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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV.

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NO. 35.

His Excellency Mgr. Bedini has addressed a letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, upon the subject of his visit to the United States; His Excellency thus alludes to the attempts made upon his life by the Protestant rabble at Cincinnati, and the emissaries of Cavazzi. We copy from the *Metropolitan*:-

"If any one wishes to pretend that all this fury of certain refugees had only a political color, and not a religious one, why select as a pretext my brief political life, in that most difficult charge entrusted to me of governing a million of the subjects of the Pontifical States, after the delirium of a spent Revolution? But whoever has a particle of sense, and the least grain of experience, knows well that quite different was the origin of that raving madness and quite different its scope. My political life, even as it concerned them, had not the least importance! never! Their most celebrated chiefs never occupied themselves with me even in their wildest declamations.

"Arrived in America with a function wholly of courtesy, of love and of peace, what new element was superadded to exasperate them against me?—And what field did they select to give vent to their rage? In what modes and with what consequences did they lend themselves to the spirit of darkness to cast mortification and fear into the camp of Christ? Oh what shameful pages will history trace in their regard and in regard to those who concurred with them in these street orgies, and those, too, who knew not how to restrain them!

"They abused first the most unbounded and generous hospitality, and afterwards the credulity of a nation which is already great and which aspires to destinies still greater. If they could not claim that abused nation as an accomplice, they rendered it at least responsible for what took place before its eyes, under its laws and on its soil; namely, for a most savage attempt, capable of causing any nation whatever to descend a thousand degrees in the scale of its dignity.

"They next deceived and betrayed it in the most delicate of its sentiments, since, to excite it to a generous indignation, they invented facts which never had any existence, imagined, according to their own pleasure, actions, influences, powers and exercises of power, which I never had, and portrayed, on the model perhaps of their own hearts, such a monster of cruelty and villainy as to move, one knows not whether to indignation most, or to ridicule. And that portion of the public prints which received as oracular this echo of Hell—which diffused it, repeated it, expounded it with the most hero-comical simplicity in the world, and with the most inexcusable complicity—what service has it rendered to its nation?

"Oh, I am sure that every honest American knows it now, and when this portion of the press shall also know the absurd phantom which it has followed, the evil genius to which it has rendered service, it will experience, at the due time, an exemplary mortification. It will then wish perhaps to make amends for the wrong, but history has already noted down with her own hand those frenzied and brutal demonstrations, and nothing henceforth can obliterate them.—The shame and confusion that will succeed, then, on those foreheads, we shall be able only to pity, not to remove, because they will remain there as long as the pages shall last on which history has registered these events.

"The nation redeemed itself greatly, it is true, in the really courageous and true words which its Senate spoke in defence of, and respect for, the Envoy of Rome; it was in that moment that one Capitol rendered itself entirely worthy of the other; but I cannot help reflecting that, notwithstanding, such words did not avail to put a stop to those furious outrages, or even to protect my life from the same dangers. I supposed that a Government would act upon and in harmony with, those noble words, to which I will never cease rendering the tribute of eulogium and gratitude; but the hopes, thus awakened, and, in fine, the promises given, resulted in nothing; inaction became the servant of the delirium of a few, and those even foreigners; and I was obliged to be convinced that far more than one place in Washington the inscription dictated by Job would be most appropriate—*fuissem quasi non essem*.

"I must render an account to my Sovereign of the effect at least of his most kindly-intended letters, but the silence of those who received them will explain my own silence, and this discourteous and insulting lesson for the Sovereign of Rome will not be lost on any other chief of a nation and of a state, who may ever wish to lavish civilities and courtesies from the other side of the Atlantic. Certainly it is not thus that great nations are governed and served. There is indeed a common code for them all, nor is there an ocean to divide them in the fulfilment of their paramount duties, for the flagrant violation of which,

those who rule or represent their destinies are obliged to answer. The judgment to be passed on this affair the Nations of the two worlds have already formed, and some miserable bribed and shameless print on the banks of the Ohio or of the Hudson.

"Pardon me, my most venerated Lord, (*Monsignore Veneratissimo*) if I give vent for one moment to some flash of anger. I know how to restrain it against him whom I consider the only or the principal guilty cause of this scandal and mortification; him who disgraced his office, betrayed his mission, and was deaf to public opinion after having himself deceived and perverted it. I turn instantly to those sentiments which alone ought to triumph in whosoever hears the Cross on his breast, not only as a symbol of true dignity, but also as a symbol of that cross which the persecutions of Hell cause him more truly to bear in the heart. Oh! let that power of darkness unchain itself as much as it can, through its organs, those apostasies so various, and so faithful to it; I will not retract one of the innumerable benedictions which I scattered on the land of Columbus; I will remember always with pride the joyful and loving receptions, the words interchanged in the midst of the most holy solemnities, the mutual edification which we experienced in our hearts in the fulfilment of so many acts which derived from any Episcopal Missionary; ever shall I hold dear the remembrance of the American people, whom I blessed with all my soul in their institutions, in their churches, in their sick, in their young children, true and principal treasure, sweet and precious hope of religion and of the country. My heart will always give a throb of tender and grateful affection, my lips will always breathe a prayer for them, and this hand, which, always ready, clasped so many others on that side of the Atlantic, will ever be raised with equal readiness to bless them, in whatever corner of the earth my destinies may cast me. I shall always fervently rejoice that I had in my long journeys no other end than that of sacrificing the desires of the Bishops and of the Catholics. From this holy end, your Grace knows well that the menaces upon my life itself, were even from the beginning, unable to divert me. I terminated my course only when the reiterated commands of the Holy Father obliged me to return to Europe; and the daggers and calumnies and outrages which were the most noble arms of my enemies, and which alone sufficed to stamp them: as they have rendered my mission more holy, because more persecuted, so they have infused into me greater courage to despise them, trusting to the power of the Supreme Keys, and in the efficacy of so many prayers which, in the two worlds, rose for my safety, and still rise, to the throne of God. Who knows not that persecutions are the most glorious and most inevitable heritage of our ministry? Who perceives not in this the most efficacious means for increasing in the Faith for kindling more with the ardors of holy charity, for extending as always the kingdom of Jesus Christ? Oh, how little would my mission have been worthy of Him, if it had been scattered only with roses! I bless those thorns which mortified it; they are the blessed seal which qualified it and rendered it more holy. Let them plant the indignity which perfected it in the very quick of the heart, the field which received that seed will not delay to bring forth abundant and blessed fruits. *Nisi granam frumenti cadens in terra mortuum fuerit, ipsum solus moneat*. Could there be words more true and more consoling than these for one who was the object of the anger of hell in the exercise of a ministry all of love and of peace? And more opportunely still does that sacred seed receive a comment from the words—*mortificandum infidelitate Peccatorum, multiplicandum fide populorum*. It is the unbelieving who have the office of mortifying that seed, but the successful harvest is multiplied under the hands of a people that perseveres, that believes, that adores, and that knows how to receive in the heart, with equal faith, benediction and mortification. Behold the part which belongs to the good Catholics of those vast regions; I point it out as their duty and as their comfort; I recommend it as a precious memento of my sojourn among them; and I confess that the hope of seeing them persevere in good, even of increasing and multiplying in it through the most painful and mortifying occurrences that may befall, renders less grievous to my heart the moment that separates me from them, and perhaps separates me from them for ever. Oh yes! I feel that this thought and this separation cost too dear to my sensibility. But yet I bless the tender emotion which I experience, because it will find an echo in the hearts of so many whom I have seen and blessed, and will confound those enemies of God and man who wish so much malice would have wished to break the sacred chain of ardent charity which bound us together, would have wished to see every where dried up the source of the holy affection, with which we mingled together joy and sadness, pain and

triumph—but their desire will perish;—it will be, in fine, a constant pledge of reciprocal, not ungrateful reminiscence, and of common prayer for our greater good and for the multiplied glories of our holy religion."

The *N. Y. Freeman's Journal* publishes an article, translated from *L'Univers*, which throws much light on the conduct and characters of the heroes of the Roman Republic; the friends and associates of Cavazzi and Mazzini. As it is well to know what manner of men these Italian "*Liberals*" really are, and what are the fruits of Democracy and Protestantism in Italy, we copy the article entire. It is headed—"*The Roman Republic and the Massacre of the Priests*":—

On the 2d of July, 1853, and on the 30th of September of the same year, sentences were pronounced by the supreme tribunal against three of the assassins who were heroes of the Mazzinian Republic.

Callimachus Zambianchi, of Forli, in the Pontifical States, made his first appearance as revolutionist in 1831. Obligated to fly from the punishment which threatened him on account of the homicides, arson, rebellions and other crimes of which he had been guilty, and which he avowed with cynic impudence, he returned to the States of the Church when the amnesty of 1846 was proclaimed. He soon renewed his former course of life, and became a leader in the Romagna. He was the terror of all the surrounding country, particularly of the city of Bologna. Finally in September, 1848, he, with a number of his co-assassins, was arrested and thrown into prison in the fortress of Civita Castellana.

Immediately after the murder of Rossi and the rising of November 16, the leaders of the new power released him, called him to Rome and gave him command of a column of 300 men, of irrefragable character, and chiefly from the class of custom-house police called *Finanzieri*. Zambianchi, worthy chief of such a band, started for Terracina, carrying terror and desolation with him. With carbines ready slung, and caggers loose in the sheath, with blasphemy and menace on their lips, the soldiers of the Republic had but one mission—to pillage, to burn and to kill.

On the 5th of April, the column of Zambianchi returned to Rome and established itself in the convent of St. Calixtus, and in the Conservatory of Refuge, in the neighborhood of Zambianchi's offices. It would be impossible to describe all the excesses committed in the Holy City by this *canaille enragée*, urged by their chiefs against the most inoffensive citizens, and especially against the clergy. The approach of the French army brought the rage of these fellows to its highest pitch, and they were seen running about the most frequented streets, looking for priests whom, when found, they hunted like wild beasts. If they succeeded in discovering an ecclesiastic through his disguise, they seized him, and, with blasphemy and insult, dragged him before their chief. There, without any form of procedure, or any judgment even, he was put to death with the knife or shot. Zambianchi, in an examination held, since the Revolution, out of the Pontifical States, declares that nearly sixty fell victims to this tribunal which he calls a council of war. Only twelve of these assassinations have been proved against him, of which ten had ecclesiastics for victims.

The number of victims would have been much greater had not the interposition of several eminent persons availed to save a number of Priests and other citizens who were confined at St. Calixtus, in hourly expectation of execution. It is strange that these tigers, having once tasted priestly blood, could be persuaded to pardon any. Zambianchi, who was not even slightly tinged with military knowledge or spirit, was only placed at the head of these men, that he might excite them to carnage and other excesses. He had absolute power of life and death over all who fell into his hands; as he himself boasted, the *Triumvirate* had given him *carte blanche*. There are, in possession of the authorities, several letters from one of the *Triumviri*, and from the Chief of Public Safety, requesting Zambianchi's aid in various sanguinary projects. It is proved that the public authorities, although constantly informed of the great number of murders, never took any measures to abate them, but only endeavored to conceal them. With this object the *Transtevere* Commissioner ordered quick-lime to be thrown on the bodies of the victims. If honest citizens complained to the Commandant of the Cabineers, that officer contented himself with deploring the existence of such a state of things; the municipal chiefs and the heads of the civic guards treated the whole matter as a fable; the *Triumvirate* either affected ignorance, or said that some little excess must be expected in revolutionary times while Mazzini,

tranquil and self-possessed, occupied himself with designs for three poignards which he was getting made at the cost of 100 crowns, for presents to his colleagues.

We now come to the particulars revealed by the late trials; and we will relate in the order of their dates the assassinations just published by the Supreme Tribunal of the Consultum.

On the morning of the 30th April, Zambianchi was stationed with his column on Mont Marino, to oppose the entrance of the French army into Rome. Father Vincent Sghirla, a Dominican Curate of the parish of our Lady of the Rosary, upon the top of the hill, in order to escape from the preparations for combat, and the fighting which would probably soon ensue, sought refuge in the neighboring convent of St. Oniphimus. He crossed the vineyard of the Phillipians, and had reached a spot between the *via Triumphalis* and the dwelling called Vaccaro, when he was arrested by some *Finanzieri*, commanded by Zambianchi in person. They searched his garments and robbed him of 300 golden crowns. Conducted thence to the Casino Angelini, where Zambianchi lodged, he was guarded for a few hours. Then Zambianchi went to the Cabaret of the Cross of Mont Mano, and finding some soldiers there, said to them coolly, "*Go, plant four balls in the chest of my friend there.*" The poor father was taken from the Casino Angelini to the *Vicolo de la Camilluccia*, where he was shot dead upon the road by the *Finanzieri*, who then taking him by the arms and legs threw him into the Moroni vineyard. There the body lay until the 2d May, on which day some peasants buried it in the Church of St. Oniphimus.

After the death of this unfortunate priest, some of the ruffians went to plunder the presbytery, while others took the curate's servant and conducted him to Zambianchi, to the inn which we have mentioned; arrived here, he was told that he would be shot. Fortunately for him, at this moment the first cannon shot was heard from the direction of the *Caballagieri* gate. Zambianchi immediately assembled his troop and fled towards Rome, which he entered by the Anglican gate. Thus the poor servant escaped death.

Ignacio Marcini, aged 39, of Ascoli; Giovanni Marioni, 29, and Salvatore Brandi, 26, of Grotto-mare; Michaelo Grandi, 25, of Rome, *Finanzieri*, were convicted of this crime. Marcini, who was personal servant to Zambianchi, returned to the inn immediately after the murder, and began quietly to prepare his master's supper. As he did so, he said to a woman in the inn, "*We have killed him!*" afterwards to a soldier, "*We killed the Curate, and then went to the Convent, where we took all we could get.*" Marioni held the rank of sergeant, and he was seen to fire upon Father Sghirla, and then, returning to Zambianchi, to receive 27 crowns as his share of the money stolen. Marcini and Marioni, convicted of having assassinated Father Sghirla, were condemned to death. Grandi and Brandi, convicted only of having aided in the arrest and robbery, and of taking the Father before Zambianchi, and then following him to the place of execution, were condemned in perpetuity to the galleys.

We come now to the second act of the tragedy. On the morning of the 1st of May, Zambianchi was on the search after new victims. He soon arrested the following ecclesiastics: Gilles Pellicciaja, a Dominican, and curate of the Minerve; Giuseppe Cressedi, of Rocca di Mozzo, curate of Terra Neva, in the kingdom of Naples, and present at Rome, in order to follow the course of an affair before the Sacred Congregation of the Council; Vincent Artigiani, of Arcenia, resident in Rome, and Giuseppe Galea, who had come to Rome to obtain from the apostolic Datarium the coadjutorship of a canonicate in the Cathedral of Civita Vecchia, in the island of Malta. Carried to the Conservatory of Refuge, they were confined in the room of Ignacio Mancini, servant of Zambianchi. The next morning a squad of *Finanzieri* dragged them to St. Calixtus, where they found the whole column under arms, and where they were confined in a second story room. There they found another ecclesiastic and a layman, both of whom, however, were soon transferred to another apartment. A short time after they were taken down into a corridor of the lower story and shot, one after another. Their request for a confessor was received with horrible mockeries and blasphemies. Father Pellicciaja was first murdered; and the handkerchief with which his eyes were bandaged was used blood-dripping though it was, for the two other victims. As for the fourth they did not even take the trouble to bandage his eyes, but he witnessed the massacre of his brethren before he fell himself? Witnesses depose that all died in the attitude of prayer. On their bodies were found wounds made by some sharp instrument, but it is not known at what time these wounds were made. The stripped bodies remained

exposed to the brutal insults of the *Finanzieri* and others who took pleasure in such ruffianism. The money found upon them, a considerable sum, was distributed among the assassins and the spectators. Neither did the remains of the poor victims find repose in death; they were buried in the convent garden, and the only thing set up to mark the spot was a stick upon which the hat of one of them was placed. Crowds of people to whom the *Finanzieri* boasted of their exploit visited the spot.

No crime was alleged against them. Their only crime was that they were priests, except Father Pellicciaja, who added to his guilt that of having converted a young man from revolutionary sentiments.

