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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO. 33.

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

Cambridge, February 23, 1853.

My Lord Viscount—I feel much difficulty either in renewing my correspondence with you, or reviving the controversy in the case of the Madiai—that controversy is now at rest. Proofs incontrovertible have been brought before the public notice to show that palpable mis-statements have been made by English correspondents, and by the universal English press; and an additional case has been thus placed on the records of English bigotry, to confirm the public impression that the British Government will grasp at any vague stories, and pervert every dubious occurrence, in order to malign Catholic political legislation, and to belie the Catholic Church. But, my lord, I have, in the present instance a graver charge than all this to settle with your lordship, in the case before us. I am come to accuse you and Lord John Russell with a guilty suppression of the truth, on the point at issue, in your ministerial capacities; and consequently arraign you both, before this nation and the Catholic world, of having encouraged, during the last eight months, in this country, public vituperation of the Catholic Church, and the Catholic community; while at the same time you both held in your hands the *despatches from your own Ambassadors*, which contradicted *in toto* this unceasing and groundless insult to two thirds of the citizens of this country, and the millions of the population of those kingdoms, with which you state you hold international and friendly relations. I owe it to the Catholics of this country to expose your unpardonable conduct in this case, and I owe it to myself as a public writer to prove the accuracy of my statements, and to demonstrate the indubitable sources from which I have, in my letters to the Earl of Carlisle, derived political information. I shall divide this letter into eight heads, and I beg to assure you that in the treatment of the subject I mean no personal offence either to your lordship or to Lord John Russell. I am solely actuated by the desire of doing public justice to injured truth, placing the subject before the impartial judgment of an honest British public, and warning them in future (an advice scarcely necessary) against giving implicit credence to any assertion of yours involving any statement where the Catholic Church, the Catholic faith, Catholic practices, or the political laws of Catholic states are the subjects under your official examination.

Firstly, then, every one who has read the furious articles of the daily London press, must have been struck, this some time past, with the painful description given of "the appalling prison in which the Madiai were confined, the damp floors on which they lived, the unendurable penal dress in which they were clothed, the cruel treatment they received, the barbarous tyranny of excluding all intercourse with their friends, and the murderous results of this *Papal* persecution which must very soon end, in the death of these most unoffending, most resigned victims of *Papal* intolerance." Even Lord John Russell, writing on the subject to Sir Henry Bulwer, the pink of toleration and truth, has said, "It is the same thing in effect," said his lordship, "to condemn a man to die by fire like Saronarola, or to put him to death by the slow torture of an unhealthy prison."

Here is the Foreign Secretary himself, joining in the cry of the furious bigots, charging the Duke of Tuscany with the indirect murder of the Madiai, and, as will presently appear, clearly *pre-judging* the case. This point will, I fancy, be sufficiently proved by the following letter of Mr. Erskine in reply to Lord John Russell, and received by him on the 4th of the present month:—

"I am informed by Mr. Chapman," writes Mr. Erskine, "an English gentleman, who has interested himself most warmly in favor of the Madiais, and who is permitted to visit them occasionally in prison, that he has no fault to find with their treatment. The prison is in a healthy situation at the top of a hill; and the Infirmary in which the husband is lodged is in every respect as comfortable as any well-regulated hospital for persons at large. Mr. Chapman is equally satisfied with the attention bestowed on the physical wants of Rosa Madiai at Lunca."

Again, we have an additional testimony in the letter of the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, directed to your lordship, Dec. 19, 1851, as follows:—

"In consequence of the great interest felt in the state of the Madiai, I conversed with Rosa Madiai for some time in prison, and I am happy to inform your lordship, that the place of her confinement, though small, is exceeding clean, well ventilated, and warm. She possesses, by her own admission, all the accommodation she requires under the circumstances.—She makes no complaint of want of good food and clothing; she has books to read, and she speaks in high terms of the superintendence of prisons, Mr. Peri; and she has not suffered in health."

Upwards of a year has elapsed since your lordship has received the letter referred to, and nearly a month expired since Lord John Russell heard the facts at issue from Mr. Erskine, and hence the public will learn with surprise, that in place of the one retracting his misconceptions, or the other checking the mis-

representations of the press, you both, on the contrary, repeated, on last Thursday night in the House of Commons (as is reported) nearly the same words, in the face of the public cognizance of the facts, and in the teeth of the official letter of your public servants. These brief remarks of mine on this point, spoken in pity for you both, rather than in anger, will, I fancy, settle falsehood the first.

Secondly, the entire press, Exeter Hall, and the inoculated conversation of private society, have all promulgated during the past eight months, "that there was no liberty of conscience tolerated in Tuscany for any dissenting creed." This statement being perfectly understood, what must be the astonishment of the thinking portion of our community, when I inform them that in Leghorn there are, at the present moment, a Mahomedan Mosque, a Jewish Synagogue, and a Protestant Episcopal Church; that there are at least five thousand Jews residing there, and possessing (as I am instructed to say) about two-thirds of the landed property of that district; and that there is not even one instance on record where any Protestant, Methodist, Presbyterian, Jew, or any member of any religion whatever, has ever been prevented from worshipping God as they may think proper in their own houses of worship, and in their own families! But, my lord, I have the authority of the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, your official servant at Florence, in a letter written to yourself on the same subject nearly two years ago, viz., on the 22nd August, 1851, as follows:—

"I have been made aware by the Duke of Castiglione, that all foreigners, professing a different religion from that of the Roman Catholic, were always permitted in Tuscany as much freedom of conscience as they pleased in regard to themselves."

Here, my lord, we have a clear statement made to yourself nearly two years ago, giving an authentic account of the point at issue; and yet you have in the midst of the public misrepresentation of this country, kept the above correspondence from the public eye, suppressed the clear known truth at the very source of official information; and thus, Sir, I impeach you before the whole world of the greatest crime a public officer can commit, namely, cushioning a public document, and thereby encouraging and being a principal party to the slander, the censure, and the calumny which, during eight months of unprecedented bigotry in public meetings, and acrimonious Journalism, has been flung (through your culpable connivance) on the temporal laws of an unoffending State, and on the tenets of a Church which even your own official organ has been compelled to vindicate in the letter just quoted; and this statement will, I trust, fully prove my second point, or falsehood the second.

Thirdly, the public report has everywhere declared in this country that the Madiai have been condemned for "reading the Bible." To this statement is opposed the fact, that Rosa Madiai had been a Protestant since the year 1847; that she attended the worship of that Church, and had never been disturbed in reading the Bible, no more than all those others of every other religion, Jews, Mahomedans, Methodists, Presbyterians, and all other foreigners referred to in the foregoing letter of the hon. Mr. Scarlett; and this short statement, my lord, settles the proof of falsehood the third.

Fourthly, it has been industriously circulated that at least no Tuscan Catholic dare change his religion and become a Protestant, under the heaviest penalties of the *Papal* law. To this statement of the English press, and to this mistake of the universal English people, it will be sufficient to quote an extract of a letter from Mr. Erskine to Lord John Russell on this particular point:—"The Madiai," says he, "are not, as it is alleged, convicted of having apostatised from the Established (Catholic) religion, but of having sought to seduce others from that religion."

I shall not, my lord, add one word to this appropriate extract, which palpably demonstrates falsehood the fourth.

Fifthly, the statement which through your connivance produced the bitterest feeling in England, was that part of the impeachment which declared "that all this tyranny was to be ascribed to the authority of the Pope in Tuscany, and that all the hardships of this murderous case were to be traced to the doctrines of the Catholic Church."

To this part of the question, it will be sufficient to say, that the case at issue is entirely one of the civil authority of Tuscany, and has no more connexion with what is called *Papal* authority (as such) than the submarine telegraph between Dublin and Holyhead has to do with the oath of allegiance to the Queen of England. The Duke of Tuscany could relax these laws, change them, modify them, or abolish them altogether, without interfering in the slightest degree with the principles of the Christian economy, which belongs to the province of what is known and obeyed as the *Papal* authority; and these ob-

servations will make the public perfectly understand falsehood the fifth.

Sixthly, the most malignant part, perhaps, of the entire English mania, is that view of the question, where the Catholic clergy are represented as the sole instigators of these laws and these penal enactments. Your lordship has even given utterance to these sentiments in the reply which you thought proper to make to the deputation, which, having waited on you some few days previous, solicited your kind interference on behalf of the martyred Madiai. Your lordship is reported to have said, "An Italian, when he hears of the complaints made concerning the restrictions imposed on reading the Scriptures, maintains that such restrictions are necessary, because, if the people were allowed to read the Bible, they would become Protestants either from conviction, or to escape the tyranny of the Priests, and thus the priests would be deprived of power and support."—Without daring to contradict you, by saying that no Italian can be supposed to utter one word of what your lordship states, I am still very much puzzled, indeed, to comprehend the statement you make, as it is founded upon a notorious falsehood, namely, that the Italians are not allowed to read the Bible. There are, in the first place (as far as I have learned) upwards of forty editions of the Bible published in the last three hundred years on the Italian Peninsula; and how and why all this trouble, and care, and expense could be incurred by the crafty Italian booksellers; and why all these books, which "are to take all the power away from the priests," are tolerated by these all-powerful priests; or why they would print in such abundance books which no one is allowed to read, are really, my lord, such startling, historical difficulties bound up with your assertion, that I hope your lordship will excuse me if I shall take some considerable time before I believe what you say. But pray, my lord, in what part of Italy has your lordship heard this strange statement, or amongst what description of persons has it been uttered? As the fact to which you allude is at variance with the doctrine of the Catholic Church (which permits and encourages the reading of the Bible) it must, I am convinced, clearly turn out that this statement must have been made to you by the companions of Lord Minto, in Italy, viz., Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cicconacchio, &c.; his being your family correspondent there during the last five years of your administration, it is more than probable he is your authority on the Bible-reading question; and here, again, your lordship must excuse me if, for a moment, I pause before I receive his statements, even made through you, when placed in contradiction to my own positive knowledge of the subject, confirmed by the world-wide doctrine of the Catholic Church. Go on, my lord, and continue your correspondence, your statements, and your English bigotry; go on and have, and enjoy your momentary triumph; but it is more than probable you will yet adopt the language of the victorious Roman general—"Another such victory will ruin me."

But, my lord, there is a meaning rather significant in this late speech to the Madiai deputation. Perhaps you were speaking figuratively as you did when you wept over the destruction of the convents and of the colleges of Switzerland—as you did when you *interfered one week too late* in saving the lives of hundreds of persecuted Catholics from the murderous fire and the inhuman butchery of the free corps of the sanguinary Calvinists; or perhaps you intended to throw out some sage hint to your brother Whigs (previous to Mr. Spooner's motion) that the Irish Priests have too much power in Ireland, and consequently that the clear plan of depriving them of their power and their support would be still more to join the Protestant alliance, to turn all Ireland into a universal Clifton, or a Conemara, or a Kells; to expend as much money in repelling Catholicity as you are now squandering to guard against your maligned victims, the French. Perhaps, my lord, this was your intention (for what man living is able to fathom you, except Lord Clarendon!) and if so, the Catholics of Ireland have gained one advantage from this calumnious or figurative speech—namely, they must be more than ever on their guard against your machination; and these lengthened animadversions conclude all I have to say in reference to "lie the sixth."

Seventhly, the last most remarkable, and most embittering misstatement in this ministerial connivance is that part where the punishment of the Madiai "is represented purely a spiritual tyranny, solely directed against the Word of God, and intended by the Priests and the Tuscan laws to crush spiritual freedom of opinion, and the indefeasible rights of conscience."

These opinions have been circulated during the last twelve months in every English journal, and the whole mind of the British public has been thus madened by the baneful prejudices of religious frenzy,

arising from the continued unrefuted publication of this anti-Christian doctrine. And what will Englishmen say now when I shall lay before them a letter which you received nearly two years ago from the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, in which the very statement at issue is denied; and the language of the most emphatic denial communicated to you. Yet you have suppressed that document, and by that suppression you have bounded on the Protestants of this empire in a course of falsehood and furious insult against their Catholic countrymen; you have looked on quietly while you saw the Catholics urged into unjust provocation by an unusual outcry against us, while at the same time you retained for eighteen months the very document which would cure the public rancor and restore peace to your injured and insulted Catholic subjects. The document referred to is a letter you received August 29th, 1851, an extract of which is as follows:—

"The policy of the Tuscan government could not permit foreigners to tamper with the religion of the native subjects of Tuscany, more especially at this time, as it is notorious that the pretended conversions to Protestantism were a mask for carrying out political views, which were intended to sap the foundations of governments in Italy."

I shall not take away from the force of this extract by adding any remark of my own. This is my last point in this unpleasant subject, and I now fearlessly assert that in all your political career, during the last six years, there is no one phase in your official capacity which places you before your country in so discreditable a position as the clear proofs of your having witnessed the grossest lies published against Catholic states and people, while you held in your hands the very official documents, the bare inspection of which would in one day have spared this country such scenes of degrading bigotry as has no parallel in any country on the face of the civilised world; and these demonstrations leave no doubt what veritas "lie the seventh."

What a suitable time it was to open a mission of godliness, just when the Pope was driven from the Vatican! when Naples was enveloped in the flames of revolution! when your friend and your correspondent, Kossuth, had nigh overturned Austria! and when your victim Charles Albert was on his deathbed broken hearted! No language can sufficiently condemn the palpable scheme of revolution devised by a set of British officers under the appearance of prayer and the Word of God. What a godly, appropriate time to commence the work of the reformation of Tom Cromwell and Somerset! But above all, my lord, what an appropriate set of apostles began the work; namely, Captain Walker, Captain Wilson, and a full military staff of evangelisers! how like the work of God in such hands, and at such a time. I am surprised that the French never conceived such a holy design as this, during the rebellion of '98 in Ireland, and send a batch of French officers to Munster, like Ledru Rollin, General Cavaignac, and others, to evangelise the Irish, just at the moment when Hoche was approaching Bantry Bay, with ten thousand men. Why, my lord, the heart sickens at contemplating the palpable audacity of the English spies, in their attempt to persuade the world that they mean to preach the Gospel, while the swords and the muskets of their perjured apostles appear beneath their crimsoned surplices.

My lord, I am not influenced by any desire to give the smallest offence or discourtesy to any one of her Majesty's ministers; I am, in my inmost soul, solely governed by a conviction that you and your Whig associates have been running, during the last few years, a most disastrous course; that you have laid a fatal plan of overturning Catholicity by falsehood, by misrepresentation, and by stratagem; that you have, perhaps unconsciously, been the advocate of the most notorious revolutionists of Europe; that you have made fierce and lasting enemies of some of the most powerful kingdoms on the continent; that you have, beyond all doubt, been laying the foundation of the ruin of your own country; that you are at this moment squandering the public money in building harbors, equipping armaments, constructing fortifications, preparing fleets to resist an aggression, which your own palpable bigotry has excited against you; and that in the midst of all these warlike preparations you neglect the chief defence, the only defence—namely cultivating the universal love, the undoubted allegiance of the whole people to the throne, and giving vigor to the blood, and nerve to the arms which are to feed the cannon, and man the ships, and lead the assault on the enemy. Lord Palmerston do not reject an advice coming from the humble individual who has the honor of now addressing you; high as is your ministerial flight, higher points can be reached than you have yet attained, and you may fall from the perilous eminence when you least expect it: you are not beyond the reach of other men: the lowly twig on which the meteor eagle has just but a moment ago stood in pride, can be pointed with the barbed steel and propelled to reach the lordly bird in his highest

flight, and it can pierce him too as he floats on the summit point of the giddy elevation; depend upon it, my lord, that when you expose yourself, a steady aim from a watchful antagonist may reach your outspread wing, and lay you prostrate upon the plain. I have long considered you the most plausible, the cleverest man in the British ministry of any shade of politics. I believe you also to be the greatest enemy that the Catholic Church has ever had during the last three centuries, and I am persuaded that unless your Sovereign dismisses you from her councils, you will, in furthering the ends of your insatiable and unmitigable bigotry, involve our common country in irretrievable ruin. And I pray you not to make light of these remarks of mine; you must excuse me if I tell you that I have as perfect sources of information on the subjects on which I write as your lordship can have; and that while you have your parliament to cheer you at St. Stephen's, I have my parliament to cheer me wherever the English language is spoken, and have friends to publish these remarks which I here make in every capital in Europe.

I beg of your lordship to believe that I am not an enemy of the state; no, I am a sincere friend as far as my humble powers can go. I am grateful to the past governments of England for every boon they have bestowed upon my unhappy country. Every one of my profession are grateful for the efficient education you have extended to our rising generation of the poor; we thank you for your generosity in educating our national Priesthood; we would fain be grateful to you for preserving the lives of our peasant population against the ruthless extermination of the needy Orange landlords of Ireland, but you will not give us the occasion. You speak of your just laws on this subject, we point to the emigrant ship—you expatiate on the rights of property, we point to the red grave—you write on the civil liberty of the English constitution, we point to "the crowbar"—you draw up long statistics of your impartial justice, your national prosperity, we point to the deserted village—you descant at public meetings called in the name of religion on the universal benevolence of your Church, we read the advertisements in the *Times* for servants, with a *nota bene* "no Irish Catholic need apply." Ah! my lord, not all your plausible speeches and your able diplomacy can conceal from the world the palpable afflicting fact, that the legislative of Great Britain is spoken with lips of honey, but written in rivers of blood—is published abroad in wreaths of roses, but felt within, in our aching hearts, in the cold iron of persecution; like the apples in the lake of Sodom, you offer us fine fruit in appearance, but is poison in the taste. The persecuting Protestant Church is the great legislator of England; it is the great editor of England; it is the amusing novelist of England; it is the Prime Minister of England; and it is the parish beadle of England; it is the painter, it is the sculptor, it is the traveller, it is the teacher, the preacher, it is the general and the admiral; and, alas! in all and each of these pursuits, positions, arts, &c., it is the base maligner of Catholicity, the unscrupulous asserter of every falsehood which converts this country into a fierce battlefield, and makes Christianity resemble rather the malevolence of Satan than the charity of God.

Pray can you tell, my lord, what will be the next assault of parliament against Catholicity. Tell us, pray, my lord, that we may be prepared for the voluminous misrepresentations of your press, your pulpit, your Exeter Hall, and your senate house. Is there any tale of scandal in reference to a Nun on the Continent of Europe, a convent in Asia, a Bishop in the Pacific? Can there be no story made out against a schoolmaster for whipping a child, contrary to Martin's Act? Can there be no indictment forged against Nuns for withholding legs of mutton, bitter ale, and apple tarts, from orphans placed in their charge? Is there no Priest to be exposed for asking questions in the confessional on the subject of *sin*, to the inexpressible horror of the spotless innocence and of the hysterical disedification of the angelic purity of your Divine Church? Is there no book in the Catholic Church which defiles the transparent mind of Protestantism, and which, therefore, ought to be brought before parliament, and there receive the just irrevocable condemnation of the accredited judges of Christian morality and evangelical perfection? Can no act of parliament be framed against the unrighteous length of our Clerical surtouts, made as they are according to a Papal pattern, and with the clear intent of ridiculing the Russell pale-tot!

