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VOL. IX.

THIODOLF THE ICELANDER. BY HARON DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE. CHAPTER XX.

While these things were passing, a forester bad joined himself to those who waited in the chestnut-grove; lus appearance made Malgherita tromble violently, and wrap herself still more closely in her veil. He was a large, noble-looking man, past the prime of life, lordly and proud shade."

Isolde cious, towards the strangers. At times, when his hair was thrown back from his forehead, and the shadowing plume of his cap was driven aside contrasted with his usually grave manner, the

scar of a deep wound was seen above his eyes. Once, as the noble huntsman turned to put a question to the Northmen regarding their long and heavy lances, Malgherita whispered in Pieiro's ear: " Ask him how he received that frightelse curdle with a horrible doubt."

When the stranger again turned to them, the Tuscan knight said: " Dear sir, make known to as who has so deeply marked you above your brow, if, at least, you are not averse to speak of it."

countenance was sad; then he said at length, the distance: " In that castle there is an arched passage, which has often seen many awful, bewildering things. Thence my youngest daughter was once stolen from me. I am the lord of the castle; and when I, awakened by the noise, glided tor Huldibert who awoke me - the ravisher hardly so without fear of God as to have struck wittingly at the father of his beloved. In short, he gave me this deep wound, and I fell senseless in the passage, where the blood-stains may yet be seen. I have laid a heavy curse upon any who dare attempt to wash them out. Grandchildren and great-grand-children shall speak of with her into the deeper shade of the forest. that curse."

He shuddered at his own words, and silently fixed his eyes on the ground; then again raised children tempted to evil may consider it, and dealiving child on her bosom until" -- . He stop--and it does lie heavy, children, you may beliere me, on the accursed one."

He smiled bitterly to himself. Malgherita gare a shrick of anguish. The old baron drew himself up slowly, stared, now at the lady, now at the knight, and said at last: "I have, doubtless, the ravisher before my eyes, perchance also her he bore away. Strike me now dead, ye evil ones; for I tell you, your are otherwise lost without deliverance."

Neither Pietro nor Malgherita dared to move, and the great baron went his way through the chestnut-forest with threatening words and blow-

The terrified lady wrong her hands and wept forth were, "Flight, speedy flight!" In vain Pietro opposed to her repeated entreaties that they must await the return of Thiodolf, or at least the signal from his horn; in vain the brave should befall her even did the baron come they surrounded. with all his force. She continued to implore that they would retreat to the ship, if they loved and honored her. At length the Iceland warriors said to Pietro: "Sir knight, you will do very wrong if you do not at once grant the prayer of protect her in this country; therefore it depends solely and entirely on her will what shall be done and what left undone."

Pietro, to whom the whole world was but a ring where Malgherita shone as the jewel, gladly agreed to this. He asked again of his gentle love what was her pleasure; and as she, in anrious haste, pointed to the sea, and commanded that no one should remain behind—so that all traces might be lost to her angry father—they all together went to the boat, and with rapid strokes of the oars, they returned to the larger

CHAPTER XXI.

Isolde to the appointed spot in the wood, and superiority of numbers. finding it deserted, he looked around, with angry

advise thee, remain quiet under the chestnut-

Isolde obeyed the strange direction. Like some fair image, she stood motionless beneath the branches, and truly she was deadly pale as a CHAPTER XXII. marble statute, and her eyes looked out in fearby a certain rapid movement, which occasionally ful fixedness from beneath her beautiful brows.

Then came a richly-attired youth riding through the forest. He was called Glykomedon, and was from the great Greek capital Constantinople. Skilled in many delicate arts, equally diligent in the employments of a merchant and of a knight, sprung from a noble and princely race, ful wound; oh, ask him that. My blood will and yet rich in connections with merchants, he was held in equal honor in the city of Marseilles and in the castle of the great baron. As he now came through the shade of the forest with a waving plume in his cap, a richly embroidered sword at his side. Isolde stretched, imploringly, The forester was silent for a time, and his her right hand towards him, while she laid the finger of the left on her beautiful mouth, comsigned for the love of the fair lady, went softly towards her with a beating heart; but a second sign of Isolde, who pointed out to him the northbranches of the tree, checked his daring hope .was to be done; but he he did not grasp, as she sprang towards me with drawn sword. He may meant and desired, the glittering sword at his have taken me for the seneschal, for he was side, but rather stood still thoughtfully, and, as it glance to the top of the chestnut tree. Suddenly he tore the red mantle from his shoulders, shrouded Isolde in it, placed his plumed cap on her head, and then, as friend might do with friend, he took her by the arm, and passed on

The eagle-glance of the young Icelander had soon ascertained that there was no trace of Pietro and Malgherita, nor of his soldiers, to be dishis voice, and said: "I sent a curse after the covered on the coast. And when, looking down, fugitives, and that may every one know, as well as he also missed Isolde, he sprang from the tree own." the wicked deed which preceded it, so that other full of rage; and seeing only two youths sauntering is impracticable, and need not be repeated; but chance to the eastle yonder? Hide nothing from truly she is but a tiny image of her!" that the curse should lie heavy is the main thing me, you dainty youths, I pray you earnestly, for I might otherwise tear you to pieces in my wrath."