A great number of *Finanzieri* took part in this massacre; many of whom have fled, while others are concealed. Those against whom the examination has established the accusation are Antonia Cipistoni, Roman, aged 26; Luigi Cecchini, of Sinaglia, 26; Stephano, Ravagliani, of Citta di Castello, 31; Domenico Ghigi, of Ancona, 33; Salvatore Brandi and Giovanni Marioni, who, as we have seen, murdered the Curate of Monte Mario, all belonged to the corps of *Finanzieri*. Cipistoni, as principal, was condemned to death. He it was who bandaged the eyes of Father Pellicciaja with his own handkerchief, and who, after blaspheming frightfully in answer to the clergyman's request for a Confessor, was the first to fire upon him. Having seen some one present take two pieces of gold, he compelled him to give them up, by threatening to serve him as he had the priests, adding, "I did the work and am therefore entitled to the pay." All the others were condemned, as accomplices, to the galleys for life, except Ghigi, who was only condemned for twenty years. The date of the sentence is July 2, 1852.

We have now reached the last act. We say the last, because, although Zambianchi confesses to sixty victims, only twelve have been discovered, but precisely the twelve who were necessary to convict the wretched criminals.

About noon on the 3d of May, a deacon of Palermo, named Antonio Savona, and Father Augustino Serra, a Spaniard of the Order of Jerome, were arrested and conducted before Zambianchi. First they were robbed of a sum of ten crowns in money, and a silver watch; next Savona's house was robbed. Then they were confined until midnight in the Conservatory of Refuge; then they were sent to St. Calixtus, where they found several others. The next day at noon they were shot. One of them had fallen on his back, still breathing, when one of the *Finanzieri* stamped upon his mouth and so finished him.

Sometime after the arrest of Savona and Serra, during the evening of May 3d, one of the assassins asked Zambianchi what was to be done with the "caged birds." "We will give them a holiday tomorrow," was the answer. Zambianchi then ordered Rambelli to prepare graves! Convicted of the murder of these two clergymen, Paulo Epaminondas Rambelli, of Ravenna, aged 28, was condemned to death. Paul Schiavoni, Roman, vine-dresser, aged 48, and Alessandro Bavois, of Sinogaglia, convicted of having arrested the victims, of having conducted them to Zambianchi, and of having aided in the murder, were condemned for life to the galleys. This sentence is dated September 20 1853.

Of the eleven inculpated in these murders four were condemned to death. One, Antonio Cipistoni, died in prison on the 22d September, 1852, of consumption. The three others, Ignazio Mancini, Giovanni Marioni and Paulo Epaminondas Rambelli, were guillotined on the 24th January, 1854, refusing all religious succor and remaining impenitent. They were martyrs of Liberty and the Republic, they were Italian demagogues makes heroes of them. They are welcome to their glory.

The *New York Times* has a trenchant article upon the vicious education given to the young of the wealthier classes in the United States. As it is fashionable to hold up American institutions, and American education particularly, to the admiration of the world, and as something to be imitated, it is as well that, occasionally, the true tendencies of these institutions, as something to be avoided, should be brought prominently before the public. The *New York Times* says:

"Special efforts are in progress for rescuing the children of the poor from ignorance and vice, and for rendering them worthy and useful members of society. Similar efforts, we apprehend, would not be out of place, to convert the sons of the rich into respectable, useful, and honored citizens. For we verily believe that a more useless and unpromising class of young persons cannot be found among us, than the sons of our wealthy men. Every one who has taken the trouble to reflect upon the matter, must experience a feeling of profound dissatisfaction at the manner in which our New York young men are brought up. Every American who feels within him the conviction of the glorious future for which this country is destined, must sorrow over the waste of that youthful material, whose task it should be to perfect what we have so bravely begun. Our rising generation is of a nature to inspire us with anything but hope. We cannot expect great statesmen, or generals, or masters of finance out of youths that have wrecked their constitutions ere they have ceased to be boys, and whose minds are familiar with the vices of maturity before their joints have been well knit, or their cheeks lost their down. We are not so blind as not to know where the fault lies. It is not with the young men themselves, for unrestrained youth can scarce be expected to be staid or sober; but it is with the fathers;—the wealthy men of our city who spend their lives in amassing gigantic fortunes, while they neglect their domestic interests, and who will devote the energies of soul and body to elevating some particular stock, while they do not in the slightest degree trouble themselves as to whether the morals of their children are going up or down.

"Our men of mark here are fond of imitating Transatlantic customs. They have their Clubs after English models; they copy English coats and Eng-

lish hats, and are generally, in nine cases out of ten a great deal more English in their habits than they would confess. Yet in the matter of training up their sons, they fall far behind the English. The son of a wealthy Englishman, whether noble or not, is trained for service. He is regarded, and taught to regard himself, as inheriting great responsibilities with his great advantages; and special pains are taken to prepare him for their discharge. He is early sent to school, subjected to a rigid discipline, physically hardened by athletic exercise, and educated in all manly arts as well as in Latin and Greek. At a later stage, no matter what may be his 'expectations,' he is subjected to the routine of business. He either studies a profession, or goes into a counting-house; and is compelled to perform the labor, and shoulder the responsibilities which belong to that place. He thus acquires business habits; and whatever may be his future fortune or position, he is always able, and in nine cases out of ten he is disposed, to bear a hand in the practical business of life. Thus it comes that in England the sons of the rich fill all places of trust and of honor; not simply because it is an aristocratic country and showers its prizes on the well-born, but because, having the best opportunities and the largest means to qualify themselves for high duties, they have availed themselves of them. The best lawyers, the best merchants, the most thriving manufacturers, the ablest judges, the most promising members of Parliament in England, are the sons of the rich.

"How is it in this country and especially in this City? Is it not notorious that the ranks of business—of the professions—of public life, are filled up from every other class but that? How many of the sons of our rich men will be found among the most promising young men of the day, in any department of activity? How many of them are struggling for pre-eminence at the bar—or preparing themselves to carry into still wider fields and to greater heights the commercial enterprise; which has made their fathers rich and respected—or fitting themselves to be legislators, writers, the leaders and guides of public opinion, and the pillars of the State in public life? No one thinks of looking to them for such services as these. Recruits for all these departments come from other ranks. It is the children of the poorer classes who struggle upward into honor and usefulness—and the children of the rich become mere idle spectators of a busy scene in which they have no part.

"These are lamentable but indisputable facts. The very class of young men which should furnish the brightest ornaments and most useful members of society, contributes at best but useless drones—men who live only to dissipate the fruits of ancestral industry, and who become mere hangers on, in a state where intelligent activity is the sole condition of honor and of self-respect.

"It is scarcely necessary to say that this result is wholly due to the defective training they receive in early life. Their fathers are the parties responsible for so empty a conclusion of what might have been a brilliant career. The radical difficulty grows out of the fact that acquiring money is regarded and treated as the great end of life; and these young men, knowing that their fortune is already secured, naturally enough see nothing left worth laboring for. Their fathers inspire and cherish the mistake,—not in words, but by their acts and the whole tenor of their lives.—They teach their children, by their daily actions, by their social habits, by the tone of their conversation, by that general bearing and demeanor which exerts more influence in a family than special inculcations, that to be rich is the great object of life—and that to be useful, to be honored, to be worthy of public trusts, and to aid in the advancement of society, and the enlightenment or guidance of our fellows, are secondary matters, to be left to those whose poverty compels them into some field of active exertion. Such lessons must inevitably produce the empty results which those who receive them, and society at large, have so much reason to deplore.

"But worse results than these are often seen to follow. The training which a great proportion of our young men receive, yields still more deplorable fruits. It leads them, or at least leaves them, to become spendthrifts, devotees of vice and pests to society.—Their fathers, with little personal attention and taking no pains to secure for them a rigid discipline, go through the form of sending them to a fashionable City School, until they are twelve or thirteen, supplying them even at that early age with plenty of money, without teaching them how to use it. An incredible early age they find their way to bar-rooms, and learn to smoke cigars, and drink brandy. At the mature age of sixteen, they burst all bonds—if ever there were such things—and appear in mannish attire, show themselves at parties, and stay out late at night. About this time their fathers, thinking probably that their education is completed, place them in some business, not difficult of performance, and requiring probably only punctual attendance of mornings. To do our young men all possible justice, they fulfil this portion of their worldly duty punctually enough. No matter how late he has been up the previous night, no matter what species of debauchery or riot he has been engaged in, the young man about town will always find his way, with aching head and trembling hand, to his office, by a good business hour. And this is all that his father seems to require. He never asks how the night was spent, or in what company, or how came those bleared eyes; and shaky hands. He knows that his son does not spend his evenings at home, but he is too busy or heedless to ask beyond. Why should the boy spend his evenings at home?—What is there to charm him in that great mansion that pulses with alternate fever and gloom?—one night a hot, crowded party of rouged women and silly men; the next a dull desolate array of empty chambers, with the tired master of the house snoring on a sofa, and his untrifling lady and daughters up-stairs dressing for another ball. No fireside comfort to tempt the young man to his home. Everything is huge and splendid, and dismal; and in self-defence he has to fly. He has not been taught to love reading, and his frame has been too artificially reared to render him a willing gymnast. No, the billiard-room for him, where he plays, and drinks, and swears, with precocious glibness when he makes an ill stroke. From that to the gambling-house, where he devours a luxurious supper, drinks champagne gratis, and loses his twenty, fifty, or it may be thousand dollars, at faro.—from thence to places even more unworthy of mention, where the multiplication of vice in a thousand costly mirrors is dwelt on as an attraction, and where the youth learns the degradation of manhood long before he has become a man.

All this is very sad—but very true.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.—The splendid donation of £800 for the Catholic University of Ireland has been received by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin from "Anonymous."

CONVERSIONS.—Dunglor, March 13, 1854.—On Sunday, the 5th instant, two Protestants, John and Harriet Dudgeon, the immediate neighbors and tenants of the Protestant rector, were received into the bosom of the Church, and on yesterday they made their first Communion, to the great edification of the entire congregation. The converts, brother and sister, have always been looked on as most exemplary characters. It is most pleasing to observe how steadily the "old faith" progresses with the return of the good times. Ever since the failure of the potato crop, with its fearful concomitants—famine and pestilence—set in, we have been favored with proselytising schools throughout this extensive parish (Templecrone); and attendance at these schools was the test by which relief was administered by the Protestant rector and his lady. Notwithstanding, not one convert can the parson number among his small and daily diminishing flock.—*Cor. of Telegraph.*

Died, in Johnston, on Tuesday, the 7th ult., John Little, Esq., aged 75 years. A considerable time since this gentleman, who previously had been remarkable for his high church principles and strong Conservative politics, as well as for being connected with some of the leading families in this county, abjured Protestantism and was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in which religion he died.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

The bazaar held in Ennis during the assizes in support of a fund for establishing the Sisters of Mercy in that town, produced a sum of £214.

ST PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN.—The natal day of the patron saint was commemorated on Friday forenoon with the usual ceremony at the trooping of the Castle guard. Two bands—those of the Queen's Bays, and the 90th light infantry—played along the road from the Royal Barracks to the Castle, where a vast crowd had collected half an hour before the arrival of the military. The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germans, attended by a brilliant cortege of ladies and gentlemen, all wearing the triple leaf, appeared on the balcony, over the grand portico, and were loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the populace. There was a complete absence of any attempt to create disturbance, nor was there a single case of drunkenness observable in the crowd.—*Mail.*

MR. JOHN REYNOLDS.—The Corruption Committee have broken new ground. A very serious offence against the law of Parliament has been proved against Mr. Reynolds by Mr. Thomas Atkins—the acceptance of money for getting a specific provision inserted in an act of Parliament. It has excited an immense sensation in the House of Commons, and it is believed the report of the Committee will call the formal attention of the House to the transaction as a breach of privilege. Selling places is considered a small offence, compared to selling statute law. Our last advices add that Mr. Bindon had stated the case of a place sold for £9 against Mr. Reynolds, in Mr. Reynolds's own presence. We suspect the committee are only on the threshold of their task.—*Nation.*

SLIGO ELECTION COMMITTEE.—Sir F. Baring brought up the report of the committee on the Sligo election. It stated that bribery had existed to a certain extent, but without the knowledge of Mr. Sadleir. They, therefore, declared him duly elected.

THE MAGISTRACY.—Mr. Shine Lawlor has been restored to the commission of the peace for this county, upon the recommendation of Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert, Lieutenant of Kerry. Mr. Lawlor was dismissed from the commission in consequence of having attended a dinner given in compliment to Smith O'Brien in Cork, 1848.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—The Emperor of Russia is proprietor of several stores and houses concerns in this city, purchased many years ago from Harman and Co., of London.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The payments into court by the purchasers at the recent sales of the Glengall property now amount to £174,326, over £40,000 of which have been lodged by Mr. John Sadlier, M.P., whose gross purchases fell little short of £70,000.

A number of Tipperary gentlemen are about to start to witness the warlike operations on the Danube.

The last mail from America brought heavy remittances for the purpose of taking out persons residing in the town of Galway to their relatives in the United States. Emigration from all parts of the west continues on the increase.

The Exodus still continues on a very large scale.—The *Waterford News* states that the Marquis of Waterford is exceedingly short of Workmen on his farms.

The Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland consented to a verdict of £3,000 to be divided amongst the widow and children of the late Mr. Bate-man, who was killed by the catastrophe at Stralfan. This case had come on at Cork, but was withdrawn, of course, only after counsel, &c., had pocketed his fees.

Mr. Frederick De Molyns, formerly M.P. for the county of Kerry, and who was recently committed to prison on a charge of forgery, died suddenly, in New-gate, on Friday night.

DIVISION AMONG THE METHODISTS.—A terrible schism threatens the overthrow of the Methodist connection in Limerick. Several of the respectable members of the congregation have seceded from the chapel in George's Street, and entered a protest against the conduct of the minister, who has introduced, it is said, the Litany of the Church of England, against the wishes of a large portion of the Congregation.

The Rev. W. Marmion, a Protestant clergyman in Cork, has written a letter to the *Cork Constitution*, ordering his paper to be "stopped," because a notice commendatory of a sermon preached by him and sent to that paper was not published. Another Protestant clergyman orders his name to be taken from the list of subscribers to the same journal, and says that he would never again even look at it "for not giving insertion to an eulogium (written by a parishioner capable of judging) on a sermon preached by him in a Protestant Church in Cork, and with which his auditory "were greatly pleased." "Indeed the modesty of those clergymen is wonderful (comments the *Limerick Reporter*). If there were newspapers in the days of the Apostles, would they thus be striving to get their sermons "puffed"?"

Mr. Birch of the *World* has judiciously abandoned his action against the *Freeman's Journal*.

Bituminous coal is now being raised in large quantities near Belfast.

RAILWAY LITIGATION.—It is stated that the long-pending negotiations between the Dublin and Kingstown and the Dublin and Wicklow Railways have been finally adjusted, and an agreement entered into of a nature which is said to be most satisfactory and beneficial to both parties. The terms of the compromise, which are not yet made public, were settled out of doors, and all further litigation between the two companies absolutely precluded.

At Leitrim assizes, Mr. Hugh Reynolds stood charged with having conspired to shoot Lord Viscount Clements, but the trial was postponed until next assizes by the crown, in consequence of the absence of a principal witness.

At Clonmel assizes, the coroners applied for 6d. per mile while travelling to and from inquests. Judge Ball said it had long since been settled by the twelve judges, that coroners were entitled to 6d. per mile out and no more.

TRINITY COLLEGE—EXPULSION OF A STUDENT.—Trinity College was on Wednesday the scene of a very impressive proceeding. Two students were brought before the board on an accusation of having introduced improper characters into their chambers in the university. About three o'clock the board closed its sitting, and the Provost, senior and junior fellows, in full academical costume, attended by the college officials, proceeded from the Boardroom to the Examination Hall, where a large number of students assembled to hear the sentence of the collegiate court pronounced. The sentence was read out in Latin by Doctor Townsend. One of the students was expelled for life, the other was "rusticated" for a year. The large bell of the university rang slowly while the sentence of condemnation was being pronounced.—*Freeman.*

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ROSLEA.—A few nights since, a "wake" was being held in the neighborhood of Roslea, and, as usual in rural districts, was the scene of much merriment. Amongst other frolics, a mock trial was held on a young man for the abduction of a young girl. Judge, jury, counsel, prisoner, and prosecutor, were all enacted, and a verdict of guilty returned.—The prisoner was placed on a creel, with a rope noosed round his neck, and the other end cast over a beam, and unfortunately secured; by some accident the creel was kicked from under the man, he dropped, the vertebrae was dislocated, and instant death ensued.