Ah, my lord, you have overbalanced yourself—you have brought derision on your government and on your administration, and you have made the name of Whig be the byword of broken faith and official perjury—you are at war with the whole world and with God—your shave-beggars in Canada, in India, in Australia, at the Cape, and at home, are the theme of universal complaint in the entire journals of the country; and, in reference to my unfortunate persecuted, plundered country, I have heard from the lips of the illustrious the venerable Lord Cloncurry, that in all his experience he had never known more than two Viceroys who knew anything of the government in Ireland. In the future speeches which you may deliver on the state of Catholicity on the continent, and on the character of the Pope, and the conduct of the Priests, do, I pray you to persevere, Sir, in your ridicule and misstatements. All the world now understands you, and that it happens the contrary of your statement is the truth. Do not, therefore, Sir, malign us by your praise; do, Sir, if you please, compliment us and our Church by your distinguished misrepresentations. Do us the favor of your disapprobation, and give us the character, before all Europe, which knows you, of having earned the imperishable honor of your ministerial malignity. In these remarks, founded on historical evidence, I fancy I am the best friend of England's security, and

the truest servant of the stability of the throne in thus exposing a system of policy which has convulsed our entire national relations abroad, and has disturbed the universal peace of our fellow-subjects at home. I have the honor to be, my Lord Viscount, your humble servant, &c.,

D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

N.B.—I shall send a printed copy of this letter to your lordship, but I do not expect an answer; and I shall enclose a copy of it to all the foreign ambassadors of the Catholic courts resident in London, that they will do justice to the injured cause of Catholicity by publishing it in their respective capitals.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ORDINATIONS.—The following Divines were ordained Priests at Oscott College on Saturday last by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne:—Rev. F. W. Trenow, late Curate of the Established Church of Bartley Green, near Birmingham; Rev. D. Lamb, and Rev. A. Delarue.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday last the Rev. George Talbot Bridges was ordained Priest by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Salford, in the cathedral.

CONVERSIONS.—On Wednesday last, Mrs. Diana Lee, of this town, was received into the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, O. S. A.—*Gulway Mercury*.

On Thursday last the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P. P., received into the Church, Mary Laffin, wife of John Laffin. She was suddenly seized with what she feared was her death sickness, and racked with pain, she exclaimed to the priest, when he entered, "Oh, sir, I lived a Protestant, but I am afraid to die one." She accordingly made her profession, and was duly received into the Catholic faith.—*Tuam Herald*.

On Saturday evening, Mr. R. Fell, an old and respected inhabitant of this town, died at his residence in Dublin-street. Before his decease, Mr. Fell earnestly desired the attendance of a Catholic clergyman, and at his request one of the curates of SS. Peter and Paul's church, waited on him, when he formally abjured Protestantism, and was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Having been baptised, and received the holy Sacrament, Mr. Fell shortly after expired. May his soul rest in peace.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

HALIFAX N. S.—On last Sunday, at St. Mary's, Archbishop Walsh conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders, on Mr. P. Holden. On the same day at St. Mary's and St. Patrick's, sermons were delivered by each of the three Priests who were recently ordained. Two of these gentlemen having received appointments from the Archbishop, proceeded this week to their respective Missions—the Rev. Mr. Roles to Yarmouth and St. Michael, and the Rev. Mr. Butler to St. Croix, where he will succeed Rev. Mr. Rogers, who is to be translated to the mission in Cumberland.—*Acadian Recorder*.

GERMAN MISSIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—We are delighted and edified to hear that the Missions of the Redemptorist Fathers are crowned with abundance of fruit among our German fellow-Catholics. At the one in Third street, six thousand persons approached Holy Communion. The Mission which ended in Newark last week, counted sixteen hundred communicants.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

A meeting of the Clergy and laity of New York, convened for the purpose of expressing their admiration and sympathy towards the Archbishop of Santa Fé de Bogota, lately banished from New Granada, and now a resident of this city, and also toward Dr. Newman, recently convicted of libel in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, was held on Tuesday morning last, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Chambers-street. The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes presided, and a large number of the Catholic Clergy, and a few of the laity, were present.—*Zb*.

FATHER BONAPARTE.—The second son of Prince Canino, Lucian, is about to enter the Church. In a few days he will assume the ecclesiastical robe.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE SIXMILEBRIDGE MASSACRE.

Ennis, February 22nd. The assizes for Clare were opened here to-day with the usual formalities, and were invested with more than usual interest. The tragedy at Sixmilebridge in July last has obtained a world-wide notoriety, and now that the matter is about to be legally disposed of, and the pronouncement of a jury taken on the guilt or justification of the military, public attention appears to have been reawakened, even with more intensity and excitement than that which existed at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. The town is much crowded, and the public press, metropolitan and provincial, is largely represented. The accused soldiers arrived under escort at Clare Castle yesterday, where they await the finding of the grand jury, and billeted through Ennis are two troops of dragoons and two hundred rank and file of infantry.

The Attorney-General arrived here this morning, and with Mr. Whiteside, who is engaged for the defence of the military, appeared in court at the opening of the commission.

The Right Hon. Justice Perrin entered the crown court at a quarter past ten o'clock. The usual formalities having been gone through, the grand jury were called and sworn.—

Judge Perrin then proceeded to charge them. He said—The calendar of cases for trial at the present assizes is a very heavy one, including several homicides and other grievous offences, and you will take care to examine the several witnesses that go before you fully and minutely; weigh their testimony dispassionately and impartially, and satisfy the obligations you have entered into to present no man "for envy, hatred, or malice," neither "to leave any man unrepresented for fear, favor, or affection." There is one case which has been the subject of a great deal of

observation, conversation, and discussion, not only in your county, but in the journals in every part of the empire—it has been a matter of great excitement and general conversation everywhere, and, no doubt, amongst you—and, therefore, you ought to be especially careful to discharge your duty with respect to it strictly, impartially, and dispassionately. Carefully examine the evidence which shall be laid before you, be careful to find upon it, and upon nothing else.—Discharge from your minds all previous impressions, and discharge from your minds, if possible, all you may have heard. In the case to which I allude, unfortunately a number of persons lost their lives—and, I believe, there are nine persons, eight soldiers and one gentleman—a magistrate of your own county—charged with homicide. I shall not attempt to detail the facts—indeed it would be difficult for any person who had carefully examined the depositions to form a precise opinion upon the case; and I might be misleading you if I effected to go into the details. I shall, therefore, but glance at a few of the circumstances as I understand them, but you will take them entirely from the evidence, and not from my statement. It appears that an escort of soldiers, consisting of two officers, two sergeants, and forty men, were called by requisition to act as a safeguard for some persons who were going to the hustings at Sixmilebridge, at the last general election for this county—a very difficult and a very nice service; and with respect to the requisition upon which they acted, I may say its terms are immaterial for your consideration, for these soldiers could have had no knowledge of it, and therefore you may consider yourselves relieved from any inquiry as to the matter.—Under the command of Captain Eager, and the conduct of Mr. Delmege, the magistrate, it appears that this party assembled and proceeded to Sixmilebridge; they were there with their arms in obedience to their orders, and I may here say that those orders will not justify any unlawful conduct or violence on their part. Ordinary persons going on such an occasion to the hustings or elsewhere would act very indiscreetly and very dangerously, if not illegally, in arming themselves with deadly weapons in order to resist obstruction or opposition if it were expected; but soldiers are bound, and are under orders, and therefore that which in other persons might denote a previous or deadly intention justifies them in carrying weapons. So far there was nothing illegal in their conduct on this occasion; there was nothing illegal in their proceeding through the crowd with the freeholders under their escort peaceably, doing or offering no unnecessary violence in the discharge of their duty, but soldiers have no right to force their way through a crowd by violence, or by arms, and still less by the discharge of deadly weapons; they have no right to repel a trespass on themselves, or the party escorted, by firing or mortally wounding; and you will observe the distinction I take between removing an obstruction and repelling a trespass. They have a right to lay hold of—as every subject of her Majesty has—and resist persons guilty of assault and trespass, to restrain them or make them amenable. There is no distinction between soldiers and other subjects in that respect; for as Lord Mansfield says, and his attention was very much called to the subject—"No matter how called on, the military are citizens; and I say, as subjects of her Majesty, no matter whether their acts be hard or otherwise, they are employed, not to subvert, but to preserve the laws that we prize so highly," &c. If assaulted and struck with violence they have a right to repel force by force, but not by the use of deadly and martial weapons; although if provoked by blows so as to induce them to lose the command of their tempers, (and more forbearance is to be expected from soldiers than others), but if so provoked to the use of deadly weapons, and that they used them without previous premeditation, the law considers the frailty of human nature will reduce the crime, which would otherwise be wilful murder, to manslaughter; and again, if it should further appear that having been so assaulted and attacked, they were not guilty of any misconduct, and that their lives were threatened and in actual danger, and that in order to save their lives they were obliged to fire, and fired only in the necessary defence of their lives, then the homicide is excusable and justifiable; but in order to sanction such a finding by a jury they must be convinced by actual proof that the lives of the soldiers were in danger, and were saved by their firing and only saved by that means. In considering these matters upon the evidence, you will recollect that there were of this party forty soldiers with fixed bayonets, under the command of two sergeants and two officers; and further that it is at least doubtful whether there was any express command given to them to fire. No command was given by their officers;—that is, I believe, admitted by all parties, and you must further recollect, that the firing cannot be justified on the ground that otherwise the freeholders of voters might have escaped, or been taken away. You will consider carefully how the transaction occurred, and that part of it took place in a narrow lane, and part of it near the open road, and near the courthouse, where there was a large body of police, and a strong detachment of soldiers stationed; together with several magistrates. You will carefully consider all these circumstances, and whether or not the soldiers fired without orders, and I need scarcely repeat that in doing so, you will take the facts from the evidence, and not from any statement. That some shots were fired, and some persons killed at a considerable distance from the lane, and by some of the soldiers that had just come from it, there can be no doubt; and if this was done when there was no danger to their lives, and when some of the people were at a great distance, and some had their backs turned—such a state of facts, showing no previous excitement, would amount to the crime of murder; but even if such facts existed, and there appeared to have been some previous excitement, it would be a subject properly for consideration how far that previous excitement would lead to the conclusion that they had not a deliberate intention to take away life, and induce you to reduce the crime charged to manslaughter. As to the persons who were slain upon what was called "The Lodge" road, your inquiry will be—first, whether those persons were slain, and if so, the condition in which they were found slain; and, secondly, by whom they were killed? And if you find that a homicide was committed, and that it was committed by the soldiers charged, and was a homicide of the worst description I have pointed out; if you find that the parties accused without provocation or excitement committed this crime, you must consider another matter of importance—you could not find the whole body of soldiers guilty, and it would be, therefore, then necessary to ascertain who the individuals were who fired, and that is as important a consideration as any other in the case. If they are distinguishable it is your duty to distinguish them, for

you cannot find a general verdict, because it was undoubtedly a fact that several of the men, at least three-fourths of them, did not fire at all, and a bill could not therefore be found to implicate them all. With respect then to those who were slain in the lane I will again say, if you are convinced that the soldiers are not the aggressors, but that in performance of a duty they were unlawfully assailed, so as to be in danger of their lives and could not otherwise save them, their conduct in firing would amount to a justifiable, but if you are of opinion that, although they were not the aggressors, they were assaulted and struck, and thereby provoked so as to get their blood heated, and that they were induced to fire even when their lives were not in danger, then I think you should find a bill for manslaughter against every man that it has been proved to your satisfaction discharged his musket; but if you come to the conclusion that those soldiers who fired did so deliberately and premeditatedly, when there was no danger to their lives and when there was no excitement, then it would be your duty to find a bill for the more serious charge. With regard to the case of Mr. Delmege, it is quite different from that of the soldiers for expressions and conduct indicative of an excited temper are charged against him; some matters are stated which are said to have occurred before his arrival at Sixmilebridge, and he is actually charged not only with firing himself, but with ordering the soldiers to fire, and it will be your duty to investigate all these matters, and the evidence bearing on them, in order to arrive at a just conclusion. You will first have to consider if this gentleman fired himself, and if he gave orders to the soldiers to fire, and if you are of opinion that he did either the one or the other, or both, you will then have to consider what justification or defence, if any, he may have to excuse his conduct, and reduce the homicide, which, if there be no justification, would, beyond all doubt, amount to wilful murder. If he fired and ordered the firing you will ascertain whether there is anything in the evidence to reduce the charge of ordering the men to fire, and discharging his own pistol, from murder to manslaughter; and for this purpose you must carefully consider all the circumstances of the transaction; whether he was personally assailed or injured, or whether he had just reason to consider that his or the soldiers' lives were in danger. I don't think it necessary to go more minutely into the case; but if anything occurs to you in which you think I can render any assistance, I will be most happy to do so.

The grand jury came into court, and having handed in some bills in minor cases,

Sir Lucius O'Brien, foreman, in answer to his lordship, stated that from the number of witnesses to be examined on the Sixmilebridge homicide case, the jury had come to the determination, with his lordship's consent, of not entering upon the consideration of the bills until to-morrow. There were over 20 witnesses to be produced, and the depositions on the inquest were very voluminous.

The learned judge consented to the arrangement, and an adjournment took place.

On Wednesday morning, Judge Perrin having taken his seat on the Bench, and having observed the Attorney-General in Court, asked the learned gentleman if he had anything to move?

The Attorney-General said that the Grand Jury, having ignored the bills of indictment sent before them against Mr. Delmege and the soldiers of the 31st Regiment, he now wished to have the traversers called and arraigned upon the finding of the Coroners' Jury, either together or separately.

After waiting some short time, and the traversers' counsel having entered Court,

The Attorney-General stated that one of the soldiers, John Gleeson, was in Court, and he might be placed on his trial.

The traverser was then taken into the dock, and, having been arraigned for the wilful murder of Jas. Casey, on the 22nd July last, at Sixmilebridge, in this county, pleaded not guilty.

A Jury were called and sworn, without any of the jurors being challenged by the traverser's counsel, or desired to "stand by," by those acting for the Crown.

The Attorney-General proceeded to make a statement, in which he set forth the reasons by which, as the law officer of the Crown, he was decided in not bringing evidence against the traverser. After laying down the law of the case, he said that, unless he could point out the man who fired the shot which killed the persons deceased, the law had no power over them, and, as he was unable to do so, it was not his intention to offer any evidence against the traverser. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he did not intend to prosecute the two Catholic clergymen, Rev. Messrs. Bourke and Clune. The learned gentleman concluded by stating that he did not intend to call any witnesses against the prisoner.

His Lordship directed the issue to the jury, who returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

In each of the other cases the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the parties were discharged. They shortly afterwards left Court, and, having taken their places on cars, were escorted by a body of Dragoons out of town among the hootings and groans of the populace.

IRISH ELECTIONS.—The Election Committees are being appointed at a much rapid rate than anybody here anticipated. At the beginning, three were named every week; latterly so many as seven have been fixed for nomination in a single week. The list of Committees to be struck, up to and on the 9th of March, is already posted in the Library. On the next Committee day after the 9th of March, either the 11th or 15th, a remarkable group will be disposed of; to wit:—Dungarvan, Athlone, New Ross, Sligo Borough, Meath, Mayo, that is to say, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Moore, and an Englishman who is accused of having bought Sligo; and who sits at the back of the Coalition. If these petitions succeed, the result will be notable, I fear, in the attitude and spirit of the Irish Party.—*Nation*.

TORY AGGRESSION.—The *Cork Examiner* has the following curious statement:—Information has reached us of a plan which is at present being carried out by the Tory party, and which involves a new and most audacious violation of constitutional freedom. We understand that the owners of lands in this county are making it a condition of the abatements of rent and similar concessions, which proceed more from necessity and justice than from grace, that the tenantry shall vote at their bidding upon the occasion of the next election. This is stated to be not merely a local abuse but of universal occurrence.

The most eminent surgeon in Ireland was nearly suffocated a few days ago by using chloroform whilst in acute pain with the gout.

PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.—A wonderful flush of prosperity is, indeed, rapidly diffusing itself over the exanimate face of the land. A dozen public returns and surer sources tell us that the wealth of the country is rising fast to a level of revived prosperity. The currency of the various banks had sprung up a clear million between the last returns in '51 and '52. Yet this is hardly half of the money which has found its way into the country again. Stocks are high, railways extending, trade pretty active. Our great manufacture—the linen trade—was never in so flourishing a condition. No less than forty new mills have been built in Ulster within the year, and an arm of the trade is stretching down towards Connaught. Another indigenous manufacture has of late taken firm root—I mean that of the sugar beet. An immense factory at Derry, and another at Cork, are projected. The two at Mountmellick and Waterford are in full working order. They promise to supply the market with from four to five tons of sugar per annum, at a far cheaper rate than the planter can afford. I believe it is the destiny of the beet to monopolise the sugar market of Europe; and that Ireland may have and hold a very considerable segment of it. She is certainly better suited to its cultivation than any other land of moist skies and dim sunlight. I need not say what a stimulus to Irish industry the Cork Exhibition has been, and the generous and magnificent design of Mr. Dargan will be; and need barely mention the zealous, indefatigable, and most useful labors of the Boards of Manufacture, who, if divided, have at least endeavored to make competition the soul of trade. Two further negative proofs of the position I am proving are afforded by the returns of the workhouses and of emigration. They have each fallen off by 40,000 from the return of the year before last. In America they attribute this to the hopes inspired by the League. I may also pause for a second to notice the striking progress in the collection and preservation of the literature and arts of ancient Ireland, which has been made within the last five years, in which it is correct to say that more has been done for Irish history than in the preceding five centuries. The most valuable historical archives of our race have been put upon permanent record. The great code of the Celts is being collated and printed at last. The prospectuses of an Irish dictionary, constructed by the most learned Irish philologists living, is about to issue. An Irish Musical Society will publish within the next year a collection of melodies larger than either Bunting's or Moore's. The ancient Celtic arts, poetry, and annals, are once more shining forth from the rust and rubbish of time again.—*Nation*.

