the cedar wainscotting had been taken down, and in their place there is a brick-built cottage with a roof of red and green tiles. The entrance hall is white-washed; there is a little parlour with a Birmingham carpet, and a drawing-room papered with a red-bordered yellow paper, purchased in Paris, Rue de Moineaux. The chimney is Prussian, and the curtains are of Swiss muslin. Instead of the servants of the spouse, I found two nurserymaids, one from Paris and the other from Florence. The slave who prepares the tents of cedar is now called John.' He has red whiskers, blacks his master's shoes, scrubs the floor every day, and varnishes it on Sundays; and if some romantic person should enquire, as I had the naivete to do, about the dark Shulamite, he will be shown five sweet little English children, redolent of cold cream and Windsor soap, as fair as floss silk, with their hair in corkscrew curls, and wearing prunella boots, blue capes, and green pars-sols. The cinnamon trees have been cut down for firewood and the aromatic canes grubbed up, but the five little ones do crotchet work under the shade of a bon Chretien pear tree. Since the Eastern war Mr. Goldsmith has obtained the custom of the Pasha of Jerusalem for vegetables. Last year he had seven crops of potatoes, thanks to his wonderful drainage.

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing richer than wisdom; nothing brighter than virtue; nothing more steadfast than faith.

The Sandthan Electrons. We cannot for the tife of us understand why there should be such a commodific England about the recent election of Members of Parliament in Sardina. We know that there are swo parties in that country—the Liberal, or rather the Beyolutionary party, of which Count Cavour, the Reime Minister, is the leader; and the Conservative, for Church party, which adheres to the old traditions of the Monarchy. Count Cavour is a politician of the Palmerston school, clever, eloquent, unsertipulous, and prepared to purchase power at any sacrifice. Half an adventurer in Sardinia, he aret devoted himself to win over the King, which he did by gratifying the sottish appetites of that Prince, regardless of the remonstrances of the Queen Mother; and next he sought to strongthen himself by foreign alliances. The King wanted money, and so did several of the more profligate courtiers; and Count Cavour significantly intimated that the Church of Sardinia was very rich—that poverty was one of the Apostolical virtues, of which an example might be set to the whole kingdom by applying the wealth of the religious houses to fill the Royal Exchemor, and to reward the services of certain court parasites. Of course there were the examples of France and England close at hand, demonstrative of the facility of robbing Monks and Nuns without danger to established dynastics. This seed of mischiof fell upon fruitful ground. In a remarkably brief space of time the property of some hundreds of religious houses in Sardinia was confiscated to the Crown; and such a war made upon the possessions of the Church in Bardinia that simple people in Bugland (of the Lord Shaftesbury school) faccied that the King and his Minister had become Protestants—whereas, in reality, the one was only an im-becile, addicted to vulgar vices, and the other was nothing but a clever schemer, to whom all religions were alike indifferent. No wonder that the clergy were alarmed. No wonder they threatened the downfall of the Minister. To save himself, Count Cavour persuaded the King to ally himself with France and England in the war with Russin-to stipulate for the payment of 10,000 troops, to be recruited, if possible, from the adherents of the Church party-and to secure to England a sort of right of interference in Sardinian affairs by borrowing from John Bull five millions of money. For a while all went on prosperously. The families enriched by the robbery of the convents held firmly by the minister. But Sir Henry Spelman wrote a book in the year 1632, to prove that from the beginning of the world to that time sacrilege was not a thriving trade on the part of either States or individuals; and this began to be very soon felt to be the case in Bardinia. The appropriators of the Church property began to discover that they were not much the richer; while to open a door for general reconciliation, the Pope allowed such of the holders of the alienated Church lands as had purchased them at the market price to cotain them till redeemed by the repayment of their money. In one word, the whole movement in Sardinia, which had a great deal to do with plunder and infidelity, but nothing with religion of any kind, broke down, and popular reaction set in. If the clergy contributed to it all we can say is that they did no more than their duty. Instead of making progress, Sar-dinia during the last five years has been going to the dogs. Pauperism has largely increased, while the public charities of the country have been confiseated, and their revenues appropriated to purposes of bribery and corruption. In the course of the late election the Sardinian clergy are reported to have employed their influence in the return of members favorable to an amicable arrangement of all state differences with the Pope, and their success has been such as to fill Count Cavour with great slarm. After two days debate in the Chamber of Deputies, a ministerial majority of eighty-eight votes against thirty-six has resoved:—"That the use of spiritual means on the part of the clergy to influence the elections constitutes a moral pressure, and which may give an occasion to an inquiry." Now, if we did not know what was the nefarious conduct of the Sardinian Government towards the mass of the people and towards the clergy for the last five years, we should extel the language of this resolution as most parliamentary in its form and in its spirit. But it is mere tinsel, intended to gull the English press. What did the plunder of the Church of France do for Protestantism in Prance? Less than nothing; for it not only did not advance the Protestant religion in that country, but it filled England with Catholic reencedal profess sible among us. What did the plunder of the Church of Spain do for Protestantism in Spain? Less, if possible, than it did in France; while great numbers of Spanish priests sought fields of missionary labour in London, and in all the British colonies. The same thing is true of Portugal. And since the com-mencement of these troubles in Sardinia some of the refugee priests robbed and put to flight by the myrmidons of Count Cavour have been in this very town of Hull, on their way to establish Catholic Missions among the Esquimaux in the dreary regions of eternal snow. Remember, that this struggle in Sardinia has now been going on for upwards of nine yearsand that it is after an Archbishop was imprisoned, the Church Courts abolished, and the property of hundreds of convents confiscated, that the ministers find themselves in danger of being beaten on the hustings. This shows that the mass of the Sardi-nian people never were favourable to the policy of the ministers. For more than aine years the friends and supporters of the Marquis of Azeglio, Count Count Rattazzi, Count Cavour, and Count Mamiani, have been doing everything in their power to bring the Sardinian church and clergy into contempt, and now it is acknowledged that unless a new revolutionary movement can be got up the clergy will be too strong for them. Now, so far as the people of England are concerned, we do not see that they have the least direct interest in this contest. As Protestants, it has no bearing whatever upon the diffusion or non-diffusion of their eligious principles. Count Cavour does not so much as protend to make the Cathodia religion other than the religion of the State in Sardinia. We all remember how he advised the King, his muster, to snub the Lord Pro-vost and Town Council of Edinburgh; and at this moment he represses, with a crushing hand, all the efforts of our evangelical proselytisors to extend Protestantism in Turin. The Sardinian electoral battle is, therefore, purely a local one, in which if it be true, as Count Solaro Della Margherita declared in the course of the recent debate, "that the church party is not mactionary, but desires the public good the consolidation of the constitutional edifice—the independence of the state—the faithful observance of the treaties, free instruction, and the renewal of micable relations with the Read of the Church"here are few public men of sense in Rugland but

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must wish it to succeed. We have had quite enough

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