AN IRISH MODE OF SERVING A WRIT.—Two or three days since an Irish gentleman whose solicitor had vainly endeavored to serve a writ on an ex-M.P. for an Irish borough, who resides at the West-end of the metropolitan suburbs, hit upon the following mode: Having sealed a stone bottle with an imposing crest, and marked it "potheen," he forwarded it by an intelligent lad of thirteen, who was previously well instructed, as a present from a friend, in the West-end, with instructions to be delivered only to himself.—The bait took.—The old Irish follower who acts as duenna to Mr.—, as his guardian against the too captivating approaches of bailiffs, did not think there was anything to apprehend from a child, bearing a bottle of the "native."—She never read Virgil, and knew nothing of the *Tinto Danaos*. The master was called, and the present handed duly over.—"There is a note, I believe, in the wrapper, sir," observed the messenger, "perhaps it would require an answer." The ex-M.P. undid the newspaper in which the present was folded, and took out an envelope. "There's a writ in that, sir?" cried the youngster, "you're served," and bounding through the passage, was out of sight in an instant, whilst the ex-senator looked as if he was converted into stone.—Molly, with a wet dish-cloth, which she hung after the lad, foamed with rage, at being made the involuntary instrument of such a ruse. But the unkindest cut remained behind. Seeing her master quit out of sorts after dinner, she philosophically urged him to make the best use of a bad bargain, and take some of the "potheen," opening the bottle for the purpose; but who can express her indignant amazement, at finding the contents were aqua pura? She vented a volley of oaths, in mingled Celtic and Saxon, against the "hang-gallows gossamer," by whom she had been thus doubly deceived.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

Stoneybatter, March 12, 1854.
I'm in dread you'll be imagin' me breakfast on gunpowder-tay, Thady, I'm so led away by the prevailin' eppydemic; but what betenne contributin' my share of the shoutin' from the Royal Barracks to Westland-row, as the throops take their daily readin' the "latest intelligence" (which, by-the-bye, very often adds nothing at all to the news before that) and encontherin' recruitin' sergeants at every handsturn—legalized ribbon men, I may call'em; judgin' by the streamers in their hats—I declare I'm quite inoculated, as it were, with a strong wakeness for war!

Of course, you remember Micky Clancy, the process-server?—and an unpleasant habit the same man had of refreshin' people's recollections—well, to and behold you, who did I light upon on Tuesday last in Brunswick-street, and he takin both sides of the road, turkeydrivin', as we used to say when we saw a poor boy a thrifle overcome—but the same Micky's son, Darby, and he after 'jistin'.

"It's a folly to talk," says he, and he shrivin' to shunt the action to the word, and the crethur over-come with a jarkin' haycup at the same time, "but I'm not in marchin' order, sojers dear," says he;—"so order a car and drive me at once to Roslea."—Masther Clancy showed a fine sperrit, no doubt—but as there happened to be such preliminaries as attestation and medical examination—not to mention the jarvey's fare for a set-down so far beyant the usual bounds—the proposition came to nothing, and when I left him he was fast asleep, with his back against the wall of the Antient Concert-Rooms.

And so you're purty sarin, you tell me, that the wives and children of the fine fellows that are goin' forth so gallantly "to do or die," will be well looked after at home? God send it, anyhow.

It is a call, and one that has many and plaintive echoes upon the treasury of Old England, aye, and upon its mothers and daughters, and upon its merchant princes; a telling and a tearful appeal to them, to remember that many a fond tie is severed, many a head bowed down and heart sore-saddened, that may never again be raised or gladdened, for the battlefield has many terrible chances, and 'tis fearful to

turn to the *Gazette*, when the postman's knock is heard no longer!

Erra, 'but Thady, wasn't that the thruth of a sportin' notion the Quaker thro', reasonin' 'cuses with the Antocrat? There's a class of people in this world, and a mighty strong community, too, who are well to do themselves so far as regards, those three principal ingredients in every day life, namely, diet, washin', and lodgin', and being so, they entertain, and small blame to 'em, a mighty natural aversion to any sort o' commotion that bids fair to set the combats in question astray. I'm inclined to suspect the brace and a-half of broad-rims that afforded Nick and his Missis a hearty laugh on the sly, belongs to the class adverted to—makin' all due allowance, of course, for a reasonable share of good wishes towards their fellow-creatures, intermixed with a holy horror of

banes, drums, guns, batteries, bastions, bayonets, bullets, and words that stick in the soft muse's gullet!

Don't laugh! them's two lines I found in the little fellow's copy-book yesterday; so you see how such similitudes is gainin' ground. He tells me 'twas Byron tum 'em off his heart, and by all accounts 'twas no trouble to him!

Oh, then, if England and France aren't the wonderful countries, the way they find time to attend the great things and small like the auctioneers. Not to mention Lord John's reform bill, look at the way they're goin' to put every candy-date for employment in the government offices thro' their facin's! It won't be enough for him to be a dab at decimals, and thrig-onethry, and the use of the globes, and political economy, but he'll have to be sound, wind and limb, to dispense with the use of snuff and spectacles, pay parik'ler attention to his religious duties, and make up that small parcel, his mind, to retire the moment he reflects savanously on sportin' a wig. If that system does not rub the skirts of the public service to perfection, the march o' mind is not alone haltin', but standin' at ease.

Aye, and pay attention to Mr. Napier, too, about to make brains an indispensable qualification towards bein' "called to the bar!" How the chaps must chuckle that have already consumed the requisite number of legs of mutton on your side of the water—paid the fees and gone through the other free-and-easy forms, that exercised no heavy strain on the intellect—whatever they might do on the jaws and pocket!

Oh, then, what'll the world come to at all, if this divarim' from the beaten track forces itself into fashion? We'll actually have wa-her-women lecturin' on bubbles, and coal-potters gain' slack-jaw on the state of the mining districts!

As for France, you'd imagine from the court to the cottage, 'twas only diness and divarim' they wor givin' their minds to! Bonnets, and velvets, and balloons, and reviews; aye, and by the same token, my countryman, the O'Gormanin Alahon, is sportin' his slashin' figure, and not-to-be-suspected-at-moustache, amongst 'em; and maybe he wasn't a sportin' some few years ago in the South, when hot words and hard blows wor goin', and people didn't dream of plasterin' and apologisin' to each other when an election was over, but took to the saw-handles and burned powder, determined to "report progress," tho' they mightn't get "leave to sit again."

By-the-by, what a prevailin' taste that is, Thady, all the world over, "greasin' the fat sow's back!" Did you see how the Dutch envoy waited on Louis Napoleon, with the offer of a present of a carpet, as if 'twasn't enough to have all France at his feet, but he must taste the very hollands of adulation?

Well, if he hadn't the heart and brain, the boards might be bare enough under him, and then I wouldn't give—for his chance of even a harth-rug from either Amsterdam or Rotterdam!

To turn for a short spell to home matters, I'll thrubble you to show me the face o' the detractin' "economist o' thruth" that'll offer to deny we're becomin' a study, reflectin' people! Amongst other proofs—and they're flockin' in on my mind as thick, a'most, as starlings on a winter's night to the white-throated threes in the Zoological Gardens o' the Park; I'll just mention the fact of the ould Monteagle Distillery, near Kilkenny, being about to be converted into a paper manufactory!

Oh, ould stock! Isn't that typical of the triumph of mind over matter, of reams and quires over numbers and quarts—and amongst a lively set of fellows too, who, tho' they bellow occasionally at their board o' guardians, and quarrel at quarter-sessions, have tact and taste, and one of the authors of "Tales of the O'Hara Family" amongst 'em.

I once heard Dinny M'Taggart, the ould beggarman, say that his wallet never felt so heavy as when it was lightest; purty much on the same principle, them wealthy Dukes and Earls in London must feel worried in proportion to the weight of their rent-rows!

Did you mind the account in the papers, the other day, of the nate income the Duke of Devonshire's butler was in the habit of allowin' himself, through the conveyment instrumentality of his master's wine merchants?

From a thousand to fifteen hundred a year no less! A purty shure proof that the chief butler, though he thrayed his Grace as if he was a Joseph, didn't "forget" himself! When he sets up his carriage I wouldn't wonder if he took for his crest a cork-screw, with the motto—*Traxi*—"I have drawn!"

I'm in dread the reputation of more than one of our Irish members is dead and buried through the means of this Committee of Inquiry. Aye, and with a new reading of "Gray's Elegy" in honor of their memories.

TERRY DRISCOLL.

Mr. O'Donohoe, St. Giles', London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—On Feb. 27th, Mr. William Adams, of Centry, near Kingsbridge, Devonshire, was received into the One Fold by the Very Rev. J. B. (Canon) Morris, chaplain to the eminent convert, E. R. P. Bastard, of Kitley and Lyneham, in the above county. On Sunday, the 12th inst., the Rt. Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Shrewsbury, confirmed 438 persons in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Stalybridge. Forty-five of these were converts.—*Catholic Standard*.

THE ARMY OF THE EAST.—There will be in the expeditionary army twenty-two battalions of the line and three of the foot guards—in all twenty-five battalions, which, with the artillery, will make up an effective force of at least 25,000 men. The *Morning Chronicle* states that the "Blues" and Royal Horse Guards have received orders for the East. It is stated in military circles, that 50,000 British troops will eventually be despatched to the seat of war.

Last year, £35,000 was expended upon the Ordnance survey of Scotland, and the estimate for this year is £50,000.

The number of English troops which have reached Malta since the 25th of February is, 180 officers, 4,920 non-commissioned officers and privates, besides 178 women and 61 children.

A letter from Washington states that the British Government has notified the United States that immediately on the commencement of hostilities they will blockade all the Russian ports on the Pacific.

A most disgraceful incident has occurred with reference to the expedition to Turkey. A miscreant named Sturgeon, of Grays, Essex, who took the contract for supplying the artillery horses with hay, had the devilry to introduce all sorts of filth into the trasses—including dead lambs—in order to cheat the public in the weight. Fortunately the iniquity was discovered in time, and it is hoped that heavy punishment will speedily overtake the scoundrel. Surely it was a mistake to abolish flogging and the pillory while such wretches exist.

Nine of theingleaders of the "Strike" have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy at Preston. They are to be tried at the approaching Liverpool assizes.

PROTESTANTISM DESCRIBED BY A PROTESTANT.—Mr. Drummond, in describing the difficulties which must arise from any attempt to interfere on behalf of the Christians of Turkey, asked what could be the object of such interference? "To establish Protestantism." But then how could the British Government ask France to assist them? And then might not the Sultan fairly say, "Show me an example of what you mean by Protestantism?" Of course it would be easy to say in reply, "See what a harmonious people we are here—what a delightful spectacle our civilised nation presents!" But there were other Protestant countries to which he might look. There was Prussia—that faithless country that had ever deserted us in our hour of need, and which ever since it was a kingdom had deserted every Power that supported it, that had always gone over to the strongest, and taken advantage of the weak, in their hour of greatest weakness—a country that had been called a nation of philosophers and schoolmasters, whose religion was a sort of neology that turned everything sacred into a lie—which had no morality except that of despising the institution of marriage, so that he had read of a man playing a rubber of whist at Berlin with three ladies each of whom had once the happiness of being his wife (laughter). They might, indeed, fairly point to Prussia as an instance of the civilisation produced by that kind of Notinghamianism called Protestantism.—His counsel would be for the Ministers to avoid all questions of that sort, and not to encourage one sect to be crying down the other, but to rest assured that if they attempted to meddle with the dispute they would be more likely to kindle a serious civil war throughout all Europe than by any other measure they could take.

GREINA-GREEN.—The chief witness in a case of bigamy tried at Carlisle the other day, was Murray, the high priest at Greina-Green. Part of his cross-examination was as follows:—"I believe you have a few marriages at your place in the course of the year? Oh yes, a few. How many do you think? Some-where between three and four hundred couple in the year. (Laughter.) The Judge in evident astonishment: How many? Witness: Three or four hundred couple a-year. The Judge: That is more than one a-day! Witness: Oh, I've had as many as forty couple in a-day. (Laughter.) The Judge: In hot weather, I suppose. (Renewed Laughter.) Mr. Fawcett: Are there any other matrimonial shops in your neighborhood? Witness: Oh, plenty! Three or four. (Laughter.) The Judge: Who does the most business? Witness: I can't say I'm sure. I don't inquire into other people's business. I have enough to do to attend to my own. (Laughter.) Were you perfectly sober yourself? I generally am; perhaps not at that time. Mr. M'Onbrey: Is it the custom to marry people when they are drunk? Sometimes." Oh! the romance of Greina!

NO POPERY.

Under this heading an Edinburgh paper, the *Evening Post*, publishes an advertisement, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Meetings will (D.V.) be held in the Music Hall, on Wednesday, 1st March, 1854, at half-past 12 p.m., and at 7 Evening, of those who concur in the following principles:—

"That our duty to God, and the preservation of our own Civil and Religious Liberties!! require the immediate exclusion of Papists from Parliament, and from all Power, Place, and Pay at home and abroad.

"That it is the duty of our nation to see that every subject of the British Crown be forthwith possessed of, and taught to read and understand the Bible in his own native language.

"The Chair will be taken by Mr. John Hope, W. S., on both occasions.

"All parties are invited to attend the meetings, on condition of their obeying the Chair; but those only who concur in the above principles will be allowed to speak, and then only when called on by the Chair.

"Doors open one hour before each meeting.

"A collection will be made at each meeting to defray expenses, and on behalf of the Special Meeting to Roman Catholics.

"The Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, D.D., of Dublin, who defeated, in controversy, Father Maguire, the Goliath of Popery, the Rev. Dr. Aiton, the Rev. Dr. Hetherington, the Rev. Wm. Graham, Mr. Wm. B. Turnbull, and others, have agreed to address the meetings.

"It is expected that some of the following topics will be adverted to in the course of the addresses:—

"The disfranchisement of Popery, and of the Pope's nomination burghs, an essential preliminary to true Parliamentary Reform.

"The expulsion of the Jesuits, and the enforcement of the acts.

"The suppression of Nunneries and Monastic houses.

"The expulsion of the Cardinal, and the Pope's Privy Councilors, now here hatching treason against our Protestant liberties.

"Popish strivings for political power must be opposed politically.

"The non-observance of Bible and Protestant principles by the nation, the cause of divided parties, weak Governments, and Popish advances.

"The nation should be informed, by an annual Parliamentary return, of all existing Popish endowments by the State.

"A popular digest of the laws our ancestors enacted

against Popery, showing which still exist, and which have been repealed.

"The need of electoral and Parliamentary organization to oppose Popery."

The last admission is important; only by Penal Laws can Popery be opposed. What a blessed thing is Protestant religious liberty!"

UNITED STATES.

Archbishop Hughes has published a letter in the *Charleston Mercury*, denying the report that he favored the annexation of Cuba to the United States. He says that when he reaches Washington, he will demand the name of the author of the editors of the *Star*. That he found the Creoles an educated and accomplished class of people, instead of an imbecile and degraded race as represented. He has no complaint to make against the Cuban Government or the people. They all treated him kindly.

SOMEWHAT NEW.—On the 3rd instant, in the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations to be opened with the Government of Great Britain, with the view of ascertaining upon which conditions that Government will consent to the annexation of the Canadas to the United States of America. He desired the House to suspend its rules for the consideration of his motion, but this was refused.

LOOK OUT FOR PIRATES.—We learn from the *New York Times* that a fleet of twelve or thirteen sail, chiefly clipper schooners, has been lately fitted out at New York and Baltimore, ostensibly for the Danish West Indies. Our *New York contemporary*, however, conjectures that these vessels are really intended to be manned by Danish and Swedish sailors, and, in the event of war, to act as privateers, against British shipping, under Russian letters of marque—adding that representations have been made to the United States, by the English Government, on the subject, and that while the parties concerned in fitting out these vessels are being closely watched by the government agents, a proclamation on the subject may shortly be expected from the President. Any such vessels would, no doubt, when captured, be treated as pirates.

A CASE FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE MADIAIS.—Mrs. Margaret Douglass, a southern lady, is now in Philadelphia, having just been released from the jail of Norfolk, Va., where she had been imprisoned one month for the crime of teaching free colored children the Sunday school lessons.