PRUSSIA AND THE IRISH EXHIBITION.—At the instance of Baron Von Humboldt, who interests himself most warmly for the Dublin Exhibition, his Majesty has been pleased to promise to exhibit several articles from his treasures of art. Prince Charles proposes to exhibit a selection of choice weapons from his armoury, and the Minister of Commerce has desired the managers of the Royal manufactories to select some of their choicest productions for exhibition there. Since these signs of royal and ministerial goodwill to the undertaking have become known, numerous additional applications for space have been made to the agent here, by the most celebrated masters.—*Times*.

The *Hibernian* states that the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Bishop of Down, is seriously ill, at his house, in Newry.

The petition from Cork against ministers' money bears over 10,000 signatures.

THE CLERK OF THE CROWN.—The valuable appointment which was held by the late Mr. Pierce Mahony, has been given to Mr. Potter, one of the representatives of the City of Limerick, who had been Mr. Smith O'Brien's solicitor when that unhappy gentleman was prosecuted for the Ballingarry tumult. Mr. Sergeant O'Brien is a candidate for the vacant seat.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Nathaniel Barton, of Straffan, Esq., a deputy Lieutenant of the county Kildare.

The Irish estates of Lord Fitzwilliam, producing £30,000 a year, are about to be sold in the Encumbered Estates Court. A petition for this purpose was filed by the noble Lord himself.

In the Incumbered Estates Court on Saturday, the property of Mr. J. P. Somers, late M. P. for Sligo, held by lease for ever, at a nominal head rent, and producing a profit rent of £210 10s., was knocked down for £3,275, or at about 15½ years purchase on the present net rental. This estate was purchased by a Mr. Cogan, a Sligo merchant.

Within the last three years there has been a great decrease in the pawnbroking trade in Ireland. In Cork the pawn-offices have decreased from fifty-two to thirty-four.

THE GREAT WILL CASE.—Judgment was given in the Review Court in the apparently interminable will case of Kelly appellant, Thewles respondent. Baron Pennefather, after a minute recapitulation of all the circumstances, pronounced the unanimous judgment of the Court in favor of Mrs. Kelly, thus establishing the will of the late Mr. Edmund Kelly, of Rockwood, in the county of Roscommon, and reversing the decision of the Court of Delegates, before which the case was heard on a former occasion. By this decision property to the extent of over £300,000 reverts to the appellant.—*Dublin paper*.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN IRELAND.—According to the *Evening Post*, the plan of creating English agriculturists in Ireland has proved a total failure. In Tipperary the experiment has been tried to a greater extent than in most other counties; there were, it appears, upwards of 20 very considerable farmers in different parts of that county, of whom more than a moiety have returned home. The *Post* doubts "whether Lord Derby will, after all, have made much by changing his Irish for his English tenants." Wages were higher last year in Tipperary than in Somersetshire, and this year, owing to the increased emigration, they are likely to be higher still.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Kilkenny papers announce the death of Mr. Charles Kavanagh, of Borris House, in the county of Carlow, from the effects of injuries the lamented gentleman received by the accidental taking fire of his dressing gown on the previous Sunday. The deceased, who was in his 24th year, had but recently succeeded to the family estates by the death of his elder brother, and was to have been married on Easter Monday to a young lady residing in the county of Meath. He formerly held a commission in the 7th Hussars. Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, the youngest son of Lady Catherine and the late Mr. Thomas Kavanagh, becomes the inheritor of the family property.

On Wednesday, while Mr. Thomas Campbell was attending the funeral of his son, in the Catholic burial-ground of Londonderry, he fell down dead at the moment the coffin was lowered into the grave.

THE EXODUS.—The *Western Star* gives a melancholy sketch of the sufferings of the poor for the last two months, owing to the want of employment consequent upon the impossibility of proceeding with outdoor labor during the late severe weather. Great numbers were compelled to resort to the workhouses, and more who have been fortunate enough to receive remittances from their friends and relations in America are taking the necessary step to join the donors across the Atlantic:—"We have reason to know (continues the *Star*) that several of our poor people, who had intended to remain in the country for some time longer, in the hope of realising a small sum by their own labor, and thereby be enabled to make their voyage in more comfortable trim, on finding no chance of employment, thought better of at once taking their departure, fearing that if they remained for even a short time longer the money sent by their friends in America would be expended in trying to keep body and soul together, and thus, perhaps their chance of being able to emigrate, would have been gone for ever. Owing to this state of circumstances, we have had no cessation to the 'Exodus,' notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which, heretofore gave some pause to the outward movement, but which in the present instance, as we have shown, has rather tended to increase it. That the emigration is becoming serious—alarming so—we believe is now pretty generally admitted, and some are beginning to ask if no means can be taken to keep the people at home. For our own part, we now despair of seeing a stop to the drain of our population except that which may proceed from sheer exhaustion; in other words, the emigration will cease only when the population is drained out; for it must be borne in mind that there is scarcely an instance of a family, or members of a family locating in the Republic, which does not send the means for an equal number of those left behind to join them before the lapse of many months. So that when you now talk to an Irish peasant of remaining at home, he at once tells you that his house is across the Atlantic; that he was long enough homeless in the land of his birth; and that he intends to lose no time in joining his people across the water; for it is another 'sign of the times' in which we live that the Irish peasant does not at present look upon a voyage across the Atlantic with half the dread his father felt at crossing St. George's Channel, when he was wont to proceed to England at harvest time to earn as much money as paid for their hovel and coney—in those days when the Irish peasantry were, in the language of the Devon Commission, 'the worst fed, worst housed, worst clothed' population on the face of the civilized world." Turning to the southern counties, the *Waterford Chronicle* thus reports progress:—"We have every prospect of the present emigration being very much augmented during the present year. Nothing that can be said or done will avert this; so that the best thing we can do is rather to endeavor to divert that emigration to what may be the best course in which to direct it. The accounts we are daily receiving from Australia of course has a tendency to turn attention almost exclusively to that quarter, the prosperity of the colony being now placed on so permanent a basis that it is no longer a matter of speculation as to the chance of a man succeeding there. Our Quay was literally alive yesterday with passengers to Liverpool en route to America. No fewer than 350 or 400 of our country people crowded the deck of the Mars steamer, quitting for ever that soil which, under wholesome government, is fully equal to the requirements of three times its present population. We cannot but deplore that so many are going from our shores; but the hope we have is, that a check will speedily take place. Men will be sought after, and not, as they are now, seeking employment, or competing for land."

Government has ordered a thorough investigation into the loss of the Queen Victoria steamer. Captain Walker, R. N., has been sent to Dublin by the Board of Trade to hold the inquiry.

The inquest was resumed on Monday; when the assistant-keeper of the Bailey Lighthouse was examined. It did not appear that the lights had burned low, or that the glasses had been obscured by snow; but the witness admitted that the rule that the lights should not be left unattended had been neglected, he having gone to bed before the head-keeper took charge of the lamps. Frosty weather, by congealing the oil, would diminish the brilliancy of the flame. On Tuesday, Gregory, the principal light-keeper, was examined. He deposed that when he was aroused by the screams from the wreck, he found that the lights were burning well, and the windows were not obscured by fallen snow. Thomas Davis, first mate of the vessel, stated that he appointed a man to keep a look-out at the bow of the ship. Witness himself discovered the land while he was walking on the bridge. He ordered the engines to be reversed, but there was not time to prevent the vessel's striking the rock. After she struck Davis ordered the engineer to go on ahead, in order to discover what damage had been done before backing into deep water. Repeatedly the third mate reported that little water was coming in; then the master had the engines reversed, with the intention of rounding a peak and beaching the steamer on the sands, "and thus save both life and property." The ship was backed off the rock, and steered towards the beach; but she sank before she could be got ashore. Attempts were made to lower two boats; both of which failed by the crowding of the excited people, who let go the stern-tackles improperly, and the boats were swamped. Davis went down with the ship; but soon he got above water, and tried to save the master and the stewardess; then he lost recollection, till he was picked up by the boat of the Roscommon. In cross-examination Davis said he had done all he could. The jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that John Reardon, jun., came by his death by drowning, he being at the time a passenger on board the Queen Victoria steamer bound from Liverpool to Dublin, which said steamship was wrecked on the morning of the 15th February, 1853, off Howth, and that his death was occasioned by the culpable neglect of Captain Church and Thomas Davis in not slackening speed in a snow storm which obscured all lights, and they knowing they were approaching land." The Coroner said that, under that finding, it would be his duty to commit Davis for trial at commission upon a charge of manslaughter.—Mr. Curran applied to have Davis admitted to bail, which was at once acceded to, and a recognisance for his appearance was then entered into, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF BELFAST.—We regret to have to announce the decease at Naples, of the Earl of Belfast, only son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal. His lordship was but 25 years old.

CRIME IN IRELAND IN 1847.—On Wednesday, a man named Henry McErlam, was apprehended in the town on the charge of shooting Patrick McCarron, on the 13th of July, 1847, at Toom, county Antrim. After the commission of the offence the prisoner escaped to America, where he remained up to a very short time since, when he returned to Ireland, under the assumed name of Bradley, to see his friends. He had remained for a few weeks with his relatives, and was about returning to the United States on board the steam-ship City of Glasgow, when he was apprehended by head constable Sloan, of Carrickfergus. He was transmitted to Ireland on Thursday evening.—*Liverpool Paper*.

THE CALENDARS.—At the assizes which are about to commence, the criminal calendars will in general be very light, on account of the tranquil state of the country, Westmeath and two or three other counties only being exceptions. In south Tipperary the offences for trial are mostly of a minor character; but there are three cases of murder. The *Roscommon Journal* states that there are but eighteen or twenty persons for trial in that county, including two soldiers charged with an unnatural offence. In Mayo there are about fifty for trial, but, with the exception of eight or ten cases, the offences are of a trifling character.

PAUPERS AT THE DUNINGS.—The Chairman of the Kilkenny Board of Guardians stated, at the last meeting of the body, that the father of some pauper boys in the workhouse had forwarded £40 from Australia, with directions to have the children sent out to him.

PAUPERISM IN IRELAND.—It is shown by a return to the House of Commons, published on Saturday, that the expenditure for the relief of the poor in Ireland for the year ended the 29th of September last had decreased £280,700, compared with the preceding year, when the total disbursed was £1,166,954.

MAYNOOTH.—It seems that there is to be another field day for fanaticism on Wednesday next, when Mr. Scholesfield's proposition is to be taken into consideration. Of the result of that motion there can be no doubt. The Dissenters will then be beaten like spavined hacks.

Lord William Fitzgerald, whose intense "nationality" is above all suspicion, writes to the *Weekly Telegraph* a short letter, expressing his surprise that that journal should be such a stickler "for that useless and most noxious office, the Lord-Lieutenancy"—"a mark of Catholic degradation, as the Catholics cannot hold it." With the exception of the "lickspittles of Dublin," Lord William holds that the people of Ireland do not care a pin's point about the wretched concern, as was clearly proved in 1845, when Lord John Russell brought in his abolition bill. In a House of Commons consisting of nearly 300 members 17 only "were in favor of this mark of Catholic degradation."

DR. KAHN, THE ANATOMIST, AND HIS MUSEUM IN TROUBLE.—On Saturday, Dr. Kahn, the proprietor of the museum of popular anatomy, was summoned to appear at the Capel Street Police office, Dublin, by the police authorities, upon a charge of keeping open an exhibition at the Rotundo, in which objects of an "indecent and obscene" character were exposed to public view. Two police inspectors were examined for the prosecution, who deposed that in a small room they had seen a number of figures which, in their opinion, were obscene and indecent; but, on cross-examination, one of the witnesses said that there was a placard over that room, stating that only medical gentlemen were permitted to enter it. The Judge said there was nothing, in his opinion, in the exhibition, of the character libelled on; and, therefore, he did not think this was a case where the bench could receive information. Dr. Kahn said his museum was exhibited in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other places during the last eleven years, and that until he arrived in Dublin no objection was ever made against it by the police authorities or any one else.—And he might state for the information of the bench, that the Queen of the Belgians was so much satisfied by what she saw in the female department, that she directed her daughter to order her secretary to present him (Mr. K.) with a valuable present as a token of the opinion she had formed with respect to the beneficial tendency of the exhibition. The case was then adjourned to Saturday the 26th inst., and the parties left the office.

FATAL ACCIDENT WHILE SLIDING.—A number of boys were sliding in the Phoenix Park on the evening of Sunday, near the promenade leading to the Zoological Gardens, when the ice suddenly gave way, and fifteen or sixteen were immersed in the water. The police who were stationed round the place for the last week, provided with ropes, drags, &c., made every exertion to rescue the boys from their perilous position, and succeeded in getting out several of them. One unfortunate young man, however, named John Dowling, aged sixteen, son of a butcher in Thomas-street, was drowned, and his body was not recovered till next morning.

DISASTER AT THE VALENCIA SLATE QUARRIES.—On the night of Saturday last, at the slate quarry in Valencia, a tunnel-like excavation worked into the side of the mountain to the depth of some 200 feet or over, which was considered perfectly safe, gave way, and fell in, and, it is to be regretted, though no lives were lost, destroyed and buried under its ruins not only the apparatus of a regular line of railway for the conveyance of the large blocks raised from the quarry, but also the working implements and machinery of the quarry, to the loss and injury of one of the best, and most persevering, the kindest employer that ever put a foot on Irish ground, Mr. Blackburn. Whilst the public here at large regret and sympathise with his loss, that excellent man seems not to value it, as there were no lives lost.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

ANOTHER CASE OF SACRILEGE.—We regret to learn that another sacrilegious burglary, which, we are sorry to say, has been of very frequent occurrence in this district of late, was committed on Monday night last, at St. Malachy's Catholic Chapel, Long Commons, in this town. The perpetrators of this outrage abstracted therefrom a pair of valuable altar Candelsticks and also a number of Soutans. Several parties are suspected of having committed the sacrilege, but as yet it has not been brought home to any of them, as none of the stolen articles have been found. The police, however, are on the alert, and we sincerely trust the offenders will speedily be brought to justice, and receive that punishment which they so richly deserve.—*Coleraine Chronicle*.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER BISHOP EN ROUTE FOR ROME!—Bishop Wittingham, of Maryland, recently arrived in New York, en route for Italy, on account of ill health! It is stated that he will be absent about a year. An epidemic, observes the *Boston Times*, appears recently to have attacked the bishops of this country, which nothing but the air of Rome can cure.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

Scarlet fever is carrying off many children in the towns of Massachusetts as well as in Boston. At Newton Corner quite a number of children are sick of the disorder, and several have died the past week.

The foreign paupers supported by Massachusetts last year, number more than eleven thousand. The whole number of paupers was 27,737. It seems from this that all the paupers are not *farriners*.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE IRISH GIRLS FOR EVER.—In one of the mills in Lawrence, in this State, a collection was recently made for the Washington Monument. The Irish girls composed but one-third of the employed, yet they gave twice as much money to the praise-worthy object as the native girls.—*Id.*

LARGE FORTUNE TO A CONVICT.—A man named Robert Sutton, confined in the Auburn State Prison, New York, for robbing Judge Harris of Albany, has just received intelligence that he is the heir to ninety thousand dollars, by the death of a relative in England. He has yet some five years to remain in prison. Though a *millionaire*, he has neither liberty, fine linen, or sumptuous fare.

The "Rev." Miss Antoinette Brown has received two calls to pastoral charges. We hope she will receive another, and accept it, and that is to mind her own business and play the part which rightfully belongs to her sex.—*Boston Pilot*.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—"The vast majority of those who attend the churches are not influenced by a religious motive. Old or eloquent preachers attract some; others go for the mere curiosity and conceit and amusement which are excited by all large assemblies. A large class go merely to be fashionable, especially those who are struggling upward in society and wishing to bring themselves into notice. Men of business and of the learned professions, and candidates for office, often frequent churches on the same principle on which they put their cards in the newspapers, and in order to establish confidence and appeal to congregational *esprit du corps*. It is sickening to think what *infernal* motives bring large numbers of people to our churches."—"The gangrene of rotteness is creeping through our churches." Such is the testimony of a Protestant clergyman! Could any thing be more humiliating coming from those who boast of possessing a "reformed religion," a "pure Gospel," &c., &c.—*Catholic Herald*.

GODLESS EDUCATION.—We have already mentioned that on Thursday last at Rochester, two boys were quarrelling in the street about a walking stick or some such trifle, when one of them drew a heavy clasp knife and stabbed the other to the heart, killing him immediately. The precocious ruffianism of a great part of the boy population in some parts of the United States is fearful, and the knife is so frequently used, it might almost be characterised as the national weapon. It appeared that it was far from the first time that this depraved lad had used his knife. One boy showed a lately healed scar on the inside of his arm from a wound inflicted by the same hand and weapon.—These boys were all only from 12 to 13 years old.—Only the other day in the streets of New York, two boys 14 years of age, attacked and nearly killed a man named Crawford, and robbed him of about three-quarters of a dollar in money. On the same day as the incident first related above, two men had an affray of the same fearful kind; one drew a heavy bowie knife upon the other, and ripped his abdomen so completely open as to allow the bowels to fall through.—*Patriot*.

PROTESTANT SUPERSTITION.—A correspondent of the *Chambersburg* (Pa.) *Whig*, writing from Fulton County, says that in the neighborhood of Sideling Hill, there is a certain religious sect, calling themselves the Christian Church. A lady, one of the members, was taken sick, and lay for some time, until she finally imagined herself bewitched, and a sister in the church was settled upon as the witch. A meeting of the session was called in due season, at which the minister presided, and the charge of witchcraft was formally preferred against the lady. Being a new case, and not provided for in the discipline, the session was puzzled as to the proper manner to proceed in the case. At length it was proposed that she should be asked to step over broomstick, as it had been said that a witch could not do so; but the accused got over it without any apparent difficulty. After a consultation it was then agreed that she should be tried in a pair of weighing scales with a bible to balance her, and if she was a witch the bible would be too heavy for her. Accordingly, she was taken to a mill and the experiment tried, but she proved too heavy for the bible. It was then intimated that probably her clothing prevented a fair test, and half a bushel of corn was put on the scales with the bible, to balance the clothing; but still the lady was too heavy, and the charge was formally withdrawn.

DISCOVERY.—Rev. Dr. Tyng, a Protestant minister of New York, has found out, the Devil causes the spiritual knockings. He says that he personally *accerted* with his adversary almost incessantly for the past three weeks day and night. If the annoyance continued to increase, the Dr. said he should resign the ministry. He desired the earnest prayers of his people on the eventual occasion.—*Roman Guardian*.

MORE DELUSION.—The *St. Louis Republican* of Friday last, says:—"We were shocked to hear last evening that an eloquent member of the bar of this city, whose name has been somewhat conspicuously connected with the folly and delusions of Spiritual Rappings, and become quite deranged."

TRUE!—The *New Orleans Catholic Messenger* truthfully remarks:—"When Catholics, and particularly Irish Catholics, who are generally so deeply attached to their Church, begin to despise the teaching of their spiritual mother, and to sneer at the authoritative decisions of their pastors, they go farther than any one else, and for that very reason, in the ways of error and perdition. Such has been unfortunately the case with some of the Young Irelanders who, misled by erroneous notions of patriotism and liberty, despised at home the admonitions of their parents, and are now in our cities, and even in New Orleans, shameless apostates, showing more hatred and bitterness against the Church of God, that brought up their childhood and youth, than the most rancorous sectarians."

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

DRAFTS from £1 upwards, payable at sight, free of charge, at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its branches; Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., Bankers, Lombard-street, London; the National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Messrs. Bowman, Grinnell & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, March 1853. St. Sacrament Street.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1853.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Tuesday the 22nd ult., Mr. Spooner brought forward his motion against the Maynooth endowment. In a long speech, and with many quotations from the Orange journals of Ireland, he endeavored to establish his position that, "the system of education pursued at Maynooth was the cause of the unconstitutional conduct that had taken place during the late elections in Ireland." The substance of the speaker's complaint against Maynooth was that, in a Catholic educational establishment, Catholic, and not Non-Catholic, theology was taught; that the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas were held in greater esteem than the Institutes of Calvin, or the Thirty-nine articles; and that, in supporting Catholicity, the nation was guilty of the sin of supporting idolatry. Finally he argued that Catholics were now setting themselves up, not only for toleration, but with the determination to get rid of the incubus of the Parliamentary church establishment, and would "go on unless the government had the moral courage to stop their progress"—wherefore the hon. member moved that "the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider the Acts 3 and 9 Vic., c. 25, with a view to the repeal of those clauses of the said Acts which provide money grants, in any way, to the College of Maynooth." Mr. McGregor seconded the motion.

Mr. Scholefield moved, as an amendment, that all the words after "consider" be omitted, and that the following be substituted—"all enactments now in force whereby the revenue of the State is charged in aid of any ecclesiastical or religious purposes whatsoever, with a view to the repeal of such enactments." He (Mr. Scholefield) had yet to learn why the conscience of a Catholic did not require as tender treatment at the hands of the House, as the conscience of Mr. Spooner, who seemed to forget that there were Acts of Parliament for Non-Catholic grants and endowments, which violated the consciences of Catholics quite as much as the Maynooth grant violated Mr. Spooner's. If one sect were encouraged by State endowments, others, to which similar endowments were refused, were *pro tanto* discouraged; and he (Mr. Scholefield) claiming religious freedom for himself, was willing to grant it to others. He held in his hands a return of a large number of endowments in aid of the government religion. One was of £20,300, for the salaries of the State-church officials in the West Indies—another for building churches—another of £11,944, for additional salaries to Scotch ministers—and then another additional grant of £5,040, to the same functionaries. The object of his amendment was to sweep away all these State endowments. Sir William Clay seconded the amendment, and was followed on the same side by Colonel Greville and Mr. Miall, who deprecated the making the House of Commons the arena for religious controversy. "All that they could do was to show their own intolerance."

Mr. Duffy, in a humorous speech analysed, and exposed the falsity of, Mr. Spooner's extracts from the Orange journals, purporting to be portions of addresses delivered by Catholic Clergymen in Ireland to their flocks:—

"As the hon. gentleman relied on anonymous reports in the press, he might have supplied himself still more largely from a perfect cyclopaedia of them in a book of great authority in Exeter Hall, Sir Francis Head's 'Fortnight in Ireland.' That gallant gentleman had spent eight days in the inspection of the political and social condition of Ireland, and eight days more in digesting his materials, and now a safe and trustworthy guide was to be had (just published, price one guinea,) to the whole question. He (Mr. Duffy) had been looking into the army of evidence, quoted by Sir Francis, and as he had more leisure to examine it than the extracts read there to-night, he had made some discoveries which would, perhaps, throw a light upon the nature of this kind of testimony against Maynooth (hear, hear). Under the portentous heading of 'Priests' Published Speeches,' Sir Francis quotes a speech delivered at the canvass for the Cavan election, a small portion of which he italicises to mark the peculiar Maynooth virus in it. The ferocious student of Pope Urban, and Saint Thomas Aquinas, whose name stands at the head of this speech, is called the Rev. David Bell, a gentleman whom every one in Ireland knows to be a Presbyterian minister (laughter). At a meeting of the electors of Tyrone, he found more Maynooth politics, and new italics. The speakers were the Rev. John Hamilton, and the Rev. Mr. Ferguson; he (Mr. Duffy) had the pleasure of knowing both these gentlemen, and they were respectable ministers of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (cries of 'hear, hear,' and laughter). Under the heading of 'Evidence Collected by Myself,' Sir Francis gathered a number of anonymous speeches; the sentiments of which were so atrocious that he mercifully withheld the names of the Rev. incendiaries. One of those speeches was attributed to the Rev. Blank Blank, of the county Wexford—(laughter)—and that unknown student of Denis is described as saying that farmers ought to choose representatives who really represented them; and that he trusted the time was not distant when an exterminating landlord would find it as hard to get into parliament for a popular constituency, as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Now he (Mr. Duffy) was in a condition to relieve Maynooth, and the Rev. Blank Blank from the odium of this sentiment, by informing the house that the extract was actually taken from one of his (Mr. Duffy's) own speeches, delivered at the 'Diabolical New Boss' (great laughter). Perhaps if every one had his own, if what was false, what was misapprehended, and what was misreported, in the evidence presented to-night were carefully sifted, it would turn out to be about as valuable as the facts of the 'Fortnight in Ireland.'"

The debate was resumed on the 23rd, and after speeches from Lord Stanley and Mr. Lucas against Mr. Spooner's motion, the house divided, when there appeared—for the original motion, 162—against it

192—majority against Mr. Spooner's motion, 30. Though defeated, Mr. Spooner is not discouraged, and intends bringing the question forward again shortly, though under another form.

On Wednesday the 2d inst., Mr. Scholefield's amendment, which went to affirm the expediency of abolishing all State endowments, came under consideration; the debate was, as was the previous one, more remarkable for the amount of theological acerbity that it provoked, than for any other quality. Mr. Whiteside made a violent personal attack on Mr. Lucas, to which the latter could not reply, having already spoken during the debate. Upon a division, there appeared—for the amendment, 68—against it, 262—majority against 194. The second reading of the "Clergy Reserves" (Canada) Bill has been carried by a majority of 275 against 195. The committee on the Tenant Right Bill has been appointed; amongst the names of the members we find those of Messrs. Lucas, Duffy, Whiteside, Drummond, Sadler, and Lord Naas. Eight members have been unseated on petition, charging them with bribery and corruption at the late general election.

The deserters from the Irish Brigade have met with another very unpleasant *contre temps*. On the 21st, Mr. Moore rose to question Lord John Russell as to the intentions of the government towards the Parliamentary ecclesiastical establishments in Ireland; he wished to know whether it was their intention to legislate on the basis of perfect religious equality between the several religious denominations into which the people of Ireland were divided, and whether any reliance was to be placed on the statements of the Irish members who had accepted office, to the effect that, previous to accepting it they had received, from the present government, certain assurances both with regard to the Parliamentary church, and the Landlord and Tenant question. Amidst shouts of laughter, Mr. Moore read a letter from Mr. A. Flaherty, a supporter of government, in which the writer "declared that he felt bound in honor to be in opposition to any government that did not make religious equality its policy." In reply, Lord John Russell indignantly repelled the insinuation that either he, or his colleagues, had given any assurances to the Irish members, in order to overcome their patriotic scruples against taking office and salary. No terms whatever had been made with the Irish members, and he could assure the House that there was no intention, on the part of the present government, to bring forward any measures of the sort alluded to by Mr. Moore. It was the firm determination of the ministry to enforce, upon the Catholics of Ireland, the Parliamentary church, as by Law established.

It is to be feared that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill is destined to be scandalously violated ere long. The death of his Lordship the Bishop of Nottingham having created a vacancy in the Hierarchy of England, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and the other Prelates, have held a meeting to elect a successor to the See of Nottingham, subject to the approval of the Sovereign Pontiff; the name of the Bishop elect has not yet transpired. The London correspondent of the *Evening Mail* announces the following conversions to the Catholic Church:—

"The list of fair converts has received a distinguished accession in the presence of Lady Peel and her daughter, and Lady Kenmare, who, it was stated about town last night, have all three been received into the Church of Rome. The progress of the Catholic religion in this country, though not surrounded with the pomp and parade of the period of aggression, is not by any means less rapid and marked among those of the higher class who had first embraced the theories of Dr. Pusey."

The scoundrel who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Austria, has been executed; it is not believed that he had any accomplices. The wound of the Emperor now seems to have been more serious than was at first admitted. Though the bulletins maintain a prudent reserve, they cannot conceal the fact that a severe wound was inflicted by the knife of the assassin; restless nights, fever, burning pain in the head, and occasional attacks of delirium, are significantly hinted at, and it is feared that the spine has received an injury. Disturbances had occurred in the streets of Vienna, and a letter dated February 23th, announces that a riotous mob had insulted, and attacked the residence of the British embassy. Great excitement still prevails in Hungary.

It will be remembered that, after the failure of the late insurrection at Milan, Kossuth publicly denied having written the proclamation which had been posted up in his name; he asserted it to be a forgery. It appears, however, that it was Mr. Kossuth's proclamation after all, and that the disclaimer, on his part, is a lie. Mazzini, in a letter to the *Morning Advertiser*, expressly affirms that—"the original of the proclamation, signed L. Kossuth, is in my hands;" it will not be easy for our friend Alexander Smith to shuffle out of this.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The day so dear to all Irishmen was this year celebrated with even more than the usual *éclat*. The weather was remarkably fine; the sun shone brightly out during the mid-hours of the day, and the blustering March wind suspended operations for the time, as though in deference to the great patron of the Irish race. From an early hour in the morning, the streets were crowded with the Sons and Daughters of Ireland; all anxious to contribute their share to the honor and glory of St. Patrick. The male portion of them walked in procession as usual to St. Patrick's Church, where a Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship, the Conductor of Montreal. The Rev. Mr. Conolly delivered an admirable discourse, taking for his text—Heb. xiii., 7: "Remember your prelates who have spoken to you the Word of God; considering well the end of their conversation; whose faith follow." The Rev. gentleman gave a brief summary of the life of the illustrious apostle,

dwelling particularly on his long and arduous preparation for the duties of his mission; his going to Rome (as the crowning preliminary) to receive his commission from the Sovereign Pontiff, St. Celestine, and thus establishing his title to the character of a *true* Apostle. Mr. Conolly went on to show that the almost simultaneous conversion of the whole Irish nation, the eagerness with which they embraced the cross, and listened to "the word of life," announced to them by St. Patrick, stand alone in the records of history; no other nation was ever so rapidly converted; no other Church so easily established, as was the Irish Church; and so it is that Almighty God has blessed that nation with the gift of unchanging faith, and has given to that Church a stability like, in some measure, unto that of the divine Mother from whom she springs—the Holy Roman Catholic Church. "Fourteen centuries have rolled away,"—he said—"the children of those whom Patrick gained over to Christ have grown into a numerous nation—they have suffered all things for the faith,—they have even died for it when necessary,—they have not only succeeded in keeping the faith at home, but they have spread it abroad to every part of the known world; wherever they go, they plant that faith and keep it alive, and the Irish people have the proud privilege of saying that their faith to-day in the nineteenth century is, in all respects, the same as that which their ancestors received from St. Patrick in the fifth." The Rev. gentleman concluded his long and most eloquent sermon by a fervent exhortation to that highly-favored people ever to adhere to the doctrines and the practices of their holy religion; reminding them that "faith without works is dead," and profits nothing; and that as they are the spiritual children of St. Patrick, so they must endeavor, to imitate him in the holiness of his life, and thus to obtain a share in the glory which he now enjoys in heaven.

The Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, an apt illustration of the never-fading faith of the Irish people. The immense edifice was densely crowded, and yet all was order, and decorum.

With regard to the music, it is only necessary to observe, that it was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Barberin, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and that its selection and its execution were both worthy of his high musical reputation. There were three bands belonging to the different societies, stationed in various parts of the Church, and occasionally one or other of them performed some of Ireland's world-renowned melodies. As we listened to the grand, triumphal music from the choir, representing the voice of the Eternal Church praising the Eternal God, and anon to the enlivening strains of the different bands, representing the buoyant and elastic spirit of our Celtic people, we remembered those fine lines of Mrs. Hemans:—

"Oh! joyously, triumphantly, sweet sounds! ye swell and flow, A breath of hope, of youth, of joy, is borne on every note; And yet my full-embowered heart grows troubled by your power."

Yes, "the long-past years" of Ireland's eventful history were all pressed into that "little hour;" the past was before us with its glittering glories and its funeral gloom; the generations of that race who lived and died in "that old miracle-working faith" of ours; the mighty dead of other years reared their shadowy forms around us; their voices seemed to mingle in the swell of the music, rejoicing in that their children still hold fast the pious traditions they bequeathed to them, and are still "the people of God." The solemn voice of the past was echoing around us, but it was full of hope and promise, for it spoke to the Christian nation whose trust is in the God of their fathers—that God who is mighty to save, and powerful to protect.

Mass being over, the procession was again formed, consisting of the Temperance Society, the St. Patrick's Society, the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, together with a great concourse of men who belonged to no other society than that of the Church—the grand association embracing all tribes, and uniting all races of men in the strong bond of Christian charity. The Reverend gentlemen belonging to St. Patrick's Church gladdened the people by their presence, and joined in the procession. The banners of the different societies contributed largely to the beauty and animation of the scene;—conspicuous amongst them was the magnificent new banner of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, one of the richest and most beautiful national banners we have ever seen. The device is the ancient arms of Ireland, the harp on an azure field, surmounted by a castellated arch, from under which the red-deer is bounding forth (emblematic, let us hope, of the prospects of Ireland) the whole resting on a ground-work of the richest green velvet. This banner, when completed, will be a standing memorial of the taste and skill of the Ladies of the Grey Nunnery, some of whom are engaged in its fabrication. Take them all together, the banners of our Irish Societies in Montreal may vie with those of any other national bodies in this part of the world, and are creditable alike to the respective associations to which they belong, and to the country whose sons march beneath their folds.

In the evening, each of the Irish Societies sat down to a splendid banquet; the St. Patrick's Society at the St. Lawrence Hall, Great St. James Street; and the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association at O'Meara's, *Restaurant*, Place d'Armes. There was a mutual interchange of civilities between the two Societies in the course of the evening, each of them sending a deputation to the other with their kind fraternal greeting and best wishes. This is as it should be, and gives reason to hope that the day is not far distant when Irishmen will merge all differences in the one grand distinction of the Sons of St. Patrick. "This is, indeed, a consummation devoutly to be wished."

We must not omit to mention that the superb *patin benit* distributed amongst the congregation on St. Patrick's Day was the gift of Mrs. P. Muldoon, Notre Dame Street.

DINNER OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Thomas Ryan, Esq., the President of the Society, presided, supported on his right by John Dyde, Esq., President of the St. George's Society; J. L. Beaudry, Esq., Vice President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society; and D. Kinnear, Esq., Vice President of the St. Andrew's Society; on the left John Rose, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society, and H. Myres, Esq., President of the German Society.

The two Vice Presidents, Messrs. Collins and Curran, acted as cronies. On the left side of the table were ranged the Teetotal members of the Society, with Father Mathew's banner above them, the other banners of the Society were ornamenting other parts of the room. After justice had been done to the good things laid before them the President claimed the attention of the guests, and proposed as the first regular toast,

1. "The day and all who honor it." He felt greatly honored by the compliment his countrymen had conferred on him in placing him in the chair of the Society, and was happy to meet so many of them on the present anniversary of their Patron Saint. He was glad to see Irishmen present who were not connected with the Society, and gentlemen of other origins invited as guests. They this day celebrated the birth of St. Patrick. He was no imaginary hero. His history was no myth; but that of a true and veritable Christian. His existence was an undeniable historical fact; so was also his benevolent career. He came to Ireland to spread the blessings of Christianity among a benighted people, and where-soever he went he left the gleaming light of civilization behind him. The veneration with which he is held among Irishmen may be known by the number of places called by his name. We have a Kilpatrick, a Crowpatrick, and a Downpatrick; yet they had no disposition to kill Patrick, or knock Patrick down, nor would they ever allow any one to crow over Patrick. On the contrary, they would make him crow over all other Saints and champions of Christendom. He would briefly allude to the second branch of the toast,—namely, "the day and all who honor it," and state that it was quite unnecessary before an Irish society to dwell at any length upon that point, as it was equivalent to proposing the health of our noble selves.—But, however, there were Irishmen in other parts who had not the same opportunities of enjoying themselves as we had, who, in a foreign and distant land, separated from their friends and homes, would rejoice to know that we were honoring the day. If they cannot participate with us, we will drink their healths.—And we can fully appreciate the feelings of the Australian gold-digger, who, while racking the earth in search of gold this day, may yet enjoy the happy recollection of the country that cradled his boyhood; and in the search of the gold of this world may not forget the still more precious gift conferred upon his ancestors by his Patron Saint. He would have been glad to have had here a portion of the fair daughters of Ireland to witness and to participate in the celebration which they were at present enjoying. He hoped that this difficulty would be obviated on a future occasion, and that such arrangements would be made as to enable the Sons and Daughters of Erin to be present. He felt assured that the members on the left would act as guarantees that no excess would be indulged in, and he hoped that he, and others, would follow their example as closely as possible on this or any other occasion. He hoped that they would not forget the evil consequences of intemperance, but that they would all unite in this respect, as well as in others, in truly honoring the day and the object of it; and that every Irishman would unite in discouraging and preventing any offence, no matter how trivial, that was calculated to disgrace their country. If such a sentiment prevailed, and he hoped it did, it must ultimately be beneficial to all and render their prospects and career in this country bright and successful.

Mr. Murphy, on behalf of his temperance friends, returned thanks for the compliment which had been paid to them, and he would also be happy that arrangements should be made to admit the fair portion of his Irish friends whom he had no doubt would also enjoy the scene.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Band—St. Patrick's Day.