Governor Seymour assigns the following reasons for "Vetoing" the Maine Liquor Law:—"I have given to the bill the respectful consideration due to the importance of the subject, and the deliberate action of the two branches of the Legislature. I cannot sign the bill, for I believe its provisions are calculated to injure the cause of Temperance, and impair the welfare of the State. Anticipating action on the subject of the bill by this Legislature, I took occasion, in my Annual Message, to suggest, 'It was surrounded by difficulties and embarrassments, and unless legislation in regard to it was judicious, it would increase the evils it was so important to prevent; that any measures adopted should be framed so as not to conflict with well settled principles of legislation, or with the rights of our citizens.' This bill is unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive in its character, and subversive of well settled principles of legislation.—The people, irrespective of their different views of the use of intoxicating liquors, when advised of its provisions, will regard them with surprise and alarm."

A salute of three hundred and sixty-five guns was fired in Albany, by the opponents of the Liquor Law, in honor of the "Veto."

A VICTIM OF THE "SCALPERS."—A poor, half-clad, Irish girl, stood shivering at the Depot last evening, awaiting the cars for Charlotte to take her to the Toronto steamer. So freezing was the blast, that the tears almost congealed upon her cheeks, as she briefly recited the tale of her suffering since she left her home in the Green Isle.—Eleven weeks she occupied the steerage of a ship in crossing the ocean; but a stormy passage against wind and wave was nothing to the hardships reserved for her on landing in the commercial metropolis of America. Alone, friendless, unprotected, she fell into the clutches of those merciless wretches, the "scalpers," who dignify themselves with the appellation of "passenger agents." They robbed her of what little means she had, and gave her passage tickets to Rochester, and left her to get food and lodging on her way here as best she might. She had a sister residing at Toronto, to meet whom she has braved all dangers so far, and is doubtless, ere this, at her destination, as she left in the steamer last night. This is only one, and one of the most aggravated, of the ten thousand instances that occur yearly, in which the unfortunate emigrant is plundered by the hounds that sent them on the ocean, and strike their trail as soon as they set foot upon our shores. Thus far legislative action has done little towards protecting the emigrant against fraud, and nothing short of a total abolition of the whole passenger agency business will ever effect the desired object. The only security to the traveller is to pay on board the conveyance he takes, and this will be found the cheapest way in the end.—*Roch. Union*.

DIVORCES.—Forty-four divorces were granted by the District Court of San Francisco from Jan. 1, 1853, to February 1, 1854, and some twenty cases are now awaiting the severing axe.

At the Supreme Court of Vermont, Mrs. Sarah Mott obtained a divorce from her husband the Rev. Mr. Dorwin Mott. The *Rutland Herald* gives Mr. Mott the benefit of the following certificate of character.

"We know that man—Dorwin Mott. He came to St. Albans with a long face, a silver headed cane, and a 'Rev.' prefixed to his name. He preached one faith a few months, and suddenly changed it. He preached and went hunting the same day. He preached on temperance, (and the people were astonished at his stolen lectures and feigned honesty,) and got drunk. He lectured to young ladies and played the adulterer. He kept a bad school—edited a reckless paper—stole money, and charged the theft upon the servant girl—got the office of Deputy Inspector—got drunk upon smuggled liquor—took one man's shirt, another man's wife, a bundle of manuscript sermons, and ran away from his own wife, his paper, and a crowd of creditors."

The F. C. M. Society should engage the Rev. Mr. Mott at once: he is just the style of man for an evangelical missionary.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—The *Deseret News* publishes a report from the Mormon missionaries sent to China. They met with such poor success that they returned to San Francisco after a few months' labor among the Celestials. At Hong Kong they preached in the streets, and soon found, that the Chinese who could speak English, had "no time to talk religion." The Mormon books were returned, unread and so the missionaries returned themselves. From Hindostan reports are also discouraging. From the Cape of Good Hope the reports show considerable progress. The missionaries to the Sandwich Islands also report great success.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The *Western Tablet* of Chicago mentions that the City Council has excluded all Catholics from the Board of School Inspectors. Though opposed to Catholics forming themselves into separate political parties, the *Tablet* thinks that they are called upon to interfere actively in order to procure the recognition of their just rights.

We learn from the *Western Tablet* that a meeting of Protestant ministers has lately been held to protest against the Nebraska Bill. To justify their interference these self-dubbed reverends—Resolved—

"That the ministry is the divinely appointed institution, for the declaration and enforcement of God's will upon all points of moral and religious truth; and that, as such it is their duty to reform, rebuke, and exhort with all authority and doctrine."

That the Ministry is the divinely appointed institution for conveying God's will to man; is certain: it is equally certain that no Protestant community enjoys that Ministry, because none of their members can address a "divine" commission in proof of their appointment: we suppose therefore that the protest of the Protestant ministers will have but little effect upon the proceedings in Congress.

THE MILWAUKEE FUGITIVE CASE.—S. M. Booth, the editor of the *Free Democrat* at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, after a protracted examination, and a mass of testimony taken, has been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000, to appear at the United States District Court, at Madison, in that State, in July next, to answer to the charge of resisting the Fugitive Slave Law, and inciting a mob to break open the Milwaukee Jail, and rescue an alleged slave from the United States Marshal.

SKETCHES IN WASHINGTON.—Come with me, gentle reader, to the Capitol of the United States, and let us take a glance, for a few moments, at the assembled wisdom of the nation, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Ah! here we are in the ladies' galleries, and the daily session has already commenced. The sleek and oily chaplain, Mr. Steer, has already hurried through his morning prayer—he does not take long about it; it would be dear at 25 cents a day—and after assuring the sitting Representatives, for the fiftieth time since the beginning of last December, of the unavailing wakefulness of the "watchmen on the tower," unless the Lord be with them, he bundled his umbrella under his arm, and sped away in hot haste to the Senate Chamber, to sanctify the meeting of that august body by his presence. The clerk, in loud and monotonous voice, is reading the journal of yesterday—a dreary farce, for nobody listens to him, the members being, as you observe, for the most part, engaged in vigilant perusal of the reportorial relash of their eloquence of yesterday, in the columns of the *Daily Globe*. And so you think them a very ordinary-looking set of men? well, so they are. It cannot require any very marked ability to get elected to Congress, one would think, judging from the calibre of the men before us. And yet here and there, in the noisy crowd, you may pick out a man whose talents would do honor to any legislative body that the world has known since the things called—"Parliaments" and "Congresses" have existed.—*N. Y. Times*.

THE WAR.—The late news from Europe shows that the war so long threatening, or indirectly and partially carried on, is about to commence on a scale of magnitude worthy the prowess of steam and the multifarious ingenuities of a long peace applied to works of wrath and destruction. We learn, in fact, that novel warlike means on the part of Great Britain have been brewing secretly in the hot cauldron of arsenals, and are now to be made known to the horror of an astounded enemy. Years ago a floating rocket was offered to the British Government as a means of destroying vessels beyond the hope of defence. This is a Congreve gun, which goes in a right line on water till it strikes the vessel, when its explosion makes a hole some twelve feet in diameter, which cannot be stopped. While the British Government affected to give no attention to the author of this invention, they have secretly manufactured at Woolwich on its principles, and Sir Charles Napier is now ready to hurl them against the Russians. Additional terror is lent to this rocket from the fact that it carries much further than an ordinary gun, and may be made to sneak on its mortal mission through the narrowest strait a ship may thread. There is more than one story of magicians who had the power of striking mute and motionless those who came within range of their charms. This tragic is revived in the forces of war now to be applied to Russia. If the account be serious, there is to be, among other projectiles, an asphyxiating ball, which does not kill the victims, but paralyses them for several hours, so that they can be captured alive and whole. Generous science! What a curious sight would a deck so attacked present. The captain with his trumpet suddenly glued to his mouth—the order to fire a particular broadside arrested before it gets halfway out of the tube—the sailors in the fierce hurryscurry of desperate engagement palsied—their stalwart chests no longer heaving with slaughterous breathings—their murder-waving hands clutched by the stronger grasp of terrible subtlety riding the air unseen,—and all becoming like a painted ship on a painted ocean. How imagination in the wild frenzy of genius appears to have prophesied reality by thousands of years—the old fairy tale of wonder at last worked into the circle of fact! Among other death-distillers may be mentioned small steamboats carrying two enormous Paixhan guns on the fore part of the vessel. Oak, iron, cotton mattresses, make their rhinoceros-like coverings bullet-proof, while the vessel can scatter bombs, sheds Grecian fire, and with ten men only, sink a fleet. To this hell on the waters must be added the aerial pandemonium of balloons, to be sent flying over Russian towns and villages, dropping inflammation on the astounded inhabitants—raining fire from the skies. The list will be completed when another invention, yet more frightful than any enumerated, shall have been made public, and added to this hot tempest of destruction brewing for the Northern Power.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.
 SHORT SIGHT BILLS from One Pound upwards, negotiable in any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the—
 Union Bank of London, London.
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
 At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.
 TERMS:
 To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum.
 To Country do. \$2½ do.
 Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS
 AND
 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1854.
 NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The late aggression upon the Nunneries has aroused the indignation of the Catholic gentry of England; which expressed itself in the Meeting of the 21st ult., held in London, and which was attended by the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Peire, and the other leaders of England's old Catholic aristocracy. The Hon. Charles Langdale was in the chair.

The Corruption Committee has given Mr. Lucas a capital opportunity for reading Mr. Keogh a fine moral lecture upon his political tergiversations; but as yet it has not succeeded in substantiating any amount of guilt, sufficient to justify the wholesale denunciations of the *Dublin Freeman*, and the *London Times*. It is difficult to prove vagueness, where there are so many ways of evading the law; and in all probability, from want of evidence, the Committee will find itself obliged to pronounce, utterly groundless, charges, which almost every man in Great Britain and Ireland believes to be true.

The rejection of the proposals of the Allied Powers, by the Czar, has had a slight effect upon the funds, which have fallen a little. The price of grain has also, we are happy to say, been considerably reduced, and there are hopes that it may fall still lower. At the dock-yards, fresh ships are fitting out to join the Baltic fleet, which it is not expected will be able to commence serious operations before the middle of April. In France, the warlike enthusiasm continues unabated; and ere many weeks elapse, the soldiers of the two countries will be in presence of the foe.—The British contingent will, it is said, be raised to 50,000.

Russia is not idle, but is straining every nerve to resist the storm which she has provoked. Vast reinforcements, of infantry and cavalry, are being poured into the Principalities; and Omer Pacha will find it no easy task to maintain his position on the Danube, in presence of the vastly superior force to which he is exposed. Sebastopol has been strengthened with an additional corps of 70,000 men; another of 30,000 is at Odessa; betwixt which and Moscow there are 100,000 men on the march. Hostilities on a grand scale, such as Europe has never witnessed, are about to commence, and in a few weeks we may expect to hear the roar of the cannon. If the state of the navigation will permit it, Sir Charles Napier will, most likely, have the honor of opening the ball.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

It is with regret that we find ourselves compelled to differ with the *Kingston Herald*, upon the proper line of policy to be pursued by Catholics on the "secularisation" question; entertaining for him, as we do, a sincere respect, and recognising in him a warm and consistent advocate of the Irish and Catholic interests. In his issue of the 1st inst., our *Kingston* cotemporary, however, evidently misunderstands our argument, and attributes to the *TRUE WITNESS*, views which it is far from holding; we trust to remove the difference betwixt us, by more fully defining our position; and we therefore seize this opportunity of replying, at one and the same time, to the arguments, both of the *Canadien* of Quebec, and the *Kingston Herald*.

The cause of difference betwixt our opinions, and those of our cotemporaries, upon the "secularisation" question, is to be found in the different points from whence we regard it. They look upon it purely as a political question, and view it solely with regard to its effects upon the political party with which the Catholics of Upper Canada have long acted in concert. The *TRUE WITNESS*, on the contrary, examines it solely from a Catholic stand-point; and estimates it by its probable results upon the other great politico-religious questions of the day. The *Canadien*, and the *Kingston Herald*, approach the discussion of the question as "Reformers," and ask—"How will it affect our political party?" The *TRUE WITNESS*, as a Papist, asks only—"How will it affect the Church?" We are ready to discuss the question with our cotemporaries, amicably; assuring them that we intend not to tax them with any latent hostility to Catholic interests; and begging of them not to attribute to the *TRUE WITNESS* any design of "undermining the strength, or influence of the "Reform party." We know no party, we care for no party, save the Catholic Church.

To commence with the *Kingston Herald*—The *TRUE WITNESS* is not bound "to prove to Catholic Reformers, that the 'Clergy Reserves' are, in truth and fact, and to all intents and purposes, absolutely vested rights, beyond the legitimate action of Parliament, and standing in the same position as purely pri-

rate property." Having never advanced such a thesis, we cannot be in honor bound to support it.—Our cotemporary mistakes our argument altogether; we will endeavor to state it for him; requesting of him again, not to attribute to us opinions which we have never advanced.

1. We contend that the Christian State has not only the right, but is in duty bound, to make provision for the service of religion—we do not say of Anglicanism, or Methodism, or Presbyterianism, or any other *ism* in particular—but of religion in general.

2. That such a provision having been made, it should be held sacred, as devoted to the service of God. And that though the State may have materially erred in the manner in which it has made, or distributed, amongst its subjects, this provision for the support of religion, the principle upon which it has acted is formally true.

3. We contend, that the errors, if there be errors, should be rectified; but that the principle, formally true, should be left intact.

Now the *Canadien*, and *Kingston Herald*, ignore altogether the religious element in this politico-religious question. They call upon Catholics to vote for the absolute "secularisation" of the "Reserves" upon the grounds—That the State has no right to support religion—that such a co-operation of Church and State is evil *per se*, and implies an unhallowed union betwixt things temporal, and things spiritual, which, in the interests of the people, and of religion, should be severed—that the support of religion should be left entirely to the Voluntary contributions of the members of the different religious denominations—and that, therefore, all State endowments in aid of religion should be secularised, as unjust, and anti-Christian. "Catholics" says the *Kingston Herald*, "are advocates of the Voluntary system . . . and are firmly opposed to Church Establishments." We beg leave to correct our cotemporary. The principles which he attributes to Catholics are condemned by the Church; they may be found in the writings of De Lammenais; but not in those of any Catholic theologian, approved at Rome. Catholics may accept the "Voluntary" principle; would prefer it indeed to the odious connection betwixt Church and State, known as State-Churchism; in which, as in England, the so-called ministers of religion are the mere abject creatures, the tools of the civil power; but it is false to say that Catholics advocate Voluntaryism as the best, the only legitimate, method of supporting religion. We put it to our cotemporary: "If Catholics were advocates of the Voluntary system" it would be impossible for them to support the principle of "tithes" in Lower Canada; and, so far from opposing Mister George Brown—upon the same principles as those on which the *Kingston Herald* calls upon Catholics to vote for "secularisation"—would Catholics be bound to vote for the immediate abolition of the compulsory levy of "tithes" in this section of the Province.

In that the Church approves of "tithes," and maintains the duty of the laity to pay them, she condemns the proposition that the support of religion should be left entirely to the Voluntary contributions of the laity; and what she condemns as *false* in Lower Canada, she cannot assert as *true* in the Western Province. Tithes, are not evil, are not repugnant to the spirit of Christianity. In Ireland they are evil; not as tithes; but because levied upon a Catholic people, for the support of Protestant ministers. And the Church Establishment is an injustice, and a most monstrous wrong; not because it is a Church Establishment, but because it is an Establishment perverted; because its revenues have been diverted from their original object. It is not the "Establishment," but the "Robbery," of the Church in Ireland, of which Catholics have to complain. If its revenues, its churches, its tithes, and its emoluments were in the hands of the legitimate Bishops and Clergy of Ireland, the Establishment would be a blessing, instead of a curse to the people.

The *Kingston Herald* is too sweeping, too general in his denunciations of State endowments. They may be, they often have been, misapplied; but the principle upon which they are founded is a true one nevertheless, and should be asserted. The principle which the *Kingston Herald* lays down—that the support of religion should be left solely to Voluntaryism—is, it is true, the only principle upon which the "secularisation" of the "Reserves" can be honestly, consistently or logically, advocated; and it is just because it is a principle which no Catholic, who takes his politics from the teaching of the Church, can recognise, that the *TRUE WITNESS* opposes "secularisation." No Catholic, we say, who makes his politics subservient to his religion, and who places the interests of his Church above those of his party, can support "secularisation" upon the grounds on which the *Kingston Herald* advocates it; and yet we will do our cotemporary the justice to admit that he is perfectly logical and consistent; and that upon no other grounds can the propriety of "secularisation" be successfully maintained.