The second toast from the Chair was "The Queen" which the President prefaced with a few remarks, appropriately expressed, respecting the many noble qualities of her head and heart. This society had, more than any other of the sister societies, reason to be proud of their Queen, because she had, in grateful acknowledgment of the enthusiastic manner in which she had been received in Ireland, given the name of Patrick to one of her children, while there was not a George, or an Andrew, or David, in the whole family. It was not beyond the possibilities of the future that a Patrick might yet rule over Ireland.

This toast was drunk with all the honors. Band—"God Save the Queen."

3. "Pius IX. and the Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy of Ireland and Canada." Band—"Pope's March."

In introducing the above toast the President prefaced it with a few delicate and well-chosen words. He remarked, that to the Church of Rome, the modern world owed the spread of Christianity into many a dark corner of the earth, which would otherwise have been shut out from Christian communion for centuries; this was an assertion due to the missionary zeal of Rome when the surrounding world was immersed in barbarism. The preservation of the learning of the Greek and Roman world, as well as of what is called the Middle Ages, was also to be attributed to the learned leisure of the cloister, without whose protecting care the treasures of ancient literature would have been lost for ever. He further remarked, that there was no quality of the Irish heart which was more prominent than their firm adherence to the religion of their fathers—that religion was the Catholic. They must all have witnessed the zealous ministrations of their clergy; their zeal in the active discharge of their duties, on all occasions, and in all times of trouble and calamitous visitations, had won for them (their clergy) the esteem of all other religious denominations; it was therefore unnecessary to dwell further upon their Christian qualities. We place at their head Pius IX., and in drinking his health those present differing from us in religious sentiments must bear in mind that, in making this one of the chartered toasts of the St. Patrick's Society, the Pope is the spiritual head of the great majority of the Irish people.

These sentiments, as well as the toast itself, were received with great enthusiasm by all present.

This toast called for Mr. Mullon, who tendered his sincere thanks for the very enthusiastic manner in which His Holiness' health had been received. He said that knowing the responsibility he took in replying to such a grave subject, he should throw himself on the indulgence of the company; but that he expected some day to merit a plenary one from his Holiness, which he stated must be admitted to be the most efficacious. The reason why the Pope's name was always associated with Irishmen was, because it was at the instigation of a Pope that St. Patrick undertook his mission to Ireland. The predecessor of the present Pope had therefore a direct influence in giving Irishmen civilization, and for this reason, independent of the more important one, of having also given them a faith, he considered him entitled to the lasting gratitude of all Irishmen, unless those who still wish to be considered only semi-civilized. For his own part, believing that all history proved that the Popes had exercised whatever influence they possessed in mediating between contending powers; being certain that owing to this the peace of Christendom had often been preserved; believing him to be the champion of true liberty; considering that the peace of the world depends upon his being supported and maintained; and feeling deeply grateful to England for the part she took in humbling that despot, who attempted to crush Pius VII.—he would conclude by wishing the Pope long life to attend to the spiritual and temporal wants of those who pay him allegiance. He hoped if there were anything objectionable in this, it might be considered less so, when he stated that he desired it less on account of its disadvantage to any particular sect, than for its benefit to the whole human race.

4. "The Governor General." Band—Scots wha' hae.

5. By the first Vice President, Mr. Collins:—"Ireland, the land of our birth, and Irishmen, all the world over." Band—Garry Owen. Mr. H. J. Clarke, Secretary of the Society responded.

6. By the second Vice President, Mr. C. Curran:—"Canada, the land of our adoption." Band—A La Claire Fontaine, Mr. Cassidy (an Irishman by descent, but Canadian by birth) responded.

7. The next toast was given from the Chair and was introduced by the President by a very happy and appropriate speech, in the course of which he expressed a desire that some day could be set apart when all the National Societies would meet together in a body, or by their representatives, to celebrate an international banquet, for the special purpose of cultivating closer intimacy, and binding more closely still, the friendly bonds which ought to unite all who live under British rule, whatever might be their parent language, their religion, or the land of their birth.

"The Sister Societies." The toast was received with great enthusiasm and prolonged cheering. Band—Rule Britannia, Auld Lang Syne, Vive La Canadienne, German Air.

Mr. Dyde responded on behalf of the St. George's Society, Mr. Rose on behalf of the St. Andrew's, Mr. Beaudry on behalf of the St. Jean Baptiste, and Mr. Myers on behalf of the German Society. We regret that we cannot give their excellent replies at length. They elicited thunders of applause from their hearers and were marked by the best spirit, and correct taste.

8. The President next gave—"Our Brethren of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association."

This was drunk with all the honors and a deputation forthwith departed to O'Meara's to inform the Young Men of the fact.

Band—"The Groves of Blarney." Song by Mr. Harwood:—"Erin is my Home."

9. Mr. H. J. Larkin then proposed, "Our Guests." Mr. Abraham having been called upon by the President, responded in most felicitous terms. The President then said that the 1st Vice President should call upon some of the guests at his end of the table to reply also. Mr. Collins having called upon Mr. B. Chamberlain, he responded also.

10. Dr. Howard (in the absence of Mr. Kavanagh) proposed the next regular toast, "The memory of Daniel O'Connell, and the departed Poets, Statesmen and Heroes of Ireland." Drunk in solemn silence.

A deputation from the Young Men's Association were now introduced to the President, and informed him that the health of the members of the St. Patrick's Society had been just drunk, with all the honors, at the Young Men's banquet.

The President gave them a hearty welcome, to which Mr. Carey responded.

11. Mr. Mullon next gave "William Dargan and the Irish Exhibition of 1853." In introducing this toast, he dwelt in eloquent terms upon the patriotic efforts of Mr. Dargan to build the exhibition; that his name was connected with all the public enterprises and charities of Ireland; as one evidence of which he would state that Mr. D. had given forty thousand pounds to secure the success of this great national undertaking.

Sung by the band—"Myndoor Van Dunck."

12. The President proposed as the next regular toast, "Success to the Railroads of Canada, and to Mr. Roney, the recently appointed Superintendent." Band—Railroad Gallop—which was encored.

The President remarked that he was happy to observe that railroad enterprise was becoming so widely extended and popular. He hoped also, that the much talked of tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence would meet with the same enthusiasm and success; such an undertaking if carried to completion, would render Montreal the most distinguished city on this continent. He would not dwell upon the merits of Mr. Roney; they were universally acknowledged.

13. The first Vice President then proposed—"The Reverend Mr. Conolly and the other chaplains of the Society."

14. By Mr. Clarke, "The Countess of Elgin and the Ladies of Canada." Drunk with all the honors.

There appearing some doubt of a reply, Mr. Abraham said that on all such occasions some bachelor was called upon to respond. When a bachelor, he himself had frequently had the pleasure of doing so. He thought that the duty then devolved upon the President as about the oldest bachelor present.

The President after intimating that a married man could speak to the toast with much more propriety than a bachelor; that a young married man like his friend Mr. Abraham could do it much better justice than an old bachelor like himself,—responded on behalf of the Ladies.

The President then announced that the regular toasts were finished, and he would be happy to receive volunteers. Mr. Rose claimed a bumper, and proposed with a good deal of feeling the health of the President.

We have seldom seen a toast received with such enthusiasm. Highland and all other honors were given to it, and the cheers for several minutes were deafening. When they had subsided, Mr. Ryan responded; and shortly after the party broke up.

BANQUET OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. C. Cogan, President of the Association, occupied the Chair, and Mr. James Hayes, Vice President, acted as croupier. Behind the Chairman was placed the new Banner of the Association, the exquisite workmanship of which elicited the admiration of all present, as it displayed in gold and green the national arms of Ireland, viz., a gold harp on a shield of blue, encircled by magnificent embroidery, surmounted by the round tower, from which a stag is emerging. Behind the Vice President appeared the Banner of St. Patrick, the ground of white, adorned with full length portraits of Ireland's Apostle and Patron. A beautiful Green Banner, worked by the sister of the host, with the harp and motto, "Erin go Bragh," in gold leaf, divided the room into equal portions between the President and Vice President. After the dessert was removed, the Chairman rose to propose the first toast.—He spoke in a very appropriate and eloquent style, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering during the delivery of his speech. He gave—

"The Day and all who honor it."

The Chairman again rose, and gave "Pope Pius the Ninth," which was drunk with enthusiasm.

G. E. Clark, Esq., responded to this toast. He observed, Ireland was known wherever the name of Christianity was known; not on account of her size—for she was but a small island; not for her being the seat of a great empire—for such was not the case; nor on account of her political power—for she had none. How, then, did she appear so remarkable among other nations—so remarkable, that her nationality is as distinct to-day as it ever was? The reason was, that the religion she received from St. Patrick was still entire; and it was to the conservation of her religion, as received from St. Patrick, that Ireland owed the preservation of her distinctive nationality; therefore, with good reason, had the worthy Chairman proposed the name of Pius the Ninth after the name of Ireland's Apostle—for, after the name of the latter, what sentiment ought to be more welcome to Irishmen than the memory of the successor of him to whom Ireland owed so much. Nor was it without a deep significance that immediately after the toast of "The Day," the celebration of the "Pope" was, at a banquet of Irishmen, made to take precedence of all other toasts. In thus assigning the place of honor to the "Pope," no mark of disrespect was intended—no want of loyalty was shown—towards our temporal Sovereign: it was intended as the assertion of a great principle, admitted as theoretically true by all, but constantly acted upon by Catholics. In asserting the supremacy of the Pope, Catholics intended to assert, not only the independence of the spiritual, but its supremacy over all earthly or civil powers: it was, in fact, the assertion of the supremacy of mind over matter—of the soul over the body—of the government of opinion, over the government of brute force. No legions—no armed fleets—awaited the orders of the old man who now filled the chair of St. Peter—and yet, thus weak and helpless in the eyes of the world, he ruled over realms unknown to the Cæsars, and exercised an influence more potent over the minds of men, than had ever fallen to the lot of Imperial Rome.

After the applause had subsided, the Chairman gave the next toast on his list, "The Queen and Royal Family." Song, "The Ivy and the Oak," by Mr. Fox. The Chairman gave "The Governor General." Drunk with continued cheers.

After an excellent Scotch song, the President proposed "The Mayor and Corporation," which was heartily received.

The Secretary here read a letter of apology from the Mayor, expressing his regret that he could not be present, public business requiring his attendance in Quebec.

The President in rising to propose the next toast, made some very eloquent and happy remarks, which press of matter obliged us to omit; he gave "Ireland, the Land of our Birth."

Marcus Doherty, Esq., responded in an eloquent speech.

The Chairman then gave, "The Prosperity of Canada."

W. Bristow, Esq., having been called for, responded in a pointed and effective speech. Mr. Bristow said that the toast of "Prosperity to Canada" commended itself to the feelings of all present, but to none more than to Irishmen. Most of them had left Ireland because they did not enjoy in that country the rights to which they were entitled; they sought in this land that freedom which was denied to them at home. Nor were they disappointed. Under the protection of our liberal form of Government, they are enabled to display those high qualities with which they are endowed, and to attain that eminence to which their genius entitles them. It is an undoubted fact, that amongst the distinguished names which will occupy the pages of Canadian history, Irishmen will occupy a conspicuous position. Amongst our ruling statesmen since the establishment of a free system of government, none have stood higher than Irishmen. He (Mr. B.) would not allude to members of the present Cabinet, lest he might trespass on the forbidden ground of party politics; but he would ask, where would be found an individual possessing a higher combination of talent than the Provincial Secretary of the Baldwin Administration—the Hon. Mr. Sullivan? (A voice, "And Mr. Baldwin.") Mr. B., referring to the eminence to which Irishmen attained in Canada, said, that in Ireland the only path to promotion lay through political prostitution of talents, and unblushing sale of principles; whilst in Canada, the exercise of those talents, and the display of those principles, led their possessors to political power. Happily, (said Mr. B.) the future prosperity of Canada, is no longer problematical; her sons have it at their command, independent of any action either on the part of the countries which colonized her, or of the nation which adjoins her.—Within herself she possesses the elements of her greatness. Let Canadians, then, study and guard their own interests. Let the descendants of the different nations which form her population, live in harmony with each other; let them develop the resources of their common country; let them fling aside all prejudices of race—all animosities—discard all sectarianism and party spirit—banish all rivalry, except that of contending for the public welfare, and they will infallibly succeed in securing the object described in the toast—the "Prosperity of Canada."

The Chairman next gave "Our Brethren of the St. Patrick's Society," which was received with marked applause.

The President deputed three members to proceed to the St. Lawrence Hall, and announce to the St. Patrick's Society that their health had been drunk with Ceadh Mille Foilthe. At this moment a deputation from the St. Patrick's Society arrived, and announced through their spokesman, Mr. E. Murphy, that the health of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association had been drunk. After the usual compliments were exchanged, the deputation withdrew.

The Chairman then gave, "Erin and her Exiles;" it was received with rapturous applause.

Mr. R. P. Redmond having been called on to reply, was greeted with tremendous cheering. He said:—"I thank you, Mr. President and gentlemen, for the complimentary demand you make upon me. It is to be regretted that some person more competent has not been called on; but since it is so, I beg you to remember the advice of Sydney Smith, to extend to young speakers the kindness that is never refused to the young of other animals. "Erin and her Exiles," Mr. President, is a toast that opens to the view a wide field upon which to turn and gaze. It is a vast and comprehensive subject; so vast, indeed, and so comprehensive, that I feel that I cannot do justice to it; however, it must not be allowed to pass without a few remarks, for it is not new to you. You have received it well; it was to be expected you would; for the influence of the day has taken hold of you—its national and historic recollections fill your memory—and you feel that Erin's Exiles, wherever they may be, are your kinsmen and your friends. You have done well, Mr. President, in coupling in one sentiment "Erin and her Exiles," for no country has had more, and none have loved their country more ardently. It is a sad theme too; yet not all sadness. The darkest days of Erin—and she has had many long and mournful—are, I trust, past, and gone for ever. After the past seven years of (not Ireland) unexampled misery, bright prospects appear to warrant the hope that prosperity is about to visit the land where lately famine and disease stalked hand in hand, striking down the hale man and the much enduring woman; sparing none but those who could flee the scenes of their early youth, and go into exile. Everything tends to strengthen the hope that this state of things has past; and renders more evident the truth, that "out of evil cometh good." But should it be otherwise, and the present be merely a lull in the tempest of our miseries, "we'll instruct our sorrows to be proud" and hear them with courageous patience as before. The spirit of our people is not broken; it is only bent down under the accumulated woes with which it has been laden. It has to a great extent outlived petty quarrels and jealousies; and has within it a noble vitality, but will weary out its oppressors. That vitality has shown itself generation after generation, sustaining the men who maintained the hereditary conflict of our nation; and when courage and bravery, that deserved a better fate, availed them not at home, it sustained them in exile, and cheered them on in many a well fought field on the continent, where their valor repaid the countries of their adoption for the hospitality they afforded them; and their bright steel avenged the treachery and craft that, more than progress, made them exiles. Yes, and in our own day, this spirit lives; and will continue to live when brave men shall no longer be forced to herd with the vile and debased in the prison hulks of South Australia. But for these men we offer no whining lamentation. They played a desperate game against fearful odds: they lost it; and no sigh of regret for their own sake shall ever escape from them. Although their country may mourn the fate that has added their names to the long catalogue that went before them, she will never supplicate pardon for the felony of which they are accused. Never! though their bones may be scattered at the antipodes, they will be dear to her as the relics of her nationality;—dear to her as the relics of her Emperor were to France, when she carried them back from the rock-pier in the Atlantic. She, too, may one day bring back her patriots, and give them a resting place in the land they loved and tried to serve. I am, however, Mr. President, disposed to give to the word "Exile" its most extensive signification, and to glance slightly at the modern Exodus that has taken place from Ireland, and its probable results if, as I believe, this word applies to all who, from the force of adverse circumstances, are obliged to flee their country, we will find that the greater part of our poor countrymen are exiles; for certainly very few would leave, without pressing necessity, the places which the love of friends and traditional legends had endeared to them. Our people are spread, and thickly spread, over the whole face of this Western Continent; and are exciting a great though silent influence on its every act and feature. They come here poor, and for the most part incapable of effecting any great political changes, directly as such; but their alliance is sought by all parties, and in this respect their influence is very great and that it is being, and will continue to be exerted for the benefit of their country, it is needless for me to mention. But besides this, the Celt has an inherent taste for rhetoric and the arts; and our great numbers, together with our daily improving social organization, will enable us to direct this natural taste into a channel that will ultimately prove beneficial to our whole race. In a material point of view, they have added more to the wealth of America since the Revolution than any other people. The immense public and private enterprises already completed, and which are the standing boast of America, would have been impracticable without them, for they are a hardy and a hard-working race. But, Sir, they have done more than this, they have built up a structure everywhere they have settled, that will endure when railroads and canals shall be forgotten; when new cities shall have become old, yes, even crumbled away beneath the hand of time;—a structure that time consumes not, nor accident remove. And it is not on this continent alone that this is true, but in every artery of that Empire on whose dominions the Sun never sets; under that flag, though unfriendly, Erin's exiles have carried to every corner of the earth the inheritance bequeathed to them by the glorious Apostle whose festival we this day celebrate.

Song, "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," by Mr. Frederick Dalton. The President then proposed "The President of the United States." Mr. Doherty responded. Song, "Star Spangled Banner," by Mr. Doody. The next toast was "The Sister Societies." A letter of apology was read from the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, regretting that ill health prevented his being present. Mr. Belinge, however, responded.

He said that delicacy of health at the time, and press of business, obliged the President to be absent, but nothing but necessity would have allured him to remain away. He felt flattered by the hospitable manners of those who were present, and declared that no society was more warmly esteemed by the members of the St. Jean Baptiste Association, than the Young Men's St. Patrick's Society. He hoped and believed that their friendship would remain firm and lasting, and that they would join in everything that would forward the progress of their country, heart and hand. Mr. Campbell returned thanks on the part of the St. Andrew's Society.

The Chairman said that he was about to discharge a great and a solemn duty—a duty which every Irishman paid to the memory of departed greatness and virtue. He would give, without further preface, "The Memory of Daniel O'Connell." Drunk with solemnity of feeling.

The next toast was, "The memory of Thomas Davis." Drunk in the same manner.

The Chairman then gave "The Press." Responded to by Mr. Wilson of the Herald, and by Mr. Bristow of the Pilot.

The next toast was, "The Countess of Elgin and the Ladies of Canada." Mr. Murphy responded in the following happy manner:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen—Though not possessing from the ladies either power of attorney, or any other wretched whatever, to appear as their champion, I must nevertheless respond to the toast so heartily received here to-night, and for my presumptions, whether I am compelled to fall back upon that assurance with which our sex is so plentifully supplied—Judging, Gentlemen, from your very appearance, I could be sworn you think mine a pleasant and easy task. You imagine me placed, no doubt, upon a smooth, inclining surface, on which the mere effort of placing oneself is sufficient to enable one to reach the other end. You are mistaken. Pleasant it is, I own, as is everything pertaining to the "dear creature," but to say there are no obstacles, no difficulties to be met with, in a subject which concerns the ladies, would be to suppose them occupying but a very unimportant position in the social community. With regard to their position, I think a few words on the subject will not be unacceptable, especially to those having such a gallant tendency as the present company; and we know their fathers possessed this before them, for our country has ever been famous for the possession of a considerable amount of this "pampered weakness," as some cynic or other has called it. The ladies, as the "factor half" of humanity in its travels to perfection, have almost reached their destination; but to those who think there is not a glorious future awaiting the sex, I would say, be not too hasty in your decision on this subject—the ladies are up and doing—witness their "Women's Rights Convention." It smelly does not exist in vain; you do not think those ladies would have come forward to advocate certain principles without the hope of a victorious result; you pay but a laudable tribute to the known decrements of the sex, in supposing they had not made themselves acquainted—and that, too, in the proper quarter—with the probable result of their undertaking. Let us hope, Gentlemen, they may succeed. Let us hope that when the public mind has properly digested their views, the stigma of a refusal to their just demands may be spared being stamped on the character of our sex. After all, what is it they demand? What is it they ask from us? Never, since the days of the celebrated egg of Columbus, was there a question of such easy solution. Why, Gentlemen, only think, their demand contains but this—that they wish us to allow them to have their own way.—Can anything be more reasonable? Is not this the essence of temperance and modesty in combination? Now, if man were to consider the attaining of even his most selfish ends, he would not hesitate a moment in giving ear to the appeal. All practical philosophers have written, as indeed every gentleman in this room must have experienced, that when a line of conduct is drawn out for the guidance of a lady, she is sure to deviate from the line so drawn; this is her spirit of independence.—Yet, even with the existence of such a spirit, her attention, her strictness to us is unquestioned. How much would this same sweetness amount to if the contrary spirit were not called into action! Perhaps it might be too much for us. The weight of the treasure might be too much for the strength of the brain. I would most seriously urge you, Gentlemen, to lend a helping hand to the social advancement of the ladies; and most seriously do I assure you, that in doing this you neither forfeit your dignity nor compromise your manhood. The knights of old fought for the sex; yet they were less elaborate than their successors. And were they more beholden to the ladies than we? Their lady-loves buckled on their armour, but ours enable us to adjust our own by attaching their buttons here and there on our coats. The ladies of yore fastened the spur—the emblem of knighthood—to the heel of the favored cavalier, but our dear ones bestow a much greater favor on that part of our physiological structure, by repairing the breaches which time is continually making in the heels of our woollen socks. Gentlemen, you owe everything to the ladies. By them most difficulties are settled in the paths you are continually following. By them your peace of mind is established; and did you dare to question this latter, I would call forth your own plaudits in accusation against you, and as a proof of the smooth-tongued hand of woman.

Prior to the Chair being vacated, Mr. Bristow gave, "The President of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, W. C. Cogan, Esq."

The regular toasts having been exhausted, several volunteer toasts were given, the first of which was, by Mr. Redmond, "The Lady of our worthy Mayor." Mr. Patrick Scanlon sang in response, Moore's exquisite melody, "Fly not yet?" "Our Guests." "Our Host." "The memory of Tom Moore." "The Emperor and Empress of France," &c. The party immediately after separated, all apparently well pleased at the happy termination of the day's festivities.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Bulls for the consecration of the Rev. P. Dowd, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, as Co-adjutor Bishop of Toronto, have arrived. The terms of the Bull are not, however, imperative; they impose on the Rev. gentleman no obligation to accept the mitre, but leave him free to accept, or refuse, the onerous functions of a Bishop, as he thinks proper. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, has returned to his Episcopal city.

We have deferred copying from our Quebec exchanges their brief notice of St. Patrick's Festival in Quebec, as we expect a more lengthy report from our Quebec correspondent.

Several communications are unavoidably postponed until next week.

Births.

In this city, on St. Patrick's Day, the wife of Henry Kavanagh, Esq., Imperial Customs Department, of a son. In this city, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Kinneary, of a son.

Died.

On the 21st inst., at the Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, Lady Simpson, aged 40.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the DIRECTORS of this INSTITUTION will be held at the office of the BANK, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, on MONDAY the FOURTH DAY of APRIL next, at ONE O'CLOCK, when a statement of the affairs of the Bank will be submitted.

(By Order) JOHN COLLINS, Actuary.

Montreal, March 24, 1853.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday.—It is generally reported here that Austria is not the only country which is to re-nominate with England on the subject of the proceedings of the refugees residing in London and Jersey. It is said that negotiations have been opened by M. Drouyn de Lhays for a joint note, to which not only Austria and France, but Russia, should be parties. Instructions to that effect have been sent to the representatives of France at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday announces that his Majesty the Emperor has received the reply of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria to the Emperor's letter, announcing his marriage; as also a similar answer from his Majesty King Leopold of Belgium.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree dated the 23rd ult., remitting the remainder of the sentences upon 158 additional persons condemned to various periods of banishment and imprisonments for political offences by the mixed commission. The names of all the amnestied are given in the decree. M. Tanski and Pages Dupont were liberated without finding sureties.

The Council of State resumed, on Thursday, the discussion on the Budget of 1854, the Emperor presiding. The Emperor has decided that out of the 10,000,000*f.* appropriated to the improvement of the lodging-houses of the laboring classes, 3,000,000*f.* shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior.

MILITARY TALENTS OF NAPOLEON III.—The *Journal de l'Empire* devotes no less than four of its columns to an elaborate article, in which the writer seeks to prove that Louis Napoleon is fully as great a warrior as he is an administrator. Under the head of "Napoleon III., officier d'artillerie," the *Pays* enters into a detailed examination of Napoleon's military qualities, as shown by his real, though theoretical, improvements in gunnery and the uses of cannon and mortars in field service.

The pay of the sub-officers in all branches of the naval service has been increased 10 centimes a-day. It is calculated that this decree will entail an additional annual expense on the nation of 1,095,000*f.* There are 30,000 non-commissioned officers in the army and navy, whose pay will be each increased by 3*f.* 50*c.* per annum.

PRUSSIA.

The ministerial journals of the 21st contain the following notice relative to the reported attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia:—

"Immediately after the arrival of the telegraphic despatch announcing the murderous attempt upon his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, reports were circulated here, and especially at Charlottenburg, that an attempt had also been made against the life of the King. Upon closer inquiry, it appears that this report originated in misrepresentation of an insignificant circumstance. During the previous week a distressed (*brodloser*) travelling skinner's companion, who wished to enlist as a soldier, was arrested for want of regular legitimization papers (passport). This man carried about him a small and a larger pistol; but neither were loaded and the man in so far as can be ascertained at present, came into possession of these weapons through sheer accident."

The Catholic motion for an address to the King, praying him to order the recal of certain ministerial instructions of last year, for the better preservation of the peace at "stations" held by Jesuit Missionaries, and circumscribing the liberty of visiting the Collegium Germanicum, or any foreign educational establishment conducted by Jesuits, was brought on Saturday, Feb. 12th, and, after a very animated debate of more than seven hours, was rejected by a majority of 175 to 123. This motion affords the novel phenomenon of a Catholic party in the Chamber, bound together by severe discipline, observant of strict parliamentary tactics, and headed by the Baron von Waldbott, who, though personally nearly a stranger in Berlin, is favorably known there by reputation from the active part he had taken at the Landtag of the Rhine province. The minority contained the whole Catholic party, the whole left side, and a few members of the right side; the majority consisted of the right side, the ministers, and the party of Bethmann-Hollweg; the latter had proposed, as a compromising amendment, to reject the motion for an address to his Majesty, but to refer the subject-matter of the grievances back to the ministry for reconsideration, but on finding the turn the debate took he withdrew it, and with his party voted unconditionally against the motion.

According to the last official statement of the various religious confessions of the population of Prussia, the Catholics number 6,063,186; the Protestants, 9,987,277; and Mennonites, members of the Greek Church, and Jews, 234,551; together, 16,285,014. Since this census the population has increased to within a very few of 17,000,000.

AUSTRIA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR.—At one o'clock p.m. on the 18th ult., his Majesty, accompanied by Count O'Donnel, one of his aides-de-camp, was taking his customary walk round the ramparts. On reaching that part of them which is about fifty yards to the left of the city gate, called Karntner Thar, the Emperor and his companion leaned over the parapet in order to look at some soldiers who were exercising in the dry moat; a few steps led up to the ramparts from the end of the Karntner-street; from this staircase it appears the assassin advanced, and, rushing suddenly upon the Emperor, attempted to stab him in the neck with a large knife—a kitchen knife, as people say here—something like those used by our shoemakers. Happily the blow was given so high that the weapon, striking upon that

part of the skull which descends below the ear, inflicted a merely superficial wound. Before the blow could be repeated, Count O'Donnel struck the villain in the face, and a citizen, who was walking by with his wife, rushed upon him, and throwing his arms round him confined his arms to his sides. It, however, appears that the assassin managed to liberate himself for a time, as it is generally reported that he was taken into custody on the above-mentioned staircase. The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind for a moment, but smilingly bowed to and thanked the persons who crowded round him. He at once walked to the palace of the Archduke Albrecht, which is close by, and there the necessary applications were immediately made to the slight wound. Colonel O'Donnel, whose name sufficiently proclaims his parentage, has received the Order of St. Leopold. The criminal, Janos Libeny, a journeyman tailor, from Stuhlweissenburg, in Hungary, as he was led away, continually exclaimed—"I am alone! I have no accomplices!" This, of course, obtains but little credit, and domiciliary visits were immediately paid to almost all the hotels and lodging-houses, and the extremities of the street in which the malefactor lodged were guarded by detachments of police, so as to prevent all egress. It is almost superfluous to observe that the great aim of the police is at present to discover whether Janos Libeny is merely a political enthusiast, or whether he is the hired agent of some party which is plotting the downfall of the state. Instead of putting him at once into a hackney coach, the culprit, with his hands tied behind him, was conducted, by eight soldiers, from the ramparts, through the Spiegel-gasse, to the police-office in the Spengler-gasse. On his arrival at the police-office, the prisoner exhibited the greatest effrontery and recklessness. Without waiting to be questioned by the commissary he declared that he had harbored his villainous intent ever since the year 1850, and had for the last three weeks frequented the ramparts in the hope of meeting with his intended victim. "My object was not to kill him, but only to give him a *blessure* (*bleasure*)." He loudly declared that he had acted solely from a patriotic motive, vehemently and repeatedly asserting that he was *ganz allein* (quite alone). The prisoner, a short slight man, of about twenty-three, was soon removed to the police prison, where he has since been examined by M. de Felsenthal, the commissary who was a short time ago in England, in search of persons who had forged Austrian Treasury Bills.

The burgher, Herr Ettenreich, a retired pork-butcher, who first seized the assassin Libeny, was the day before yesterday summoned to Court. After the order of Francis Joseph had been given him by Count Grunne in the presence of several members of the Imperial family, he was conducted to his Majesty's bedside, where he received the warmest thanks and praises of the Archduchess Sophia and the Empress-Mother.

SWITZERLAND.

THE CAPUCHINS OF TICINO AND THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—"When the Capuchins," says the *Zurich Gazette*, "were driven out of Ticino, the Austrian government addressed a note to the authorities of that canton, requesting that the Capuchins should either be reinstated in their convents or allowed a pension for life. The Ticino government replied that it was willing to allow them a pension during three years. The cabinet of Vienna then forwarded a second note, in which it no longer insisted on the reinstatement of the Capuchins. Subsequently, a third Austrian note was received, enclosing a series of instructions, drawn up by the revolters, which were circulated along the frontier. A fourth and last note charges the canton of Ticino with having fomented the revolt. It further announces the expulsion of the natives of Ticino from Lombardy, and asks that the political refugees should be removed from the canton."

The *Milan Gazette* publishes the following proclamation from the military commandant of Lombardy:—

"His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has, by a rescript, directed that since besides the illegal suppression of the seminaries of Polleggio and Ascona, and the appropriation of their property, eight monks, natives of Lombardy, five of whom belong to the Franciscan Convent of Mendrisio, and three to the Capuchin Convent of Lugano, were, on the night of the 21st of November last, forcibly made to cross our frontier by order of the cantonal authorities of Ticino, without any respect or previous legal prosecution; and, since the Federal Government of Switzerland has not given the satisfaction required by his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty for this act, and the explanation of the said act is not satisfactory, the measure previously threatened, and expressly communicated to the Federal Government of Switzerland—viz., the expulsion of all subjects of Ticino dwelling in Lombardy, shall be put into immediate execution. In consequence of which the latter must, within the peremptory period of three days, if they be landed proprietors or exercising a profession, and of twenty-four hours if they be not, after the promulgation of the present notification, abandon these provinces; and they are warned that, in case of disobedience, they will be taken to the confines by force; and that if they be again found in these provinces, they shall be subjected to trial by court-martial."

"The Imperial and Royal General of Artillery. COUNT FRANCIS GYULAI."

"Milan, Feb. 16th."

The Turin correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:—"This falls very heavily on the Ticino-Swiss, of whom thousands gain a livelihood in Upper Italy by petty commerce, and of whom many hundreds inhabit Milan as confectioners, bakers, &c. It is very clear that the eight Lombard Friars have been sold very dear. At any rate their expulsion is a heavy cost to the subjects of the canton of Ticino. A military

cordons has been established all along the confines of the Swiss territory, and various proclamations have been issued, all of the severest and most determined kind, ordering the authorities to watch everything and everybody coming from those parts, and enjoining the minutest inspection of passports, besides threatening death to whosoever should diffuse revolutionary prints, &c. This blockade is said also to extend to goods of every sort, not excluding corn and articles of mere transit. This wholesale expulsion, which has been resolved upon by the Austrian government, is undoubtedly the most important act that has occurred for some time."

GERMANY.

It was rumored at Vienna that the Austrian government proposed confiscating all the property of the Lombard *émigrés* suspected of favoring the late movement. The property is estimated at 300 millions of francs, or 12 millions sterling.

It was reported on the 21st, that the settlement on the differences between Austria and the Porte had been proposed and was referred to France.

The German papers state that a rising was anticipated in Pesth, and fears were entertained of a general outbreak. The police in Pesth had arrested twenty travellers in the Hotel d'Angleterre. The garrison was under arms, and ready to act at a moment's notice.

ITALY.

MILAN, FEB. 19.—The military authorities, in searching for Mazzini have even opened the coffins which were being carried to consecrated ground, to assure themselves that he was not concealed in one of them. By order of the commandant, all the houses were illuminated on the 19th in rejoicing for the preservation of the Emperor's life. Orders had been issued to the householders to suspend, for the purpose of lighting the town, a lamp from the first-floor of every fourth house, which is to remain burning from six o'clock in the evening until day light.

The *Gazette Officielle* contains a pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Milan, addressed to his dioceses, on the occasion of the recent events which afflicted that town. The cathedral has been reopened for worship; it was shut for some days, because a soldier was stabbed in it by one of the insurrectionists.

TURIN, FEB. 21.—It is believed that the visit of M. Massimo d'Azeglio to London is connected with the London refugees, and that he has been despatched at the instance of the Queen, who still remains in the Tyrol. The government continued to expel from Piedmont the most dangerous of the refugees. The loan of two millions would be effected with the house of Rothschild at Paris.

Accounts from Rome state that Father Rothaan, general of the order of Jesuits, is on his death-bed. He was seized by a sudden stroke of apoplexy.

RUSSIA.

In a Russian memorial which appears in the *Augsburg Gazette*, we find that the part of European Turkey which would, as a matter of course, fall to Austria in case of a dissolution of the Turkish empire, would be "that territory contained in a line extending from Widdin to the Gulf of Carala, and in another drawn from Salonica to a point between Durazza and Cape Linguetta. The part to the east, up to the Dardanelles, would inevitably fall to Russia."

MONTENEGRO.

The perplexing war continues to feed speculation. After suspending operations for some time, Omar Pasha has again commenced hostilities; but it is said that Prince Danielo had made good use of the interval by fortifying the weaker approaches to his capital.

Meanwhile, there are innumerable rumors concerning the mission of Count Leiningen to Constantinople. As far as we can gather from the current reports, he arrived at Constantinople on the 30th January, with an ultimatum of which the following paragraphs contain the pith:—

"The supremacy or protectorate over all the Christian population in the provinces bordering the Austrian territory.

"The cession of sovereignty over certain tracts of land near the Bocca de Cattaro, belonging by right and possessed de facto by Turkey, in virtue of treaties stipulated with Austria.

"The recognition of the independence of Montenegro."

To these demands the Porte replied on the 9th instant, rejecting the ultimatum, and placing itself under the joint protectorate of France and England. It is added, by a letter from Vienna, that not only Count Leiningen but the whole of the Austrian Legation had left Constantinople.

INDIA.

The Burmese occupy the Aeng with a large force. Pegu (the province, we suppose), has been again occupied by a large force of Burmese. They raised the siege on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Tchogyt, upon learning that General Steel was advancing upon that place.

AUSTRALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

In some remarks upon the article that appeared in the *Argus* on the occasion of the sailing of the *Chusan*, the *Lancaster Examiner* speaks in the following style of the very serious subject of Australian independence:—"If full freedom be not promptly conceded, Australia will be lost to Britain. The announcement is not a novelty. In ordinary circumstances this was the inevitable fate of these splendid regions, but the gold discoveries will precipitate the crisis, unless consummate wisdom direct the counsels of England. We believe that at the present moment no people could be more loyally disposed than those at the antipodes—that none would sever the tie with more regret—that none would be more proud of the connection, or maintain it with greater power, skill, and valour; but if responsible government be refused

—if the fair claims of Australia be disregarded, in our heart we believe that in less than two years she will be a republic—a southern counterpart of the confederacy in the north. It is not the wish of the people inhabiting these regions, any more than it was the desire of Franklin and Washington, to cut the connection of consecrated associations. We glory in our parentage, and the native-born in Australia still speak of Britain as their "home." But as in the case of the United States, so in this hemisphere, indifference, contempt, and scorn on the part of a ministry may sever from her Majesty's diadem one of its richest jewels. Time presses; steam has changed the relations of man; as many months might be safely occupied in deliberations towards the close of the last century as it may now be politic to occupy days. The people of England have but a glimmering perception of what Australia now is—her capitals are already equal to the third-rate cities at home—in wealth, substantial comfort, and imposing edifices—her towns excel those of the mother country in proportion to population. A panorama of the cities and towns in Australia can alone dispel the illusion that we live in tents and hovels, instead of picturesque cottages, rural villas, substantial brick buildings, and polished stone edifices, whose internal furniture and decorations, in many instances, rival in luxury the domiciles of titled aristocracy. Will England be wise in time with respect to Australia? It is useless to concede to Victoria what is denied to New South Wales, South Australia, or Van Diemen's Land. If there is one fact more patent than another, it is that the Australias are one in every sense of the term.