That the revenues accruing from the Reserves have been injudiciously applied—that one or two sects have been unduly favored in the distribution, and other sects unduly neglected—can afford no grounds upon which to base an argument for "secularisation." All that it is possible logically to conclude from the premises, is, that a Reform is necessary; that it is expedient to make a fresh and more equitable distribution of the property in dispute. For we would beg the *Kingston Herald* to remember, that in pleading for the propriety of State endowments in aid of religion, we are not contending for the establishment of a dominant Church; or for the undue exaltation of one denomination, to the exclusion or depression of others. Our thesis is, simply—that it is not advisable that religious endowments should be "secularised."

That the source from whence are drawn the revenues, devoted by the State to religious purposes, has been badly chosen; that the collection of these revenues injuriously affects the development of the material resources of the country—is an argument from whence we may conclude to the expediency of a change in the source of, and mode of collecting, these revenues; but can never be assigned as a reason why the State should altogether withdraw its aid from the support of religion.

There remains then only, as a third, and last argument—that of the *Kingston Herald*—that all State endowments, for religious purposes, are evil—that religion should be left entirely to the Voluntary contributions of the people. But this argument, no Catholic can adopt; nor will he ratify such a principle by his votes. "Not only"—says the Catholic—"has the State the right, but it is in duty bound, to make provision for the service of God, the support of divine worship, and the religious instruction of its people. The State"—says the Catholic—"as well as the individual, is bound to acknowledge God in all its ways; for, not for itself does it exist; but for Him alone, from Whom, and by Whom, are all things." To deny this, to deny the religious obligations of the State, involves the denial of God, and the profession of political atheism.

To some other objections, of the *Canadien* and *Kingston Herald*, we will endeavor to reply next week.

The *Minerve* upbraids the *TRUE WITNESS*, with Toryism, and with want of attachment to "Liberal" principles. We know not whether to admit, or deny, the soft impeachment; we know not, in fact, whether to look upon the insinuations of the *Minerve* as complimentary, or as a reproach. Ere pleading to the indictment, we should like to know what our cotemporary understands by Toryism, and "Liberal" principles. They are brave words; but what do they mean?

Taking the modern acceptance of the word "Liberal" we candidly admit that we lay no claims to the possession of "Liberal" principles. Every scoundrel, now-a-days, who has a desire to rob his neighbor, or to cut his throat, is a Liberal. Kossuth is a Liberal; so is Mazzini; Gavazzi, and the blood and mud begrimed ruffians of the Roman Republic, the murderers of Priests, the pillagers of convents, and the cowardly persecutors of the Sisters of Charity, were all Liberals of the first water. By "Liberals," and upon "Liberal principles," the Jesuits have been robbed, and banished; and it is as the opponent of the same principles, that the Archbishop of Freiburg and his faithful Clergy, have incurred the displeasure of the "Liberal" Grand Duke of Baden. No! the *TRUE WITNESS* has never advocated "Liberal principles;" and we thank the *Minerve* for doing us the justice to admit it.

We know not how to treat the charge of Toryism; for we ask, what, in the name of all that is ridiculous, is Canadian Toryism? The name Tory has, in its time, played many parts, and has been given to political organisations of the most opposite views and opinions. In England, the word means one thing; in Ireland, another; in Canada, nothing at all. It is just one of those unmeaning terms, wherewith one man denounces his political opponent. "You are a Rouge," says one—"You are a Tory," is the rejoinder; they might just as well call one another "relative pronouns." With great scorn, on one memorable occasion, Mrs. Gamp challenged an obnoxious individual, who had presumed to meddle with her peculiar line of business, to give his opinion upon the interesting subject of "twins." We should much like to hear the *Minerve* hold forth on the subject of Tories, and Toryism.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in the name.—Many men have been called Tories, who have gloried in, and shed lustre on the name. Others again, assuming an appellation to which they had no right, have disgraced it, and made it a term of reproach.—The Orangemen of Ireland, for instance, have been, by some ridiculous misnomer, called Tories; though they are the true political children of the "base and brutal Whigs," as O'Connell used to call them.—Orangemen are no Tories; but rather the descendants and inheritors of the political traditions of the old crop-eared canting Puritans; a mongrel cross betwixt the low, fanatical, Covenanters of Scotland, and the suttlers of the Cromwellian army. These men, by assuming a political designation to which they have no right, have made the name Tory stink in the nostrils of every honest man; and if the *Minerve* means to insinuate that we have any predilections for their principles, or any respect for them as a party, he most foully wrongs us. We yield not to our cotemporary in hatred of these men, and their principles. They have been a curse to Ireland, and not a whit better to Canada.

It is as the political opponents of Whiggism, and therefore of Orangeism, that Tories are known to history. The Cavaliers of England were Tories; the gallant Montrose—in the opinion of the Cardinal Ketz, no mean judge of character—the most perfect hero of his age, was a Tory; Claverhouse, the noble, chivalrous Claverhouse, was a Tory; the loyal Highlanders, the men of Clanronald and Glengarry, who, if they could not conquer, knew at least how to die for their lawful sovereign, and who, by their fidelity, redeemed the name of Scotland from the foul disgrace brought upon it by the Whigs and Presbyterians of the preceding century, were Tories. The brave, true-hearted Irishmen, the defenders of Limerick, who, though oppressed by superior numbers, were subdued not by force, but by treachery, and whose defeat entailed, the overthrow of Ireland's nationality, the suppression of Ireland's Parliament, the persecution of Ireland's Church and Ireland's long-protracted agony—the men, who, when the cause

of their country was hopeless in Ireland, carried their arms abroad, and made the name of Irishman glorious on every battle field in Europe—were Tories; rank Tories, every man of them. And to come to later times, and to cite names more familiar in our cotemporary's ears—the best and bravest of the sons of France, during her many years of intestine commotions, were Tories. The heroes of La Vendée—the La Rochejaquekins—the Cathelineans—the Lescares—the Stofflets—names of which every Frenchman, or descendant of Frenchmen may well be proud—were Tories—good Catholics, loyal subjects and staunch Tories. It is no disgrace to avow the political opinions of such men. Would to God that it were as easy to imitate, as to admire, their loyalty, their chivalrous devotion, and heroic virtues; at all events, let it be permitted to us to boast that we heartily participate in their hatred of Whiggism, Exeter-Hallism, and democratic despotism.

The *Canadien* menaces the Catholic Church with the withdrawal of his patronage and approval. The *Journal de Quebec* seems but little affected, and is evidently of opinion that the Church which has withstood the storm for near nineteen centuries may possibly survive even the defection of the *Canadien* and his friends. In fact, the *Journal de Quebec* has more confidence in the promises of Christ, than respect for the terrible threats of the *Canadien*. The *Journal* says:—

"The organ becomes solemn, and menaces us in the name of the Government, but menaces us by gradations—first, gradual coldness; then with want of confidence; lastly, war, perhaps, an open rupture. Here, ye Clergy, is war by the knife for you. Understand that my lords the ministers will rather sacrifice you than consent to die. Otherwise you have no idea of the inexpressible enjoyment of a portfolio. If you, like us, looked up at them from the cellar whence we are allowed to contemplate them, you would understand that if it is necessary to choose, in spite of our profound affection for you, it is not the Government that we shall sacrifice. That is the threat of the *Canadien*."

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."—We would beg leave to call the attention of the *Canadien* to the following extract from a Protestant journal of Upper Canada—the *Hamilton Gazette*. The *Canadien* will perceive that the opinions lately expressed by the *TRUE WITNESS* are entertained by Protestants, as well as by Catholics:—

"Alluding to the connection between Church and State, Mr. George Brown observes in the *Globe* of the 3rd current:—'Permitting the connection on one point, how can you forbid it on any point? If Protestants retain the State advantages, how can they be denied to Romanists? If the Church of England keeps her small public endowments, how shall the Church of Rome be deprived of her enormous endowments? Surely the Roman Catholic members of the Canadian Legislature must be groping in the darkness of utter denunciation, if they do not profit by the warning conveyed to them in the above most significant and suggestive passage!'

"Let them mark the purport and power of the words 'small public endowments.' Drivelling details must they be, if they imagine that the fierce polemical platforms of Canada West will confine their assaults to the public endowments of Romanism in the Lower Province! If the Anglican Church be once plundered, the slogan 'For Popery ho!' will be applied by thousands and tens of thousands, whose zeal will not permit them to examine deliberately the charters and title-deeds of ecclesiastical property! The game which that uncompromising 'digger down of Popery,' John Knox, enacted in Scotland, will be repeated in Eastern Canada, and, the chances are great, with corresponding results."

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Saturday, John Hanley was put on his trial, charged with a felonious assault upon Councillor Papin, on the 28th of February, during the Municipal Elections. For the Crown, it was proved that there was a crowd before the door of the election room; that the Mayor, Mr. Papin, and Mr. Coursol, went out, with the view of clearing a passage for the voters; that there was groaning and confusion amongst the crowd; that a bull terrier pinned Mr. Coursol by the heels, and grievously worried his boots and pantaloons under the impression that they were cats; and that M. Papin was knocked down, and received two or three severe blows on the head, from a stick, or skull-cracker. Simard, the policeman—who, on the Gavazzi inquest, pretended to recognise the murderer of Walsh—swore that the prisoner, John Hanley, was the person who struck M. Papin; but his evidence was contradicted by witnesses for the defence; who swore most positively that the prisoner was at a considerable distance from M. Papin when he was struck; and that they were certain that the blow was not given by John Hanley.

The Judge summed up; and having retired for about a quarter of an hour, the Jury returned into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was ably defended by B. Derlin, Esq.

The case of the Queen v. James Moir Ferres, editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, against whom a True Bill was found in the October term of the Court, for Obscenity, in publishing beastly and immoral advertisements, was brought before the Court. On the motion of the prosecuting Counsel, the trial was postponed; and the accused was bound over to appear, and answer for the offence with which he is charged, on the first day of the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

It is the intention of the "Congregation de St. Michel" to hold a Bazaar during the second week of the month of May next; and intending contributors are respectfully requested to send in their contributions before the 25th inst. Objects for the Bazaar will be received at the Establishment of the Christian Brothers, in the St. Lawrence Suburbs.

We trust that the appeal of this admirable, and truly Catholic Society, will not be in vain. It has done, and is doing much good; and deserves therefore to be supported.

We learn from the *Catholic Citizen* of Toronto, that, with a view of giving additional influence to the Catholic Institute, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has been pleased to accept the office of President of that flourishing institution.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Congregation, held on Sunday the 2nd April, immediately after High Mass, at the St. Patrick's House, to take into consideration the best means of procuring an Organ, to replace the one now in St. Patrick's Church—Mr. John McDonald being called to the chair, and Mr. F. F. Mullins being named as Acting Secretary—the following Resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Dr. Howard, and seconded by Mr. J. Fitzpatrick—

“That to carry out the wish of our Reverend and beloved Pastor, by procuring an Organ for the St. Patrick's Church, the following members of the congregation be named as a Committee of Management, viz.—Messrs. C. T. Palsgrave, J. Sadlier, J. Collins, Thomas Ryan, F. McDonnell, G. E. Clerk, F. F. Mullins, W. C. Cozart, I. Mallon, B. Devlin, J. Curran, C. Curran, Wm. Bartley, E. Murphy, P. Brennan, J. McDonald, T. McGrath, E. Campion, J. Fitzpatrick, Dr. A. Macdonnell, H. J. Clarke, D. Lanigan, F. Dalton, E. Coyle, H. Harkin, W. Ryan, A. M. Cambridge, M. Morley, T. Moore, J. Megorian, T. Bell, T. Neagle, J. Daley, Dr. Hingston, P. Devins, M. P. Ryan, P. King, N. Doherty, F. Dolan, L. Moore, P. McMahon, B. Hayes, J. Phelan, A. Conlan, J. Gillies, J. O'Meara, P. Muldoon, T. Hanley, T. O'Brien, J. McShane, W. McNamara, P. Gavin, W. Cunningham, P. Mohan, J. Paridis, M. O'Keefe, T. Patton, G. Ward, T. Howley, and Mr. Howard.”

Proposed by Mr. F. McDonnell, and seconded by Mr. Sadlier—

“That Mr. Thomas Ryan be Chairman, Mr. C. T. Palsgrave, Treasurer, and Mr. F. F. Mullins, Secretary, to the Committee.”

Proposed by Mr. G. E. Clerk, and seconded by Mr. McCormick—

“That with the three gentlemen named in the foregoing resolution, any four members of the Committee will form a quorum, for the despatch of business.”

F. F. MULLINS, Secretary.

We would again remind our readers, that on the evening of Tuesday next, will take place the *Soiree* of the St. Patrick's Society. As this will probably be one of the last, so the Society have spared no pains to make it one of the most brilliant, festivities of the season, and worthy of the Sons of St. Patrick in Montreal. See Advertisement.

The Quebec papers mention that Mr. Ross, Attorney-General, (West) and the Hon. M. Taché, Receiver-General, are about to proceed on an embassy to Washington, to negotiate, if possible, a commercial treaty between the two countries, and which shall assure to the subjects of both the most perfect commercial reciprocity.

"BROWN'S QUARTERLY REVIEW" FOR APRIL.

The following are the contents of the April number of this Review:—

- I. UNCLE JACK AND HIS NEPHEW: or Conversations of an Old Fogie with a Young American.
- II. Protestantism Developed.
- III. Temporal Power of the Popes.
- IV. Where is Italy?
- V. The Merceburg Hypothesis.
- VI. Literary Notices and Criticisms.

In the first article on our list, Uncle Jack and his Nephew dispute as to the origin of evil in society.—“It is very easy” says mine uncle—“to ascribe existing evils to bad governments, to falsely organised society, to superstition, to the craft of priests, or the wickedness of rulers.” If nature in all her propensities be pure and holy, and if all that be needed to ensure human happiness be to emancipate human nature from all restraints—whence proceed bad governments, falsely organised society, superstition, priest-craft, and wickedness of rulers? These, according to the modern hypothesis, are the causes, and cannot therefore be the effects, of social evil. The solution of the difficulty, the *Old Fogie* finds in the nature of man; which, though not totally depraved, as the Calvinists blasphemously assert, is yet in a state of continual conflict; the flesh warring against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh. In the supremacy of the spirit—in the subjection of his appetites and passions to his reason—consists the true happiness of man. To emancipate the flesh from the restraints imposed by Christianity, is but to continue and aggravate the evils which man endures. The *Old Fogie*, it will be seen, is at issue with the Liberals and Reformers of the XIX century; whose maxim is, that to attain happiness, man has but to “work himself out,” and to follow the dictates of his passions and appetites. The “Nephew” objects to the Catholic Church, the scandalous lives of some who have been reared in her bosom. How, he asks—if the Church be what she pretends to be, and if her Sacraments be indeed the means of grace, could she have reared in her communion men so infamous as the Reformers of the XVI century, or as the Gavazzis and Achillis of the XIX? “Is not the very existence of such men a practical refutation of her claims?” These objections, Uncle Jack meets, by the assertion of the “Free Will” of man; capable of resisting therefore the influences of divine grace, which God, through the Church, offers to all, but irresistibly forces upon none. Cooperating with this grace, man rises to the plane of his supernatural destiny; resisting it, he sinks to the level of a Luttrell, a Cranmer, an Achillis, or a Gavazzi.

The second article contains the review of a work by a Dr. McCulloh; in which the author, to support Protestantism, is obliged to deny altogether the divine institution of a Christian ministry; seeing clearly, that if there be a divinely appointed ministry, it must be that of the Catholic Church, as it can be none other. Dr. McCulloh, as the *Reviewer* shows, places the Protestant reverends in a very cruel dilemma, on either horn of which they are impaled.—

For if Christ instituted a ministry—it was that of the Catholic Church: and if He did not, then must they be impostors, in that they lay claim to a divine appointment.