Could the British Government but understand this all might yet be well; and at no distant day Victoria, the most beloved of sovereigns, might personally visit Victoria, the richest of British Colonies, and be welcomed by the plaudits of her devoted antipodean subjects."

GREAT BRITAIN.

JEWISH EMANCIPATION.—Lord John Russell introduced his bill for the emancipation of the Jews on Thursday evening, pursuant to notice. The measure was, as usual, resisted in *limine* by Sir R. Inglis and the other "enemies of religious persecution" of that school; but the motion for leave to bring in the bill was carried on a division by a majority of 231 to 205—a miserably small majority it must be allowed, at this stage of the proceedings. The Anglican and Dissenting friends of religious toleration mustered strong, it is seen, under the leadership of the Oxford bigot. This is the way to tell the true feelings of parties. The clamors about Tuscan intolerance shewed last night—as indeed they always do when tried—the rottenness of their professions and the persecuting spirit that sways their hearts. We cannot say that we have the slightest hope of the success of the Bill.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON AND THE REV. MR. HAYWARD.—A memorial has been addressed by 25 clergymen, incumbents of various parishes in the diocese of Ripon, to the Bishop, on the subject of his refusal to receive Mr. Hayward as a candidate for priest's orders on the ground of his holding certain views on the effects of baptism, and on the final perseverance of those who have received the grace of regeneration, which the memorialists contend to be consonant with the doctrines and articles of the church of England, and which should not, therefore, prevent him from being ordained; and the Bishop has replied at some length to the memorialists, stating that the ground of his rejection of the candidate was, as stated in his certificate to Mr. Hayward, to the effect that "he found himself unable to ordain him, because he persevered in maintaining that the inward and spiritual grace in baptism is 'a saving grace,' which he (Mr. Hayward) explained as meaning 'a grace which effectually insures salvation;' so that none but those who are ultimately saved can have received that grace." The Bishop then goes on to say, that in answer to the charge of the memorialists, that his act is an attempt to defeat the intended effects of the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," he shall content himself with simply asserting that he has not thereby contravened or attempted to defeat any law or judgment of the church or State.

THE DOCTOR AND THE BISHOP.—At the annual meeting of the Pastoral Aid Society, held last week at the Collegiate Institution, the Lord Bishop of Chester in the chair, Dr. McNeile, one of the leading speakers, took occasion, as usual, to attack the Catholic Church, and, in the course of his address, he repeatedly shocked and disgusted the modest portion of his female hearers by the pruriency of his language and the foulness of his insinuations. One subject on which he thought it decent to luxuriate, was the alleged circumstance of a female saint, distinguished for her purity and modesty, being hung up by the heels, and having her garments miraculously prevented from falling below her ankles. The Bishop, it is said, looked unutterable things at the immodest buffoon; and, at the conclusion of the proceedings, whilst acknowledging a vote of thanks for his kindness in presiding, gave the Doctor a rap on the knuckles, all too gentle for his demerits. He simply said, that he should be happy on all such occasions to render what services he could; but it must of course be understood, that he did not commit himself to all that gentlemen might be pleased to say on the platform.

THE REV. DR. GUTHRIE ON THE WANT OF EDUCATION.—The Rev. Dr. Guthrie attended the annual meeting of the Liverpool Industrial Schools on Tuesday, and, in a long address, described the nature and results of the Ragged Schools in Edinburgh. In speaking of the necessity of moral and religious education in our large towns, he said—"I hold in my hand a diagram, by Mr. Keith Johnston, of Edinburgh; and the map I hold in my hand is intended to show to the Committee of the House of Commons the state of education in our country. What do I find? I find that in America, in the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and five or six other States, there is one in every six of the population attending school. (Hear, hear, and applause.)—Then, on turning to Europe, I find that in Prussia there is one in six; Saxony, one in six; Switzerland, one in six; Baden, one in six; Denmark, one in six. One in five makes perfect education; one in five or one in six assures us that every child in the country is educated. (Hear, hear.) I find that in three of the provinces of Holland there is one in six and a half

and so on. I find that, in the free States of America, where they carry out the principle that every man is born free, the proportion is one in six. Well, when I go to Austria, it is one in nine. When I go to Belgium, it is one in ten. When I go to France, generally, there is one in ten. When I go to Scotland,—oh! I am ashamed of my country. They say, 'You find a Scotchman and a kirk wherever you go.' I believe the day was when it was true, and when Scotchmen were generally educated. I am only sorry to say that now, instead of one in five, one in six, one in nine, or one in ten, there is only one in eleven of the population of Scotland attending school." (Hear, hear.)

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.—Sir Culling Eardley has written to the Earl of Carlisle stating that the grievances of Catholics in Protestant countries on the Continent had been brought before the notice of the committee of the Protestant Alliance, who resolved to inquire into their truth, appointing as their agents the Count de St. Gorge and Sir Culling himself. Sir Culling requests the Earl of Carlisle "to propose to honorable and right-minded Catholic noblemen and gentlemen to do by Mecklenburg and Sweden what we have done by Tuscany." His lordship has declined to make another appeal to his Catholic fellow-countrymen, as the results of the first have not been very encouraging; but he expresses his satisfaction at hearing that the facts of persecutions of Catholics by Protestants sovereigns and states are to be sifted and ascertained.

PROTESTANT INTERFERENCE AT ELECTIONS.—THE CAMERONIANS.—Three members of the Cameronian Church, at Stranraer, have lain for many months under suspension (virtually excommunicated) for the offence of having voted at the last general election against Sir John MacTaggart. The Synod of the Cameronian Church have, however, quashed the whole proceedings.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

"PROGRESS" IN ENGLAND.—Whether it is the political dullness which leaves our countrymen little to keep their hands in, or the prosperity which pampers bad passions, we know not, but crimes of a serious character are decidedly increasing, both in number and atrocity. At Ilford, a commercial traveller is murdered by a tramper in open day, and within sight of two persons who were not near enough to help. In Somersetshire, one Blackmore, a tax-collector, is killed, by Sparks, a laborer, for money which he had. At Brixton, a very old man is killed by a housekeeper, who kept him in tutelage. These are the worst cases; but the daily papers are blotted here and there with many a dark story of violence and crime.—*Leader.*

The army estimates for the year commencing 1st April 1853, have just been published, and although there is no material difference between them and those of the year just expiring (the estimates for 1853-4 being only £14,644 above those for 1852-3) it is worth while noting that the gross numbers, rank and file, of the regular army amounts to 116,176 effective men. Of this force there are—at home, 50,898, of which two-fifths are in Ireland; in India, 27,600; and in the colonies and isolated military posts, 37,678. The estimated charge for Volunteer Corps during the same period is £38,000.

It is said, with what amount of foundation we are at present unable to state, that the Austrian Government has resolved to demand the extradition, or, at least, the expulsion of Kossuth, Mazzini, and the other refugees now fomenting revolution abroad under the shelter of British hospitality; and that, on the anticipated failure of this demand, the Governments of Prussia and of France are prepared to address a joint note to the same effect. In the event of a continued refusal on our part, we are threatened, so it is said, with a withdrawal of the Ministers representing these three powers at this Court, and with such further inconvenience as may arise from the destitute condition in which England, it is supposed, will thereupon be left.—*Times.*

GOLD.—Should the anticipations ventured upon in the despatches received by Government prove correct, the production of gold in Australia may amount, within a twelvemonth from the present period, to a million sterling per week—a result, the mere contemplation of which is indeed startling.

GAROTTE ROBBERIES IN LEEDS.—These outrages, for which Leeds has been so notorious, after ceasing for a time, have been renewed.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.—The proportion of persons apprehended for being drunk and disorderly, is in London about 1 in 83—in Edinburgh about 1 in 60—in Glasgow about 1 in 23 of the population. This seems an ugly conclusion for Glasgow; and we are sorry to say that, on farther inquiry, the matter only looks worse and worse. A parliamentary paper has been published in return to a motion made by Mr. Hume, showing the number of persons taken into custody for drunkenness and for disorderly conduct by the metropolitan police force, with similar returns relating to the city of London, and to the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1831, when the Metropolitan population amounted to 1,515,585, there were 31,353 persons arrested for drunkenness, and 10,353 for disorderly conduct; of the drunkards 11,605 were women, and 19,748 were men; among the persons who conducted themselves in a disorderly manner there were 7,287 women, and 3,096 men. In 1841, when the population had increased to 2,068,107, the numbers of the same offences were still enormous, the total for drunkenness, 15,006, and for disorderly conduct 15,810; there were among these totals 5,123 female drunkards and 9,883 males, and among the disorderly there were 7,913 women and 7,897 men. In the same year the city police took up 2,313 persons for drunkenness and 802 persons for disorderly conduct among a population, as shown by the census returns, of 123,563 persons. In 1851, when the population of the Metropolitan districts had increased to 2,399,004, the total number of persons arrested for drunkenness had decreased to 10,665, of whom 6,207 were men and 4,461 women, and the total of disorderly persons arrested was 6,138, 2,556 of whom were men and 3,762 women. In the city the numbers were in 1851—drunkards arrested, 280; disorderly persons arrested, 681. Edinburgh, with 140,000 inhabitants in 1841, shows, 4,834 arrests for the drunkenness and disorderly conduct in that year, and in 1851, when the population was 166,000 the arrests were only 2,793, while Glasgow, with 333,651 inhabitants in 1851, had in that year 10,012 arrests for the reasons mentioned above.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

THE BITER BIR.—Considerable amusement has been created recently in Liverpool by the following circumstance:—A widower, with property worth £3000, who owed a debt of £700, applied to a respectable attorney to devise means of shirking the debt. The attorney

at once ordered him to leave his place of business. The man then applied to a less scrupulous lawyer, who advised him to take a wife and settle the whole of his property upon her. He accordingly advertised in the London papers for a wife of strict religious sentiments, and succeeded in getting married. On returning to Liverpool, the creditor to whom he owed £700 applied for a settlement. "Oh!" said the Benedict, "I have no property; it is all my wife's, and I cannot pay it." The creditor at once got a writ, and lodged the debtor in Lancaster jail, when he deemed it best to be honest, and wrote to his wife to raise sufficient money to pay his debts, but she refused, saying the property was settled upon her, and she should keep it. The case then came before the Bankruptcy Court, and the Commissioner adjudged the debtor to suffer a twelve month's imprisonment for his fraudulent transaction.

RETURN OF THE REV. JAMES FORBES TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Rev. James Forbes, a Catholic Priest, who unhappily apostatized about half a year ago, has returned to the One True Fold, and has addressed the following letter to the *Glasgow Free Press* and the *Tablet* in reparation for the scandal he has given. It gives us great satisfaction to add that we are informed that he has returned with all the symptoms of sincere repentance:—

"Sir—It is with sentiments of the deepest sorrow that I look back on the great and grievous scandal I have given to the Church of God during the last six months by the sad event of my unfortunate apostasy. In order to repair, in some degree, the awful scandal of my conduct, will you permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to state that I have reconsidered the arguments on either side, and that, glory be to God, I am now no longer a Protestant!—I am sick of Protestantism. My soul loathes heresy."

"With regard to the circumstances which led to my apostasy I need merely, in the meantime, state that I blame no one but myself. 'Adsum qui feci.'—From my superiors I always met with kindness and consideration. If remiss I was admonished in charity. In well-doing I was encouraged. From my brethren in the Ministry I ever experienced kindness and courtesy. Even in my fall I have been treated with leniency and forbearance, while they and their faithful people have never ceased to offer up fervent prayers to the throne of God for mercy in my behalf. No wonder, then, that my heart yearns with intense anxiety to be received back again into the bosom of that Church where alone truth is to be found, and where once I was so happy. Oh! that I could repair the evil I have done, even by the effusion of my blood; but, alas! I tremble at the hideousness of my guilt. I vowed to serve the Church of God to the best of my ability, and I have betrayed her. Almighty God, by a special privilege, called me to be an Apostle, and, by a base perversity, I became an apostate. Happy would I now be could I but think that I alone have been injured—that no erring Christian has been induced to remain in his errors; that not one fluctuating Catholic has been encouraged to abandon the Rock of Ages, the pillar and the ground of truth; that no doubt has been introduced into the mind of any human being by my wicked example."

"I intend soon to publish a few of the many considerations which have induced me to return to the Catholic Church. In the meantime I may merely add, that I have vainly sought, during the last six months, that food for the soul, that consolation for the heart, that true spiritual life, which can be found only in the Catholic Church. Out of her pale all is emptiness and sterility. Protestants, with the best intentions, are straining every nerve to catch a shadow. Many desire to wash their soul in the blood of Christ, but they possess not those divine institutions whereby the blood of Christ is applied to our souls. Many desire to become united with Christ, but they possess not that great and united mystical sacrament whereby we live in Christ, and Christ in us. With regard especially to the Calvinistic doctrines of grace, as they are called—the doctrine of election leads to despair—it is an insult to the justice of God, who loves all mankind, and shed His blood for all. Their theory of assurance is a delusion which encourages the greatest crimes, engenders pride, and produces a fatal security, far removed from the doctrine of the Apostle, who tells us—'To work out our salvation with fear and trembling.'"

"The fruitlessness of Protestant efforts in the works of proselytism, of which I might speak much, if silence were not prudence, is a glorious proof of the strength of Catholic Faith, and a clear demonstration that Catholicity alone can convince the intellect and change the heart. The Irish mission, in particular, I consider to be a mere 'mockery, a delusion, and a snare.' But of this more afterwards."

"In the meantime, allow me once more to express my deep and heartfelt contrition for the sin I have committed. I earnestly implore pardon from Heaven; and with all the feelings of a bleeding heart I humbly solicit the prayers of the Faithful, that I may yet be enabled to repair all the evil I have done—all the scandal I have given.—Sir, I remain yours, most sincerely,

"Glasgow, Feb. 24th, 1853." **JAMES FORBES.**

[We are informed that in announcing, at the time, the unhappy apostasy of the Rev. James Forbes, we designated him as 'the Rev. Mr. Forbes, late of St. Mary's, Glasgow.' It appears he was the Rev. Mr. Forbes of St. Mungo's, not St. Mary's, a mistake which caused the Rev. Peter Forbes, of St. Mary's, who is remote indeed from heresy, the annoyance of having an immense number of letters addressed to him on the subject. We have not time to refer to our file to see whether we or some other paper were to blame for this provoking mistake, which we regret extremely.—*Ed. Tablet.*]

Mr. Butt asked a question in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, to which he got a curt answer, which must not have pleased those who induced the hon. gentleman to make the enquiry. The matter stands thus in the report:—"Mr. Butt, in pursuance of notice, wished to ask the noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether, since his accession to office, any instructions had been issued from the Home Office to the authorities at Dublin Castle, with regard to the awarding of rank and precedence to the Catholic Bishops in Ireland; and if so, whether there was any objection to lay the despatch containing such instructions on the table of the House? Lord Palmerston—No instructions have been sent on the subject (laughter.)"

DESECRATION OF OUR PARISH CHURCHES.

The following letter appears in the last number of the *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal*, accompanied by a commentary by the Editor of that periodical. Surely it is the duty of the Supreme Court of the Church to take steps to prevent, if possible, such irreverent misappropriation of the sacred edifice—the House of God.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*—

"20th January, 1853.—When staying a short time since, for a few days, in a small parish in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, I was asked by the friend in whose house I was living, if I would accompany him and his family to a *soirée*, to be held that evening in the parish kirk. 'A *soirée*?' said I; 'then you have even here adopted the French term for spending an evening; however, when the evening is to be spent in a church, one must not quarrel with the name; I will join you, and take my children.' I was told that tickets of admission were to be purchased at 1s each for adults, and 6d for children, and that, in return, we should be regaled with fruit and sweetmeats! This did not at all suit my notions, and somewhat staggered me; refreshments to be sold in the temple of God!—Nevertheless, a very strong feeling of curiosity tempted me to be present; and our children having preceded us by half an hour, my friend and I took our way soon after seven p.m. to the kirk."

"On entering, I was struck by observing a kind of 'buffet' raised at the further end of the church (where the communion table, and all its sacredness of effect, should have been) loaded with all sorts of fruit and confectionary. Behind this stood the Rev. Mr.—, (not the parish minister, for he was prevented attending by illness, but) the minister of a neighboring parish. Scarcely more than his head was visible above plates piled up with oranges, apples, grapes, &c.; and he appeared to be endeavoring to make himself heard in an address to the congregation, which consisted of from three hundred to four hundred persons, chiefly young girls and boys, who, from their continual whispering, and looking about, before, behind, and in every direction but that of their minister, rendered his efforts to gain their attention quite unsuccessful. Such was the hum of voices, though up to this moment in some measure suppressed, that I heard nothing; and, had I not known otherwise, I might have supposed Mr.— to be a vender of oranges, wholly engaged in a desire to dispose of his fruits, so entirely did he, in his anxiety to be heard, identify himself with the said well supplied table. This, however, was far from being the worst part of this sacrilegious entertainment; for, as I have already hinted, up to this period the conversation (which, to their disgrace be it said, was almost general throughout the congregation) was in a suppressed tone; but as soon as the minister had ceased to speak, the uproar of voices, clapping of hands, and stamping of feet, in token of applause, presented one of the most monstrous scenes I could have imagined. This was followed by a rush of twenty or thirty confectioner boys into the 'sacred edifice,' each bearing a large open basket containing paper bags filled with fruit and sweetmeats. Each person in the church was presented with a bag, myself amongst the rest. I quite recoiled from accepting it, and when the boy had passed on, I wished I had refused. I felt a degree of horror and repugnance at all that was going on, which I can scarcely express. However, I placed the bag on the seat beside me, and tried to hear what another reverend gentleman was saying, amidst the apples and oranges; but, what with the rustling of paper bags, the increase of whispering, and the general and growing excitement of the audience (for surely it were mockery to say congregation) so much more like a scene at a theatre than a church, his attempts to make himself heard were as futile as his predecessor's.—Upon his retiring, the noise became still more general and tumultuous. The popping of a couple of hundred paper bags, added to the most profane whistling, yelling, stamping, throwing of orange peel in all directions, and even tossing aloft their caps (as I had reason to know, one having descended upon my bonnet) formed a scene certainly profoundly disgraceful, in such a place, to any assemblage of Christians. At this stage of the proceedings, a small gentleman came forward, amidst this most unseemly clamor, to receive from Mr.—, the first speaker of the evening, a Bible, as a farewell present and token of respect (he being about to emigrate) from the scholars of the Parish School, to whom he had for some years been chief instructor."