The *Reviewer's* reply to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, on the “Temporal Power of the Popes,” forms the subject of the third article. The controversy may be by some objected to, as having no particular relation to the errors and heresies of the present day; but this objection can only proceed from a misapprehension of the question, as stated by the *Reviewer*. As he puts it forward, the question of the “Power” of the Popes is as important in the XIX century, as it was in the XVI. At the former epoch, the Catholic controversialist was called upon to deny the blasphemous assumption of the “divine right of Kings;” to day it is his duty to denounce the equally blasphemous, but more popular, doctrine of the “divine right of peoples.” This the *Reviewer* does by asserting the supremacy of the Spiritual over the Temporal; and the supreme authority, by divine right, of the Pope as Head of the Church, over the whole Temporal Order, over all sorts and conditions of men—rulers and people—the governors and the governed—Kings, princes and subjects. “All human acts”—contends the *Reviewer*—“in whatever order performed, have a moral character, and by that character, pertain to the spiritual order, and come within the jurisdiction of the spiritual power; and as the temporal is by the law of God subordinated to the spiritual—the Pope as the supreme representative of the spiritual, is the superior of the temporal prince, against whom the temporal prince has no right, under any pretext of promoting the temporal good of his States or his subjects, to attempt an act of hostility.” In fact, we do not see how it is possible to oppose the doctrine of the *Reviewer*, and to assert the independence of the Temporal on the Spiritual, without admitting that, in some things, the Temporal sovereign is not bound to submit himself to the laws of God, as revealed through the Church, and judicially declared by Christ's Vicar upon earth.

That the Popes did exercise “Temporal Power” in the Middle Ages—that they exercised it legitimately, and beneficially—all Catholics will admit: the question at issue is—Was that “Power” exercised by “divine,” or only by “human,” right?—the *Reviewer* contends that it was by the former; the *Metropolitan* that it was by the latter. Perhaps the cause of the difference may be attributable to the different meanings which, respectively, they attach to the word “Power.” By one it may be used to signify “right”—or “lawful authority”—by the other, it may perhaps be employed as the synonym of “might.”

Now if the *Metropolitan* means by the “Temporal Power” of the Popes, their power or might, to put in execution their decrees, we fully admit its human origin; although we contend for their divine right, or the divine origin of their “Power;” to sit in judgment upon, and to pronounce sentence against, Kings and Emperors. Whether the sentence so pronounced should be carried into effect, depended however entirely upon the voluntary co-operation of the Temporal power; and in this latter sense, the “Power” of the Popes, in the Temporal Order, was of human origin; though if by “Power,” we mean their “right” of jurisdiction, or “lawful authority,” in things Temporal, we see not how it is possible, without abandoning either our logic or our Catholicity, to deny the divine origin of the “Temporal Power of the Popes.” The “Temporal Power” claimed by the *Reviewer* for the Pope is simply this—His right, in virtue of his spiritual capacity, judicially to declare, and apply the laws of God—and the duty of the representatives of the temporal order to submit themselves to the laws so declared. If in his spiritual capacity, speaking as successor of St. Peter, and Head of the Church, the Sovereign Pontiff is an infallible expounder of God's laws, there is no danger to be apprehended from the exercise of the “Power” which the *Reviewer* claims for the Popes.

An able article on the social, political, and religious condition of Italy follows. Then we have an able exposition of the fallacy of the “Merceburg Hypothesis;” by means of which the Merceburg Protestant Theologians seek to justify themselves for still remaining outside the Catholic Church. This hypothesis, is, that Protestantism is the true historical development of the Catholicity of the primal Church—for Dr. Nevin, and his brethren, clearly see, and frankly admit, that is only upon this hypothesis that Protestantism can be defended as a system of religion. But Protestantism is the negation of Catholicity—how then, asks the *Reviewer*, can it be the historical continuation of that which it denies?

The usual “Literary Notices and Criticisms” complete the number; amongst which we observe a short notice of the correspondence between the United States and Cuban governments on the *Black Warrior* case. The writer says:—

“If, then, the government can get out of the *Black Warrior* case a pretext for attacking Spain, it is likely to make the Eastern, in part a Western question, and to make the Western as well as the Eastern continent a theatre of the war. The war, if fully entered on, is likely to become universal, and not to be terminated in a single campaign. The war fever is up, and all appearances indicate that we are on the eve of a war the like of which has hardly, if ever, been known. We dread it, for all parties will lose by it, and the balance of power, instead of being preserved, will be lost. The twisdest thing Spain ever did was forming a treaty with France and England against the United States. It will hasten the event it was intended to guard against; and France and England will find that their intimate alliance will secure them the hostility of Russia and the United States, the two great and growing powers of the world, and ultimately their united hostility, since Lord Clarendon has had the indiscretion to hint that the alliance looks to Western as well as to Eastern affairs.”

We have to thank Mr. Donohoe of Boston for a copy of the “Month of Mary,” translated from the Italian of M. Alphonso Muzzarelli.

It will be found to contain appropriate prayers

and meditations for every day of that month, which by the children of Mary, is in an especial manner devoted to the honor of their tender mother.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

We have been rather tardy in acknowledging the receipt of this interesting monthly for April, which fully sustains the high reputation of its predecessors.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS

RELATIVE TO MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

I. No one shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or as student in any of the Faculties, unless he appear on examination to be well versed in all those matters which are usually taught in Colleges.

II. Every candidate for Bachelorship or Matriculation shall undergo two examinations. The first after his course of rhetoric; the second after having terminated his course of philosophy.

(The two foregoing rules, in so far as Matriculation is concerned, are not applicable to persons who have commenced their professional studies previous to September, 1853.)

III. Before being admitted to either of these examinations, the Candidate must have previously obtained permission from the Rector of the University, to whom a written application shall have been made, at least a fortnight before the first day of the examination. This demand must contain, written in full, the name, surname, age and place of residence of the candidate, together with the name of the Institution where he has followed his course of humanities or philosophy. The Candidate shall moreover furnish testimonials of good moral character, signed by the Head of the College where he last studied, and another signed by the Parish Priest or Minister if he has not attended any college within the last six months.

IV. The examinations shall be made in writing, either in the French or English language, at the option of the Candidate. At both examinations the work shall be distributed into six sittings.

V. In the first examination, the three first sittings shall last three hours; the fourth and fifth, four hours; the sixth, five hours. These sittings shall be occupied as follows:

- The first, in making latin verses;
- The second, in making a latin version;
- The third, in making a greek version;
- The fourth, in answering questions on Universal history, the history of Canada, and on Geography;
- The fifth, in answering questions on the history and principles of literature and rhetoric;
- The sixth, in writing a French or English composition, at the option of the Candidate.

(At some later period there will be a sitting for a greek theme, and after 1856, one of the answers on history shall be given in one of the two languages, the English or French, whichever may be the least familiar to the Candidate.)

The sittings of the second examination shall last four hours each, the last sitting excepted, which shall only occupy two hours. They shall be employed as follows:

- The first, in writing a dissertation on logic;
- The second, in writing a dissertation on some point of Metaphysics, either general or particular;
- The third, in composing an essay on some point of ethics;
- The fourth, in answering questions on physics and chemistry;
- The fifth, in solving problems and answering questions on mathematics and astronomy;
- The sixth, in answering questions on natural history.

(The questions on the sciences will not suppose anything more than an elementary knowledge. In arithmetic, algebra, geometry, plain trigonometry, it will suffice that the candidate possess such a knowledge of them as comports with the present system of teaching these branches of science in colleges.)

VII. Judges, to be named as hereinafter provided, shall examine the work of the candidates, and shall determine by vote the number of points to which each candidate is entitled. This number shall never exceed the maximum established as follows:—

- For the work of the three first sittings, eighteen points;
- For the fourth and fifth sittings, twenty-four points each;
- For the French or English composition, thirty-six points;
- For the work of each of the five first sittings of the second examination, eighteen points;
- For the work of the last sitting, nine points.

VIII. At the close of each of the two examinations, the judges shall add together the points gained by the several candidates, and distribute the latter into three classes; care being taken to inscribe the names in the two first classes, in the order of their merit. The first class shall comprise those who shall have at least two-thirds of the total number of points.

The second, those who shall have at least one-third of the total number of points.

Those who shall have gained less than one-third, shall form the third class.

IX. Those candidates who in both the examinations shall have been placed in the first class, shall obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Those belonging to the second class may attend the courses of the University, but they shall not be admitted to a higher degree in the different Faculties than that of Bachelor, until they have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Those belonging to the third class will obtain no privilege; it will be however allowed them to present themselves anew for examination.

X. For the first examination there shall be but one jury; there shall be two juries named for the second, so that one of the juries shall examine the Candidates on Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, whilst the other shall examine on Mathematics, Physics and the other sciences. The same person may however belong to two or even three juries.

XI. The Rector of the University shall name the members of the several juries, the members whereof shall be chosen from among the officers and Professors belonging to the Colleges of the Province. In the several juries five shall form a quorum.

XII. In all that concerns the details of the examination, the juries shall be guided by the Rules adopted by the University council. They shall have no authority to change or alter the subject matter of examination that may have been selected by the Rector or by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Quebec, 20th June, 1853.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.—The editor of the *Torrah*, a German Protestant paper, publishes his political programme, from which we may judge how much liberty Catholics would enjoy, were Protestant and “Liberal” principles in the ascendant. We copy from the *Buffalo Sentinel*—

“I would, for instance” says our Liberal Protestant, “not be satisfied with the arguments of politics, but I would act with the sword and the scabbard; I would kill princes, clergymen, usurers and all their followers, and destroy thrones, altars and privileges; I would not charter any religious liberty, but introduce prohibition of religion; I would honor the religious opinions of every one, but proscribe public worship of all religions incorporations; I would force parents to send their children for a certain number of years to public schools, where no creed or religion is taught; but “science and rational [?] morality,” for the prosperity of all, to make the existence of a stupidly believing, ignorant and rube rabble impossible; I would not level the churches, but change them into halls, storehouses and public shops—I would emancipate the woman, sanctify the marriage of love, but the sacrament of love I would dissolve, and deprive the State of its right to interfere with love affairs!”

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lochiel, O. Quisly, £1; Drummondville, P. Travers, 6s 3d; Isle aux Noix, C. O'Hara, 6s 3d; St. John, F. Marchand, 12s 6d; Dorwin, E. S. J. O'Brien, 15s; Haldimand, D. Conolly, 10s; Miramichi, Hon. J. Davidson, 5s; Toronto, J. W. McDonnell, 12s 6d; Glenhaven, W. S. P. Mulligan, 6s 3d; Spencer Cove, D. Maguire, 15s—pays to the 6th of November last; Perth, J. Doran, £1 6s; Belleville, J. O'Hare, Esq., £1 10s; Greenville, J. Fulton, 12s 6d; Cap de la Magdeleine, Rev. N. Kerouch, 12s 6d; Marysville, P. Kilmer, 10s; S. Mountain, T. Bishop, £1; Martintown, D. McDonald, 12s 6d; J. McDonald, 6s 3d; Coblen, M. Mulligan, 10s; St. Andrews, A. McQueen, 6s 3d; Longueuil, J. Murphy, 12s 6d; Pembroke, J. Cunningham, 12s 6d; Richmond, P. Cavanagh, 6s 3d; St. Marthe, J. Allden, £1; Hamilton, P. O'Regan, £1 5s; S. Monaghan, M. Cooney, 6s 3d; St. Catherine, P. McEghan, 10s; Erinville, M. C. Murphy, 6s 3d; Keesville, Rev. Mr. Kevery, 10s; St. Columban, J. Murphy, 12s 6d. Charlottetown, P. E. L. Hon. D. Brennan, £1 5s; Douglastown, Rev. T. Sasseville, £1 5s.

Belleville, per Rev. M. Brennan—Self, 12s 6d; W. Northgreaves, 12s 6d; S. O'Brien, 18s 9d; J. Power, M. D., 6s 3d; D. Kirwin, 6s 3d; D. Moloney, 6s 3d; P. Casey, 1s 3d. Tiguish, P. E. Island, per Rev. P. McIntyre—Self, 12s; Rt. Rev. B. McDonald, 12s 6d; Rev. P. McPhee, 12s 6d; J. Kilbride, 12s 6d; J. Murphy, 12s 6d; T. O'Brien, 12s 6d; M. Blanchard, 12s 6d; J. Doran, 12s 6d; F. Boote, 12s 6d. Cornwall, per A. Stuart Macdonald—A. McDonell, Esq., 6s 3d; O. Glancy, 10s; J. Walsh, 6s 3d.

A. B. C., Mill Creek—On receipt of one dollar your instructions shall be attended to.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

The Members of the above-named Association are requested to meet this afternoon, at four o'clock, at No. 18, St. Maurice Street, for the purpose of accompanying the remains of the late MARTIN TRACY (a deceased brother) to the place of interment.

Members are requested to appear with the insignia of mourning on the left arm, tied with white ribbon.

F. DALTON, Secretary.

Montreal, April 14.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, as Proprietors of the “MONTREAL FREEMAN AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER,” is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent; and all DEBTS due by and to the Establishment, will be received and paid by the FIRM of W. & F. DALTON, who alone are authorized to settle the same, and grant discharges.

B. DEVLIN, FREDERICK DALTON.

Montreal, March 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE the UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Co-Partnership as PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, and PROPRIETORS of the “MONTREAL FREEMAN AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER,” under the Name and Firm of W. & F. DALTON, by articles duly executed before W. Easton and Colleague, Notaries Public.

WILLIAM DALTON, FREDERICK DALTON.

Montreal, March 26, 1854.

GRAND SOIREE!



THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY WILL CELEBRATE THEIR TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY BY A SOIREE, TO BE HELD AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH APRIL INSTANT.

The following Ladies have kindly consented to act as Patrons:—

THE LADY MAYORESS, MADAME VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, Mrs. MILLER, Mrs. TOBIN.

The proceeds will be devoted to Charitable purposes. By the kind permission of Colonel Hemphill, the splendid BAND of the 26th Regiment will attend.

Doors open at Eight o'clock. Chair to be taken by the President, THOMAS RYAN, Esq., at Nine o'clock.

The Refreshments (of the very choicest description) will be supplied by Mr. Alexander.

Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies', 2s 6d; may be had at Mr. Sadlier's Book Store, and Mr. Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street; Mr. Phelan's, Dalhousie Square; Mr. Patton's, Bonsecours Market; Mr. Kelly's, Campbell Street; Mr. Hanly's, Canal Basin; Mr. T. Moore's, St. Bonaventure Street; Mr. A. Walsh's, St. Antoine Street; the Donagana Hotel; Franklin House; Ottawa Hotel; from the Members of the Committee of Management, and at the Door of the Bonsecours Hall, on the Evening of the Soiree, April 5, 1854.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THREATENED PROSECUTION OF COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.

Some curious incidents have occurred in the Legislative Corps, not, however, at the public sitting. It seems that M. de Montalembert, who has lately had rather an unpleasant "passage of arms," with M. Dupin, published another letter to this rather inconstant politician, which contained certain expressions regarded as offensive to the members of the Lower Chambers; the supporters of a Government "which decreed the confiscation of the Orleans property" were described in terms by no means respectful—in fact, so little respectful that the President of the Chamber considered that they should not be passed over in silence. About 40 or 50 deputies met yesterday in the saloons of the President's mansion, which is close to the Chamber, to decide on some mode of marking their displeasure. At that meeting, the conduct of M. Montalembert was criticised very sharply, and M. Billault is reported to have said that the "insults" offered to the representation of the country should not be allowed to pass uncensured or unpunished.

On Tuesday the bureaux of the Legislative Assembly terminated the nomination of a committee, on the application made to prosecute Count de Montalembert for publishing a letter, in which he was considered to have used insulting language with respect to the Emperor, and tending to hatred of the government. M. de Montalembert was warmly defended by his friends, though the expressions of his letter were, in general, much blamed.

It appears from later accounts that a majority of the commission named to report on the proposition of the Attorney-General to prosecute M. de Montalembert are opposed to that prosecution, so that the affair will most likely terminate there. The reason alleged for that decision is that, as M. de Montalembert solemnly denied all knowledge of, or participation in, that publication, it is not expedient to follow the matter up. The publication constitutes the offence, and it having taken place contrary to the will, or at least without the knowledge of the party, there is no ground to go on.

Should the prosecution take place, it will be greatly to be deplored, as it will be likely to seriously injure the government in public estimation. Should M. de Montalembert be condemned, he could be sentenced to five years' imprisonment and 10,000*l.* fine.

PERFIDY OF THE CZAR.—The *Moniteur* of Thursday closes a short article, with reference to the "secret correspondence," in the following emphatic and official language:—

"As to the government of the Emperor Napoleon, there is but one observation to make upon the studied endeavor of Russia to leave it out of the question in her plans of territorial remodification—which is, that Russia came back to the French Government after having failed in London, and that France, in her turn, had to decline advances more or less direct, which are not without resemblance to those which were first made to England."

The College of Jesuits at St. Etienne, which was closed some weeks ago by decree, has been authorised to recommence its labors. It appears that the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons and the deputies of the department interested themselves in its fate.

PRUSSIA.

On the 18th March, M. Manteuffel made his expected application to the Chamber for a loan of 30 million Prussian dollars, and in doing so declared distinctly that Prussia would avoid war, preserve an independent attitude, and stand ready to protect German interests. Prussia, he said, does not disclaim her share in the Vienna note, but her sword will not be drawn except to defend German interests. The King's government had come to an understanding with the Austrian cabinet on that subject, and would yield to no pressure from any quarter.

AUSTRIA.

Austria is quietly arming upon an extensive scale. Scarcely a day passes without transports of troops to the south-eastern frontier. The public press very naturally does not advert to these dislocations of the military forces—nevertheless, the public is fully aware that great preparations are being made by the Government in anticipation of the most serious eventualities.

The *Austrian Correspondence* confirms the perfect agreement between the Vienna and Berlin cabinets. The interests (it says) which Austria must protect are identical with the interests of Germany. If all Germany is firmly united, no power on earth dare dispute its perfect liberty of future action, which will be decisive for the welfare of Europe.

An offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia is spoken of.

REJECTION OF THE "ULTIMATISSIMUM."—Telegraphic despatches of Friday from Vienna announce the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of the so-called *ultimatissimum* of the western powers, which peremptorily requires the evacuation of the principalities by the 30th of April, and a definitive answer within six days after the receipt of these despatches. The Emperor's reply is said to be short, dry, and most disdainful.

ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 5th ult., in the *Messager di Modena*, states that it is the intention of the commander-in-chief of the French forces at Rome to establish an entrenched camp near Civita Vecchia, with a view to fortify that place on the land side, and that a preliminary survey has already been made with that view by the French engineers.

A letter from Turin of March 10th in the *Indépendance Belge* says:—

"His Holiness the Pope has just received a letter from the Sultan, in which the chief of Islamism expresses himself with great good will towards the Chief of Catholicity, and assures him that the Catholic subjects of Turkey shall enjoy liberty and his protection in the exercise of their worship. This letter was brought to the Holy Father by M. de Kerckhove, chargé d'affaires of Turkey in Belgium. As you may easily suppose, this letter has only augmented the very favorable dispositions which already existed in the court of Rome towards Turkey."

THE BALTIC.

A despatch dated Copenhagen, March 20th, informs us that "Sir Charles Napier arrived to-day in the Valorous steam-frigate. The rest of the British fleet are in Wingo Bay."

The fleet in Cronstadt harbor, which is affirmed to amount to 325 vessels, engages the whole attention of the Russian Minister of marine. Everything would seem to indicate that the Government is preparing for a terrific struggle. All the plans and arrangements for the war are, of course, kept profoundly secret; but erroneous reports are often intentionally set afloat by the authorities in reference to these subjects. On the 2d ult. the Grand Duke Constantine inspected the fleet at Helsingfors. The Emperor was expected to arrive at Helsingfors in a fortnight. The Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland are still covered with ice. No fewer than 30,000 Russians are employed in cutting a channel from Cronstadt to Sweaborg. It is earnestly to be hoped, meantime, that great exertions will be made to hasten the arrival of every vessel that England and France can send forth. Nor will it be prudent to make light of their adversaries. If met upon the open sea, the allied ships might give a good and speedy account of their opponents; but it is probable that they will be employed against land batteries of extraordinary strength; and this, with every difficulty of intricate navigation and capricious weather. It is known also, that the Russian Government is working with sleepless energy at increasing the strength of its land defences, and that the whole of the corps of guards and grenadiers, amounting each to 60,000 effectives, with 224 field pieces, have marched to garrison all those points most liable to assault. British sailors will, doubtless, do their duty nobly, but they must expect fierce and deadly resistance, and that from a force far outnumbering their own in ships and weight of metal.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

On the 8th ult., a four hours' conference was held between the English and French ambassadors and Redschid Pasha, touching the convention between the western powers and Turkey.

The chief points are:—

1. The Porte engages never to negotiate with Russia without the intervention of the western powers.
2. Amelioration of the condition of the Christians. A separate treaty is annexed, for the following four points:—

1. Abolition of the poll tax (haratsch).
2. Right of Christians to be admitted as witnesses in judicial proceedings.
3. Right to hold landed property, without distinction of nationality or religion.
4. The civil rights of the Christians admitted in the army and the civil service.

The Russians in the principalities are receiving great reinforcements. There are at present five divisions of infantry in the principalities, and the sixth is entering and 18,000 cavalry.

Intelligence received from the principalities announce that the Russians express a determination of entering Bulgaria as early as possible in the ensuing spring.

It was reported at Bucharest on the 17th that the Austrian consul had declared that if the Russians passed the Danube the Austrians would pass the Carpathians, in order to occupy Wallachia.

The destination of the English and French forces is to be left to the decision of the Sultan.

The *Chronicle's* Paris correspondent has received Constantinople letters which represent the attitude of the Greek population in the Ottoman dominions as threatening, as regards the power of the Sultan.

Two frigates, English and French, have been despatched from the Euxine to the mouth of the Danube, which they were directed to enter under any contingency, so as to stop the stockading manœuvre of the Russians in that quarter.

THE "SECRET COMMUNICATION."

The publication of the "secret and confidential" communications and conversations that passed a year ago, between the Emperor of Russia and the British Minister at St. Petersburg is the great event of this week; and the first question that the perusal of these remarkable State papers suggests is this—what infatuation could have caused the Czar to instruct the *St. Petersburg Journal* to violate confidence by alluding to the existence of documents that are so pre-eminently calculated to raise the British Government in the estimation of Europe, and to convict the Czar of the most sinister designs upon Turkey and the bitter hostility against France? It is impossible, after the publication which the Emperor of Russia has enforced, not to admit the honesty, the sincerity, and the good sense that has marked the conduct of the British Minister and the British Cabinet in this affair. The French nation, at all events, must now be satisfied that the British Government entertain no unfriendly views towards them, and is not actuated by any selfish policy in its conduct with reference to the affairs of the East. On the other hand she and Europe must be convinced of the tortuous, dexterous, selfish, and cunning course of Russian diplomacy, and of the duplicity of the bad man who now challenges the world to resist his ambitious designs. The secret papers consist altogether of 15 letters and memoranda. Their origin is itself curious, and shows the profound craft of the Muscovite. On the 9th of January, 1853,

the Grand Duchess Helen invited Sir Hamilton Seymour to an evening party, where he met the Czar, who treated him with marked attention, and ultimately drew him aside to sound his sentiments on Turkish affairs, and pave the way for more serious overtures. The Czar's felicitations on the appointment of the present Cabinet, were very warm; and, after some bye-play, he touched on Turkey, which he likened to a sick man—a metaphor he stuck to all through—and ultimately declared that if England and himself were of one mind as to the future arrangement of the Eastern question, he cared nothing about the opinions or feelings of the other Powers. He then threw out a hint also about the import which he attributed to the title of Napoleon the Third, which Sir H. Seymour professed to regard as of no material consequence, and wound up by intimating a wish for a further conversation in his own Cabinet. The second interview, thus proposed, took place on the 14th of January. On this occasion the Czar was more explicit, but as crafty as possible. He expatiated on the inevitable dissolution of the Turkish empire, the necessity of a good understanding between himself and England, disclaimed all ambitious designs himself, repudiated the "dreams of the Empress Catharine," talked of the already excessive bulk of the Russian Empire, which was more than a man could conveniently govern, hinted at the possibility of his being hereafter obliged to occupy Constantinople, but only as a temporary measure till the *dead man's* heritage was disposed of and declared that his views were identical with those of Austria. Throughout the interview Prussia was not so much as mentioned, and France, when alluded to, was spoken of with superb contempt. By desire of the Autocrat, these conversations were communicated to Lord John Russell, then Foreign Secretary. The third interview took place on the 20th of February at the palace of the Hereditary Grand Duchess when it was arranged that Sir H. Seymour should wait on the Czar the next day, to communicate to him Lord John Russell's despatch of the 9th of that month in answer to the British Envoy's first letter to his Lordship. At this fourth interview, which lasted an hour and twelve minutes, the Czar discussed the whole question in commenting on Lord John's despatch, which he professed, though evidently insincerely, to be mightily pleased with. On this occasion he spoke of the rapid approach of the dissolution of the "sick man"—denounced France for forcing the Dardanelles and obtaining concessions respecting the Holy Places,—accused Louis Napoleon of a design on Tunis, and for this end, of planning a quarrel between the Great Powers,—complained that England had encouraged France by not protesting against M. Lavalette's proceedings,—took credit to himself as the best friend of the Sultan, as evidenced by the conduct of Russia, during the Turco-Egyptian quarrel,—predicted the fall of the Porte either through a foreign war, or through intestine dissension between the old Mussulman party and the abettors of "superficial French Reforms," and then declared that he would not permit Russia or any other Power to seize on Constantinople, that he would not tolerate the restoration of the Byzantine Empire, or the extension of the Greek Kingdom, or the establishment of a great Christian State on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire, or the erection of several small Republics where such men as Kossuth or Mazzini might hold sway. When asked what he would tolerate, he hinted that England might help herself to Egypt and Candia, and that the Danubian Principalities might be incorporated with his own Empire. As to Austria, she was bound by solemn promise to support his views; and with respect to France, he cared not what course she might take, indeed, only a month before, he had offered the Sultan ample aid to repel French menaces. A few days after this interview, Sir Hamilton Seymour received from Count Nesselrode a memorandum prepared by the Czar himself in which he criticises Lord John Russell's despatch; and while professing to be delighted with that document, takes occasion to complain of England for leaning towards France at Constantinople, and of the silence and inaction of this country with reference to the dispute about the Holy Places. "Instead (says the Czar) of uniting herself with France against the just demands of Russia, let England avoid supporting, or even appearing to support, the resistance of Turkey" to the fair demands of Russia and Austria.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENTS IN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(From the Tablet.)

One of the common accusations brought against Catholics is, that they hate constitutional governments; which, translated into common sense, means all kinds of governments, for there is no state or nation which has not its own constitution. Russia has a constitution quite as much as England or Belgium; and the oldest constitution is that of the States of the Church. Constitutional government means, in some people's

mouth, the Government of England only, and this is, in their estimation, the very best constitution that could be devised, combining, as we are told, the largest amount of personal liberty with the safety of the State. This is, no doubt, a very great gain, but there is no government in Europe which does not profess to aim at the same result, and that successfully too; for the problem everywhere is, how to avoid social anarchy. The Emperor of Russia allows his subjects all the liberty possible; he is responsible for the peace of the empire, and preserves it on the very same principles which we are accustomed to laud in England. Security to life and property in the first instance, and then personal liberty.

There are probably few persons out of Russia who will pretend that the constitution of that country is a model for any other people. There may be discontented Russians even in the very ante-chambers of the Czar; but the question comes to this, so far as a private individual is concerned, whether he would be worse off under Russian rule than he is under that of the immaculate Parliament of England. Russian officials are said to be corrupt, and the House of Commons is now investigating the "pure dealings of men who have made some of our laws. Russian judges are accessible to the arguments which proceed from a heavy purse; and yet in England we have seen judges decide most grave questions according to prejudices peculiar to themselves, while it is at the present moment an undecided question whether a particular judge has not obtained his place through a corrupt bargain. Another judge is said to have been reported to the House of Commons as having been guilty of bribery. This case, for the appointment was subsequent to the report, is analogous to the Russian practice of sending a corrupt official from one post to discharge the duties of another.

The Russian Government professes one religion, of which the Emperor is the Supreme Pontiff—just as it is in England. But, at the same time, all kinds of dissent from this religion is tolerated in one direction, and in many places the dissenters outnumber the professors of the State heresy. Meanwhile, they all agree in considering themselves united in belief, having a fundamental agreement of principle. They are all Orthodox Greeks. So, in England, we have seen dissenting from the Queen's public religion; but as all these sects proceed in one direction, nobody is troubled. The State religion, and the diverse heresies to which it has given birth, are all one as Protestants. Russia hates Catholicism—so does England. The State in both cases cares nothing about a man's profession, provided it tends to carry him away from Rome. Religious liberty is allowed in Russia, so also in England, and under the same conditions.

Russia and England have professed to tolerate the Catholic religion. The profession is on paper; probably that is all. The Emperor dislikes conversions; so does the English Parliament. An apostate Priest is welcome in both countries, and his bread is secured to him in Russia by the imperial charity; in England by popular contributions and preferment in the Establishment if his character be so clear as never to have been convicted of felony, or of very open and profligate wickedness. The popular subscriptions, however never fail him either in England or America.

Russia persecutes occasionally, and the heaviest form of it falls on Nuns. When the Emperor had scourged those of Minsk till death relieved some of them, he denied the whole history. Lord Aberdeen also exculpated him from the charge, and publicly proclaimed that the story was a fabrication. England sympathises with Russian despotism; and now the House of Commons is anxious to follow the Russian precedent. English Nuns are to be subjected to ill usage, dissimilar in kind, certainly, from the Russian treatment, but in substance very nearly alike. The Russian, being a barbarian, maltreated the physical frame; but the more civilised Anglo-Saxon, understanding better the theory of torture, proposes to vex and harass the soul. It is difficult to tell which Government entertains the greater hatred to Nuns. Both are probably incapable of making further progress in that particular evil.

Mr. Chambers pleads the safety of the State as his excuse for thus curtailing personal liberty. That is the defence of all tyrants for all their despotic proceedings, as well as Lord John Russell's excuse for not going on with his Reform Bill. We have no wish to say one word against the reason given, but we observe only that it is quite as prevalent in England as in Russia, and so far as the security of Catholic men and women are concerned, it is in principle not one whit better provided for in England than in Russia. Mr. Chambers, in this only unlike the Emperor, cannot of his own personal authority torture the poor Nuns, and we are, therefore, as a matter of fact, somewhat safer than we might be if we were in Russia.

It is probable that for matters of commerce and amassing of wealth, the English constitution is superior to that of Russia. But for all this grand benefit, the Catholic is still unable to say whether the end of his being is better served in England in sight of the House of Commons, than in the dominions of the Czar. Life is short to the longest liver, and at the end of it is death, the sole event in his life about what the true Catholic ought to be uneasy. If it can be shown that the English constitution offers him greater guarantees for the safe endurance of his last agony than that of Russia, well and good; if not, why then should he be perpetually taunted with disaffection to constitutional government in the Anglo-Saxon sense? The poor sailors now under the friendly care of Sir James Graham would be infinitely better off in their last moments, if they were on board the Russian ships. There they will find the Priest, who, though a heretic, would be useful at the point of death. The Catholic sailors and soldiers of the Czar have a chance given them at their last hour which the English government refuses to English and Irish Catholics, notwithstanding the boast of Emancipation.

We do not deny that for material comfort and worldly interest the English Government may be preferable to the Russian; what we contend for is, that it matters very little to us as Catholics whether we are born Russians or Saxons. Indeed, on the whole, despotic governments, such as Austria and France, behave with more justice to their Catholic subjects than the boasted constitutional governments of England, Belgium, and Piedmont. Belgium tyranny, under the cloak of liberalism, is rising to fabulous heights. Ladies are now fined in that land of liberty for collecting subscriptions for works of charity. The superb administration of the law treats them as beggars, and the Catholic members of Parliament are silent, being bound more or less to support a semi-infidel, semi-Catholic ministry, something similar to that of Lord Aberdeen's.

GREAT PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Spirit of the Times copies from a California paper an amusing account of a "great mass meeting at Santa Cruz," held in December last—

The following "call" for a mass meeting, appeared posted in several parts of our city, on Saturday last.

"Mass Meeting—All the patriotic citizens of this city are invited to attend a mass meeting, to be held at the City Hall, on the evening of Monday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the heroic act of Captain Ingraham, in saving the life of an adopted American citizen, in a foreign port;—snatching him, as it were, from the very jaws of Austrian despotism! The following gentlemen have been invited to attend, and, it is expected, will address the meeting:—

Mons. Jean Jacque Romfadiou,—a distinguished French exile.
P. O'B. J., Esq.—a distinguished Irish refugee.
Herr Hans Vandam Schpoodleman,—an exiled German of celebrity.