"The little schoolmaster, after having submitted to the children of the congregation a series of Scripture questions—to which, as far as I could hear, they appeared to reply with perfect accuracy, but as if by rote—bowed himself out. The singing of several psalms then commenced, which, had one's mind been in any way previously attuned to religious feelings, might have had a devotional effect,—as I observed more than one fine melodious voice among the singers—such are the gifts of Nature's God, if they are not perverted by the mismanagement and misappiances of man. But the attempt seemed little suited to the time, and the scene continued one of confused murmur and most indecorous bearing to its close. I have seen much, and travelled far; I have resided amongst and mixed with persons in various and distant countries, of very many different religious persuasions, but I never witnessed, in any place, a scene so replete with sacrilege, or a congregation, that seemed to me so bent upon desecrating their place of worship—and this under the countenance of the ministers and elders of their own body."

"My friend (an excellent man in all the social relations of life) being one of the latter fraternity, I was rife to him, on our return home, in expressions of the intense surprise and positive disgust which I felt at what I had seen; to which he quietly replied, 'This will add, then, one to your many experiences.' Seeing him so indifferent, or rather, perhaps, 'so wise in his own conceit,' I observed, 'Yes, indeed, and a most unhappy addition it will be; one, I hope, not to be met with out of the pale of the Presbyterian Kirk.'"

A PUZZLE.—We recommend this original riddle to the careful consideration of those of our readers who think it applies to them. By a QUO careful and continued application for a time WEFO it may be solved; and we cannot but think RYOUR that when solved, a very great length of time PAPE will not elapse before the benefit of the solution will be felt in a form that we can readily RPA appreciate. This conclusion, however, may YU be problematic, but we shall anxiously await its determination, trusting that it may be in our favor. If it is yet an enigma, please read it again.—*Yankee Paper.*

A NEW PROTESTANT THEORY OF THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

When we look for examples of goodness or perfection we naturally turn to the Priesthood as a class specially destined, not only to teach virtue, but also to practice the very lessons which they are bound to inculcate. They are the ministers of the heavenly law, and under strict obligations not only to teach it, but to know it. So in civil matters we turn to the lawyers of this world, and expect from them not only a precise knowledge of our own obligations, but moreover a decent observance of those obligations on their part. So strongly is this felt to be the case that the judges discourse most vehemently against an attorney or barrister who shall have transgressed the legal limits of chicanery. Motions are occasionally made to remove a solicitor from the rolls of the court, and the benchers threaten to disbar the advocate who shall have conducted himself improperly. There is a sort of public opinion that all lawful things are not always permissible, and that law, which is the perfection of reason, may become sometimes unreasonable.

It appears, unless the whole story be a fiction, that an ingenious attorney in one of the midland counties of England has made a great improvement on the law of marriage. The story seems certainly incredible, but very often incredibility is a proof of the truth of the fact alleged. The story is that a man lawfully married quarrelled with his wife, or ceased to love her, or disliked her, and, under these circumstances, abandoned her. The devout secretary of Henry VIII. had recourse to the principles of his religion for help under his embarrassments. Catherine of Arragon was abandoned, and Anne Boleyn appears on the scene. This second Anne, for such is her name, was not entirely without fear of Catherine, and before consenting to sin, stipulated for a legal sanction to the divorce, and to her own unlawful marriage. When persons are deterred to do wrong, they like to do so in a lawful way if possible, and, in the usual course of business, with as little risk as the nature of the case may admit of. The ordinary practice in these cases is, unhappily, the perpetration of bigamy. But it is attended with considerable danger, and may end in transportation.

The people in question were wise in their day; they would run no risk of this kind; neither transportation nor imprisonment seemed to suit their views. They struck out a new line, original and apparently safe. They went to a lawyer, and stated their grievance, and demanded the benefit of his legal knowledge and skill. The new Trebonian consulted his books and told his clients that for five-and-thirty shillings he could stifle the voice of their conscience, and keep them clear from the pains and penalties which they so much dreaded. It seems that the man would not do what is occasionally done in England, strangle or poison his wife, and the modern Anne was afraid of a disturbance unless the law intervened for her protection. The learned attorney came to the rescue, and put them in a social condition perfectly original.

He drew up a deed for five-and-thirty shillings by which the rights of the wife, without her consent, were extinguished, and transferred to Anne. They called the document a lease, and it seems to have been produced in court to the great astonishment of the midland magistrates, who were taken by surprise at this new development of the law. The conscientious criminals seemed thoroughly satisfied with what they have done, and the more particularly so because they had paid for the lease no less a sum than five-and-thirty shillings of lawful money of Great Britain.

The high contracting parties to this deed covenanted to live together as man and wife, without the usual celebrations attendant on that condition, but solely in virtue of this lease. They seemed to forget that the man had no power to enter into such an engagement, and, as the wife had no power to consent, so they wisely left her out of the question. It was just as if a man mortgaged an estate which he had already sold, and for which he had received the purchase money. The astute lawyer, who might have hesitated before giving his assistance in such a case as this, had no difficulty at all in performing a more scandalous service, but the penalties of which are generally reserved altogether for the next world.

We have heard of heathens who lent their wives, and we know that English Christians repudiate them by the help of Parliament, but this is the first instance that has come to our knowledge of a "lease" by which the matrimonial contract is barred without being broken. Philosophers and secular politicians are anxious to reduce the Sacrament of Matrimony to a civil contract—a personal bargain liable to all the incidents to which human contracts are generally subject. The midland lawyer has anticipated their theories, and reduced it into practice. There is a grand and sublime development of the social contract; something absolutely heroic, and that must command the admiration of every liberal and philosophic mind.

There is a serious side to this matter, and that relates to the attorney and to the judges who allow him to practice in their courts. The ignorant wretches who applied to him for advice may have believed themselves innocent. They have the example of their betters in a worldly view, who repudiate their wives, and marry again. But the lawyer, who, for five-and-thirty shillings, drew up the pretended lease, must have known that he had no warrant for his proceedings. He knew that the law did not authorize such a scandal, though he may be ignorant of, or indifferent to, the supernatural consequence of his acts.

This seems to have taken place in the very centre of England, among a people shrewd and sharp, by whom Popey is periodically denounced, and the more perfect morality of England ostentatiously proclaimed. The parties to this deed were neither "mere Irish" nor Catholics, but persons who maintain that the Pope has no authority in England. It would have been well for those people if he had, for in that case they would not have been allowed to play their abominable comedy with impunity. Let Mr. Spooner look to this matter: the morality of Maynooth is not yet on a level with that of this lawyer, who may be one of Mr. Spooner's constituents.

DOING THE EXCISEMAN.—An officer of her Majesty's Inland Revenue, stationed upon the west coast, was made the victim of a practical joke the other day. An urchin, whom he met, volunteered to direct him to where a cask of smuggled whiskey lay concealed; the offer was gladly accepted, and its performance handsomely paid for; men were brought out; the cask was found duly sealed and labelled; and was carried off in high glee. Alas! it turned out to be full of—water.

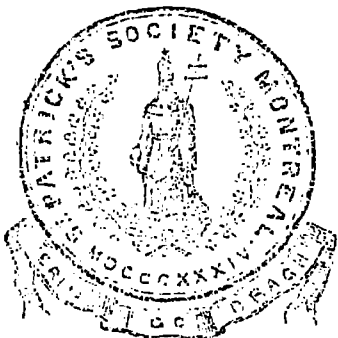
MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price (s. d.), and another Price (s. d.). Includes items like Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, Potatoes, Beans, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, Butter, Honey, Eggs, Flour, and Oatmeal.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- List of agents for the True Witness across various regions: Alexandria, Aylmer, Beauharnois, Brantford, Bytown, Buckingham, Carleton Place, etc.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th of APRIL, at SEVEN o'clock precisely.

By Order, H. J. CLARKE, Sec. Montreal, March 23, 1853.

TO MACHINISTS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

ON hand and arrived at Boston and New York, ex Steamers and Sailing Ship, and daily expected. Best Sheffield Vices, "Sanderson" Patent Washer, 50 to 150 lbs. Vice Boxes, assorted. Real "Monschote" Hammers and Sledges, 1 to 16 lbs. Clipping and other Hammers. "Linsley's" superior Long and Circular Patent Double Blast Bellows, all sizes. American Long do., assorted sizes and qualities. "Linsley's" and American Portable Forges. Best makes English and American Stocks and Dies, right, and left and right hand, to work up to 1 1/2 inch. Best makes English and American Wrenches, 6 to 21 inch. Spanners, assorted sizes and kinds. Steel Squares, Dividers, Callipers, &c., of "Peter Stubs" and other good makes. Rules, &c., &c.

A complete assortment of best quality FILES. For Sale at THE MONTREAL TOOL STORE, 201 St. Paul Street, Sign of the Hammer. March 16.

Mrs. REILLY, MIDWIFE. The Ladies of Montreal are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the late fire, MRS. REILLY has REMOVED to the house occupied by Mr. JOHN LOUGHRAN, as a Paint and Colour Store, opposite the HOTEL DIEU NUNNERY Church, No. 154, St. PAUL STREET. Montreal, July 3, 1852.

WANTED FOR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC, from the first of May next, an ORGANIST. Applications to be addressed to JOHN SHARPLES, Esq., President of the Committee of Management, or to the undersigned. M. O'LEARY, Secretary. Quebec, 23d March, 1853.

WANTED ON THE OTTAWA, TWO OR THREE GOOD ENGLISH TEACHERS. Application to be made to J. J. ROONEY, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Aylmer, Ottawa.

WANTED, AS an APPRENTICE in the DRUG business, a Young Boy speaking both languages.—Apply at this office. Montreal, March 4, 1853.

A SITUATION WANTED. AN Irish Roman Catholic School Teacher, of long experience in teaching, and who has been trained in the Irish Normal School in Dublin, wants a School. Advertiser would prefer taking charge of a Catholic School in a Town or City, or in a rural district not far from either. His course of education comprises—Reading and Writing, the Latin, plain and ornamental; a general course of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, English Grammar, Geography, Geology, History, Philosophy, Zoology, &c. Also, having had the advantage while in training, at the Irish Normal Institution, of a thorough training in the Agricultural and Horticultural departments, both in theory and practice, (on the Commissioner's farm,) he gives instructions in the same to advanced classes. N. B. Advertiser is prepared to engage in a School at present, and on the shortest notice, in any part of the Province, or the United States. All communications on the above advertisement to be addressed to MRS. P. DARTY, North Port, Canada West, for Advertiser.

P. S. All communications, stating terms of engagement, will be punctually attended to on the receipt of same. Canada West, February 21st, 1853.

WILLIAM HALLEY, TORONTO, C. W., GENERAL AGENT FOR CATHOLIC LITERATURE, Including Newspapers, Periodicals, New Publications, &c. W. H. is Agent in Canada for the Metropolitan Magazine, which can be forwarded by mail to any part of Canada. W. H. is also agent for the True Witness for Toronto and vicinity.

EDWARD FEGAN Has constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH. ALSO, A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale, 232 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NINE DAYS DEVOTION, or a NOVENA preparatory to the Feast of ST. PATRICK, to which are added Prayers at Mass, Stations of the Cross, &c., &c. Maslin, 127 pages—Price only 7 1/2d.

NEW WORKS JUST RECEIVED. The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, for 1853, price, 1 1/2. Father Jonathan; or, the Scottish Converts, by the Rev. J. McDermott, 3 1/2. A History of the attempts to Establish the Protestant Reformation in Ireland, and the successful resistance by that people. By Thomas D'Arcy McGeer, 3. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, 24th February, 1853.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c. FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street. JOHN PHELAN. Montreal, August 20, 1852.

BRANDY, GIN, WINES, FOR SALE. Martell's Brandy, in Bond Do Free DeKuyper's Gin, in Bond Do Free, and in cases Wines, in Wood and Bottle Teas, a few good samples Tobacco, &c. &c. &c. G. D. STUART, 151 1/2, St. Paul Street, Opposite the Hotel-Dieu Church. Montreal, December 16.

P. MUNRO, M. D., Chief Physician of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor in the School of M. of M., MOSS' BUILDINGS, 2ND HOUSE BLEURY STREET. Medicine and Advice to the Poor (gratis) from 8 to 9 A. M. 1 to 2, and 6 to 7 P. M.

H. J. LARKIN, ADVOCATE, No. 27 Little Saint James Street, Montreal.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE, Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, Corner of St. Vincent and St. Therèse Streets, in the buildings occupied by C. E. Bell, N.P., Montreal. Mr. D. keeps an Office and has a Law Agent at Nelsonville, in the Missisquoi Circuit.

DEVLIN & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, No. 5, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

THOMAS PATTON, Dealer in Second-hand Clothes, Books, &c. &c. BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!! THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House and Plantation Bells, with the best description of Hangings. These Bells are made from the best stock, and the small sizes undergo the same process in manufacturing as Church Bells. An experience of thirty years, with a great many recent improvements, and an entirely new method of casting, enables us to obtain the most melodious tone, combining also, an extraordinary vibration. Nearly 9,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have 15 Gold and Silver medals at our office, which were awarded for the "best Bells for sonority and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to getting up Pells or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Erie and Champlain Canals, and Railroads running in every direction, which brings us within four hours of New York. Cash paid for old copper. Old Bells taken in part pay for new ones, or purchased outright. Town Clocks, Levels, Compasses, Transits, Theodolites, &c., for sale, of superior workmanship. All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention. A. MENEELY'S SONS. West Troy, N. Y., Feb., 1853. Hancock & Co., Agents, 116 Broadway, New York.

L. P. BOIVIN, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, opposite the old Court-House, HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED from No. 99, St. Paul Street, to No. 151, Notre Dame Street, where he will carry on his business WHOLESALE AND RETAIL of DRY GOODS, both STAPLE and FANCY, and would direct the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to visit his STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. Liberal Credit will be given. ROBERT McANDREW. Montreal, May 19, 1852.

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME, 13 ALEXANDER STREET. MR. FLYNN respectfully informs the Public, that he has OPENED a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, containing a collection of books from the best Catholic Authors, on History, Voyages, Travels, Religion, Biography, and Tales. To those who do not possess Libraries of their own, Mr. FLYNN'S Collection of Books will be found to be well chosen; and as he is continually adding to his stock, he hopes to be favored with a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its continuance.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co. THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure. THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the choicest Delicacies the markets can afford. HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

NOTICE. The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Montreal, May 6, 1852. M. P. RYAN.

REMOVAL. DYEING BY STEAM!!! JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,) HAS REMOVED to No. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, begs to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to state that he has now purchased his present place, where he has built a large Dye House, and as he has fitted it up by Steam on the best American Plan, he is now ready to do anything in his way, at moderate charges, and with despatch. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Stuffs, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, July 21.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N. B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.



SADLER & CO'S CHEAP CATHOLIC BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. NEW BOOKS. NEW MONTH OF MARY. Compiled by the Fathers of the Oratory of St. Philip of Neri; to which is added New Prayers at Mass and Vespers, with other Devotions for the month of May; with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York. 500 pages, 12mo., price only 2s 6d. A new feature in this work is, that at the end of each day's devotion there is a beautiful Hymn, translated expressly for it.

DOCTRINAL AND SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM, by the Rev. Pere Collot, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadler. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. This is considered by competent judges as the most complete and at the same time, the most concise Catechism of the Christian Religion, and of Scripture History that has yet been offered to the public. It is admirably adapted for adults requiring instruction, as well as for children. The answers are so condensed that they are easily committed to memory; and there is not a single point connected with religion, either of doctrine, discipline, or ceremonial, that is not fully explained. We know that this work requires only to be known to secure for it a very wide circulation. In order to place the work within the reach of every person, we have determined to put it at the following low prices: 12mo. 440 pages, half bound, 1s 10d; in 10d; in 10d; to schools and colleges we will put them at \$25 per 100.

ORIGINAL TALE. NEW LIGHTS; or, LIFE IN CALAWAY. A Tale of the New Reformation. By Mrs. J. Sadler. The main object of this story is to bring under the notice of Catholics in America, and of Irish Catholics in particular, the religious system of proselytizing going on from day to day and from year to year in the remote and famine stricken districts of Ireland; the ferocious persecutions and temptations by which the starving poor are incessantly assailed, and their steadfast adherence (with comparatively few exceptions) to the ancient faith of their fathers. THE WAY TO HEAVEN. A Select Manual of Prayers for Daily Use. Compiled from approved sources; with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of N. York. Illustrated with splendid steel plates.

THE CHRISTIAN'S COMPANION. Being a Manual containing Prayers suitable to the Public Service of the Catholic Church; and Private Devotions for the Faithful; by Rev. Jonathan Furlong; with the approbation of Right Rev. John McClosky, D.D., Bishop of Albany. With 50 plates; price 5s. CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. This will supply a want long felt by Catholics, as their children were obliged to study geography, if at all, from books which represented the people of every Catholic country as "ignorant, superstitious and revengeful." We have in preparation a number of new works, which will appear early in the spring. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS. SUPERFLUITY of Bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the result of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-Coated Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills, will cure a child from 3 to 4 for an adult, and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, curing and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders.

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL. No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the glands, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—much clearer, producing permanent good health. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-Coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousands of boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills, which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward appearance of Dr. Halsey's, in order to sell them under the good will of Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained, by curing thousands of disease. The public are now most respectfully notified, that Dr. Halsey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with GUM ARABIC, an article which, in every respect, surpasses Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery of this improvement, is the result of a succession of experiments, during three years. For the invention of which, Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States of America.

The Gum-coated Forest Pills presents a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills.—The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauseating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY. Reader!!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nauseates nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS. If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sarsaparilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain DR. HALSEY'S PILLS. If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of DR. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced. If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bowels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and Castor Oil, and all common purgatives. Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house. Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them. Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyages, provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a safeguard against sickness. Wholesale and Retail Agents:—In Montreal, WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., R. BIRKS, and ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.; Three Rivers, JOHN KEENAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSEY; St. John's, BISSETT & TILTON; Sherbrooke, Dr. BROOKS; Melbourne, T. TATE; St. Hyacinthe, J. B. ST. DENIS. July 2nd, 1852.