Sig. Dandalini Spozzini,—ex-chief of the celebrated anti-despotic "caballi," an exile of Italy.
Ching Aling Tunchow Ki,—an escaped Chinese rebel and refugee.
Peniatowski Pizwizki, Esq.—late prisoner in the Siberian Mines,—a renowned Pole.

Gen. Krakovitch Blujazy Vitvitch, an officer of the Hungarian Army of '48, an Assistant Commissary under Kossuth."

Pursuant to the above summons, a large and enthusiastic assemblage of our citizens convened in front of the Town Hall, long before the appointed hour. Precisely at eight o'clock the meeting was called to order, and opened by an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Hezekiah Pugh. On the motion of Prof. S. S. Squizzins, Solomon Pike, Esq., of Missouri, was called to the chair, and seven vice-presidents and a secretary nominated and elected.

The chairman, after a few brief remarks on the object of the meeting, said, that before proceeding to regular business, he wished to express his regrets at being obliged to state that four of the distinguished foreigners invited, found it impossible to attend, viz.:—the Greek, Italian, Chinese and Polish exiles.

As some of the notes they had sent to that effect were rather prolix, he would only read one from Sig. Spozzini, the celebrated Italian, written in his own idiom. He at the same time begged the excuses of his fellow-citizens for the non-attendance of the other gentlemen. Sig. Spozzini's note was then read,—of which the following is a copy:—

"Sanctineruzoni, Di 5.
"Signore Il Presidenti!—Questa macaroni io sentomi una indispozizioni. Vermicelli non lo! addresso nini! in? titi? Mezzolino violincello. Di tanti pal-piti, felichi,—e, o, di tanti tuzzi-muzzi. Ah non giunge phizzigi gloriosissimi liberati di Americani homogat. Ituttityfrittinitzi Onipolinoni gozzozozozozozzo,—da!
"Il sui servente, D. Spozzoni."

The noble sentiments here so boldly, though briefly expressed, called a loud cheer from the crowd. The chairman then offered a series of resolutions approving of the conduct of Captain Ingraham, in the Smyrna affair, and tendering him, on behalf of the people, the freedom of the city of Santa Cruz in a box, which were received with rounds of applause, and unanimously adopted. The chairman now brought forward and presented Monsieur Jean Jacques Romfadiou, the French exile, who would, he stated, address the meeting in English. Mons. R. is a tall, thin gentleman, with an intelligence of expression and vivacity of movement, fully attesting his gallic origin. He was received with three hearty cheers, and responded silently with three well-defined shrugs. He then spoke as follows:—

"Messieurs, Citoyens,
"I am devoured by ze honor of zis percussion. I have a fazer, a mozer, a brozer and a leetle wife, and zey is all smozered by zis honer magnifique you do to me. I am un Francais!"

(A small boy in a tree here ejaculated: "Hail Ker-lumby!")
"Vat ze diable zat? Eh?—Bien,—I am an Fran-gais, I have shoul-der ze car-r-a-bine,—I have machie,—and I have fight like nozzing at all for ze grande liberte. Vive la liberte!—bote I have nevaire, nevaire, jamais, feel so moche happy as ven I read about zat action aussi parfaitement brave of ze Capitaine Eng-room,—nevaire, by dam! by several large dam! eh! Vos you sink a zat?
"Bah! Mille tonnerres! How zat ogly diable ze king of Autriche moss, vot you call, shake in ze boots? Ha! ah! Eh? Vive Pegalitie! Je suis proud to say zat I am a citoyen au naturel (as you say) of zis grande republique. Oui, oui Monsieur, je suis American, and eef ze tyrants of France vant to ketch me,—he, he, zey muss fuss pull ze guts out of ze American eagle! Parbleu, zey may go to grass vis zeur hon-bons! Vive les Etats Unis,—Le President—His Lady," (here he removed his hat and bowed,) "et vive les American peuples! A bas le ty-r-r-ane!—as you say, go eet bottes! Tra-la! Mortbleu-u-u."

(Here the distinguished French exile, becoming much excited, turned a somersault, and tore out two handfuls of his hair.)
"Prrredon citoyens, but I gait much patriotisme, Pim! pom! Le jour de gloire est arrive! Eh!—Ouf! Bah! Scelerat! Oh! Ah! S*****
At this moment the French exile was carried away by enthusiasm, or two of the vice-presidents.—I could not say precisely which;—but at any rate, he disappeared from the speakers' stand. As soon as the applause, consequent upon this short speech, had subsided, the chairman came forward, leading by the hand Herr Hans Vandam Schpoodleman, the German exile. After introducing him to his fellow-citizens as the "renowned Flamingo" (probably because he was of Flemish origin) he begged their strict attention, as well as patience, as Herr S. possessed the characteristic phlegm of his countrymen, and must take his own time in speaking. Herr S. is a short, broad-beamed man, with a fat face. He was smoking a large meerschaum pipe. He gave four or five huge puffs, and then spoke as follows:—

"Fellow-Citizens, unt Shentlemens mit der Jury," (Five minutes now elapsed, during which time the Herr seemed wrapt in deep meditation.) "Ven I gits dis evening your note for de comes here, unt to schpeak, I vos very schleepy. Every night ven I gits mine supper in mine pelly, unt mine pipe, unt my bot of-lager beer, I gits mighty schleepy.—Aw! aw!" (A deep yawn) "So I schpeaks to mine vrow,—'Jemima!'—unt she say 'vell Hans?'—unt I say

'what you dinks'—unt she say 'vot you dinks,'—unt I say 'vell, I dinks the same,'—unt she say 'vell I dinks as you dinks,'—unt I say 'I dinks so too,'—unt she say so neider, and so I comes." (The worthy Herr now took a short nap, on awakening from which he continued.) "Yaw, dat was great tings, ven dat Captin Schmyna dook boe Ingraam out of der Kosta. Mein Himmel vot a guntree! He yoost tell Austria to go mit hell—goot, very goot!" (Looking round on the crowd) "Mine cott vot a lot of beeples!—oh! but I am schleepy. I vish I vos mit mine vrow Jemima; oh, but dat would be so nice!" Here he fell fast asleep and was charitably removed by some officiating gentlemen.

The excitement in the crowd now became intense. The great attraction of the evening, the Magyar General, was about to speak in his native tongue, as he knew not a word of English. Gen. Vitvitch, the Hungarian, is a ferocious looking man—you would take him for a hero among thousands,—and the cheering was deafening as he bowed to the "sovereigns." He spoke briefly, but to the point, as follows:—

"Kkketgnwitc Bkkitch.
"Kkrakow dgbeft kt snaklactak silver-bitch dig! Kkk?—Ocopiltzen juok it-ehitel. Yxex hoiekszin bum! Wihc britehes stiech. Shucks!—oxnox kric kaes tickletich fiz sketbxyllkmpuz zek ekzlieh bak babsist bim! Lajos Kovshoot spunkerdung. Big-bung flippflopstunk slambang corn-cracking tarpitch fog-fitch blab Kk Kk!"

Amid hearty applause and perspiration the great Magyar retired. The foreigners present had now all spoken, and the crowd were anxious to hear a little of the good old "Anglo." Loud and repeated cries were heard for "Sol. Pike!"—"Mr. Pike,"—"Pike,"—"Old Pike." This is our chairman,—the greatest orator of modern times." He is called "old dictionary" by many on account of his great command of words. He is a lawyer of celebrity, and when I tell you that he it was who made the "defence" in the great "Puggins rail fence case,"—I have said enough,—you know what to expect. He at last came forward,—his very bow commanded silence, and he spoke—

"Fellow-Citizens:
When the effulgent orb of diurnal illumination, in orient horizon, proclaims the morning's dawn,—when our emblematic bird, ere he cleaves the azure empyrean, replumes his pinions for a nobler flight; 'tis o'er a land where freedom's foe ne'er leaves a dastard footprint on the spotless soil!"

(A small, but precocious youth here vociferated, "hurrah for the Star-spangled Bladder!")

Headless of the interruption Mr. Pike continued— "Let allied powers of rotten dynasties, in the elder world, pour the cohortic legions, panoplied, and steeled with hereditary pride, and contumelious ostentation, upon the Magyar, who, emulating us, bears the red right arm of liberty; let the ferocious Gaul rush with his sarcharged bombard,—the harbinger of desolation and woe,—o'er fair Italia's smiling land of "sunny smiles" and vine;—let the bearded Russ with Christian hate sweep with Cossack hoof the sweet Sultana of the east; while other despots, perched in idiosyncratic gorgeousness on their thrones, proclaim a superfluous superogation to the—

A cry of fire here put an end to the speech and the meeting.

CANADA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Quebec Chronicle says:—"It is stated on good authority that Parliament will be opened in June by Lord Elgin in person. The only legislation will be the passing of a measure bringing the Franchise Bill into operation immediately, and the introduction and reading of an act, placing the Clergy Reserves in the revenues of the province. The house will then be dissolved, and the elections will come off in August or September next. The Ministerial bill will then be submitted to the people."

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—On Monday last a number of cases were tried before the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, held by W. Ermatinger, Esq., J.P., against a number of butchers in the St. Anne's Market, for having in their possession certain light weights. The public should be particular when they buy, to see that the weights used in the market and elsewhere are stamped, as that will save them from being imposed upon. If the weights are not stamped it is almost certain they are not as heavy as the law requires.—Gazette.

SACRILEGE.—We exceedingly regret to have to record a diabolical act of sacrilege committed in our city. On Tuesday night the Cathedral was forcibly entered, and all the silver plate, candlesticks, &c., to the value of \$1000, stolen therefrom. The thieves entered the building through one of the windows of the vaults, and from thence got up stairs into the body of the Cathedral and to the vestry where the articles of most value were kept. They seem to have been well acquainted with the building, and to have well planned their atrocious intention before its execution. There is no suspicion attached to any resident of the city, for though bad some of the lowest are, it is not believed that there are any so thorough scoundrels, and so steeped in infamy, as to be guilty of so outrageous a crime.—We learn that the Mayor is to call a special meeting of the Council, to take into consideration what steps it may be necessary to take for the apprehension of the scoundrels that have thrown a blight on the fair name of our city. A large reward should be at once offered.—Kingston Herald.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—We are happy to learn that the arrangements for the Provincial Exhibition of Industry appointed to be held here in September next, are being proceeded with rapidly. We expect, in a short time, to be able to address the public on the subject. Besides a grant £3000 by the Corporation of the City, the Corporation has very kindly acceded to a request on the part of those interested, granting the use of their property on the Grande Allee road, containing upwards of 40 acres of ground, and in every way eligible for such a purpose, having a splendid view of the river St. Lawrence, with the Plains of Abraham in the distance. The City Fathers have also given the Exhibition Committee the use of a very handsome room in the fire-engine building in St. Ursule street, for the purpose of an office.—Quebec Observer.

Orders have very recently been received by the Commander of the Forces to withhold discharges, whether free or otherwise, from men now serving in the regiments stationed in Canada.—Quebec Gazette.

THE 71ST REGIMENT.—It is credibly rumored that the 71st Regiment will not be removed from Quebec, as it would appear that the imperial government do not intend to reduce the military force stationed in Canada below its present strength.—Ib.

THE PROJECTED INVASION OF CANADA.—The organ of Senator Seward renews its assertions with respect to the contemplated invasion of Canada, and evinces a knowledge on the subject which no one but a leading conspirator could possess. It likewise publishes a second proclamation from John Mitchell, to the Irish, containing the usual twaddle about the Irish "being bound by affection and duty to obey the laws of the United States"—and mysteriously proclaiming that "certain Irishmen have resolved, if a fair occasion arise, to avail themselves of it." We are hardly in a position to be able to judge of the efficacy of the arguments by which John Mitchell is trying to drag on his countrymen into his schemes; or whether calling Irishmen "idiots and beasts" is likely to conduce to their speedy enrolment in the army that is to invade Canada. John Mitchell's experience ought to have taught him the best method of dealing with his countrymen. The part of conspirator and filibuster must be new to his ally, William H. Seward; but we doubt not that, with his accustomed versatility, he will soon be an adept in the business. A year hence, the Irish army will be in fine fighting order, with plenty of well disciplined troops, ammunition, and vitriol bottles. With Generals Seward and Mitchell at its head, the Canadians had better look to their safety.—N. Y. Herald.

The California newspapers have a new feature. They have not only headings as we have for births, marriages and deaths, but also for divorces. Thus in the California papers the arrangement is: births, marriages, deaths and divorces.

HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER?

The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. Any remedy that would insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind! has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'LANE'S PILLS, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

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

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

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MADAME UNSWORTH

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VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

TUESDAY, 25TH INSTANT.

On which occasion she will be assisted by the following professional gentlemen:

M. D'ALBERT, Pianist.
M. HALL, the Swedish Flutist.
Mr. MAFRE.

PROGRAMME:
PART I.

Fantasia, from Lucia de Lamermoor, performed on the Piano, by M. D'Albert.
Song—"Where are now the hopes I cherished." Mrs. Unsworth—Bellini.

Duet—"Shells of Ocean." Mrs. and Miss Unsworth.
Irish Ballad—"The Last Rose of Summer." Mrs. Unsworth.
Fantasia (duet) from Lucia de Lamermoor. Mr. Hall.
Aria—"Casta Diva." Mrs. Unsworth.
Solo (Clarionette). Mr. Mafre.
Irish Ballad—"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls." Mrs. Unsworth.

PART II.

Duet—"My Pretty Page." Mrs. and Miss Unsworth.
Aria—"Gratias Agimus." Mrs. Unsworth—Guglielmi.
Clarionette Obligato. Mr. Mafre.
Solo (Piano). M. D'Albert.
Cavatina—"The Mocking Bird." Mrs. Unsworth.—Bishop.
Flute Obligato. Mr. Hall.
Irish Ballad—"She is far from the Land where her young hero sleeps." Mrs. Unsworth.

Solo (Piano). Mr. D'Albert.
Irish Ballad—"The Minstrel Boy." Mrs. Unsworth.

Full particulars will shortly be announced, so soon as the programme shall have been completed.
Admission, 2s 6d.
April 6.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MICHAEL LYHANE, or LYONS, a native of Macroom, County Cork, who, with his father, sailed for America from the Cove of Cork, in April 1847. Any intelligence of him will be thankfully received by his brothers, Cornelius and Patrick Lyons, Oshawa, C. W.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a person competent to Teach the French and English languages, for the Parish of Ste. Brigid de Monnoir. Address, W. MURRAY, Esq., President S. Commissioners.

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This work has met with an unprecedented sale in England, as may be gathered from the following extract from the Author's Preface:

"A large edition of the book having been sold off in about a month from its publication, I have taken considerable pains in preparing this second edition. In again trusting my little work to the Catholics of England and Ireland, I wish I could say how much I have been affected by the reception it has met with. Not as if it reflected credit on myself, but because it has shown that the name of Jesus could not be uttered without the echo coming, and that to speak of Him, however poorly, was to rouse, to soothe, and to win the heart; and it was more grateful to me than any praise, to feel that my subject was my success."

The London Rambler, in noticing this work says:—"For our judgment, it is a book for all classes, for all minds, so that they be but ordinarily intelligent and devoutly disposed. For ourselves, we will freely say that we have found it so enchanting, so satisfying, so full of thought, and so suggestive, that we lingered over what we read, and have sometimes been positively unable to turn to the next page from sheer reluctance to leave the solid and sumptuous feast set before us. This, again, is what others say: they devour for the sake of re-devouring what has already so fed and satisfied them.—Every page seems to yield more than they can take in or profit by at a single reading."

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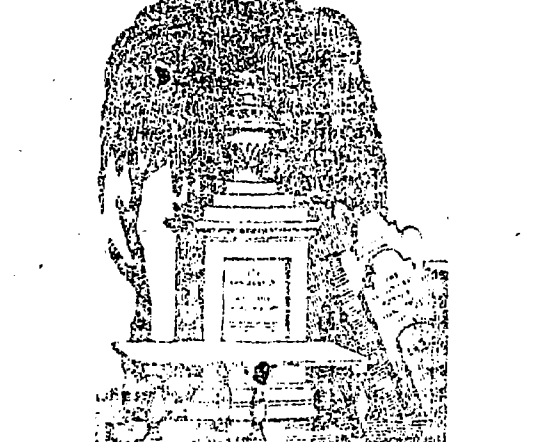
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