Isolde trembled violently, and concealed her face yet deeper in the bright mantle; but Glykomedon pointed with courteous mien, to the took her way to the castle."

And then he went with Isolde into the thicket pointed out to him.

He had not gone far when he met a troop of the great baron's retainers, who were riding, in armed array, towards the coast. He wished to hot tears, and the only words she could bring avoid the troop, in order not to delay his pursuit : but two other detachments in conjunction with the first formed a semicircle which reached serker rage." to the sea, connected by some detached marksmen and riders, and apparently bent upon seizing Icelanders assured her that not the least evil all whom they should meet in the space which me and the whole ship's crew."

then a lofty knight, in a splendid hunting-dress, every one. on a beautiful gray horse-it was the great that levely little lady. We are appointed to baron—called out: "I find them not in the chestnut-grove. Seize me that man; he must said, taking Pietro and Malgherita's hands; "and give an account of them!"

"Must I?" cried Thiodolf. And he threw so rapidly and so surely, that the horse of a other lance he threw, as if in sport, vigorously upwards, and caught it again; then slowly took his way back to the sea-shore, at times holding sent." out the shining spear-point towards his pursuers. They slackened their pursuit; and none dared to advance towards him, all looked upon him as a ita and Pietro could not but smile, at times, at wild beast already surrounded and captured, his strange wild true-heartedness, but he himself Not long afterwards, Thiodolf came with which must yield itself soon to the immense could noways understand why all had not turned

flashing eyes. "Vanished!" he cried out. "Has, they thought surely to take him; and those near- then return to fetch Isolde, and assuredly bring then, the earth opened her mouth, or have the est to him covered themselves with their cloaks about a reconciliation in his own way. "Ask spirits of the air carried them away? For as- and mantles, that they might escape the lance- me nothing about it, children," he concluded .suredly my glorious Icelanders would never have stroke with which his practiced hand threatened "You do not understand, I see planly, our north-let themselves be driven away without leaving them; but Thiodolf sprang lightly into the sea, ern schemes; and as at the very worst it is only inquirers who have severed the dearest bonds of life And perhaps it will come to this in the end, that

some traves of combat; at least, arms would be as if it had been but a bath prepared for a joy- my own skin that will suffer, and that of my scattered about here, and a heap of the bones of our sport, and with powerful strokes of his arm the dead. But I will soon find out some watch- swam back to his ship. Hardly could the astontower, where I can see all around." And there- ished pursuers collect themselves enough to send with he climbed up a lofty chestnut tree, calling back to Isolde: "Give not thyself the useless lessly in the water. They stored up Thidolf's trouble of running away, maiden. In a very, wrath, however; and while a boat came towards very little time I should catch thee again; so, I him from the ship, and he swung himself into it, he threw his spear to the shore, and struck down dead the boldest of the archers, crying out,-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859.

CHAPTER XXII.

Once on board the ship, Thiodolf cast fearful glances around him. It was easy to see that the Berserker rage was beginning its terrific work within him. He looked fixedly at Pietro, tried with alarming care the edge of a battle-axe that he had caught up, and cried to the seamen :-Raise the anchor! give the sails to the wind! Everything has failed here; and I can well take vengeance during the voyage. Ye shall see a somewhat bloody tragedy, but one well worth

The seamen of both ships dared not oppose the slightest resistance to the will of the wrathscarlet mantle wrapped around him, and a costly ful hero, and put to sea. He at first walked to and fro with frightful calmness, and at length went slowly, with lifted battle-axe, towards Pietro, who, well knowing that no words of his could pointing to the large castle which was shining in manding silence. Glykomedon, who had long now avail, held himself prepared for a combat for life or death. But then Malgherita-her usual timidity overcome by this overwhelming terror-placed herself between the combatants. ern giant, looking around from the topmost "Thiodolf," she said, "and pointing to her beattle; and when I, awakened by the noise, glided branches of the tree, checked his daring hope.— ing heart, "turn hither thy weapon. It must be forth in the darkness—methinks it was my ances— A lew whispered words of the lady said what all one to thee to kill me so, or by terror and grief; and I truly am alone the guilty one."

"That I believe not," answered Thiodolf ;-"and I need not believe it; for I have already seemed, somewhat doubtfully, sending up a sharp one before me on whom I may take vengeance. Take thyself out of my sight! Thou wouldst die before my eyes if the old dark spirit of my race gained full power over me! Thou couldst not even bear the sight of Mount Hecla. Away, I tell thee !"

"Never!" sighed the pale lady. "I know now that I must die; but I will die with Pietro. And here, so close to the gate of death, I swear to thee that I alone am guilty of all. Thou saidst that thou didst need no help but thine

"I did say so, truly," said Thiodolf, his anger quietly through the wood, he ran after softening. He lowered the battle-ax, and looked fiver their souls and bodies. I have laid a male- them with rapid steps, and reached them in a few for a time steadfastly in Malgherita's face. At diction on my daughter, that she shall never lay strides. "Boys," he said, "have you not seen a length he cried out: "How has that child powtall, heautiful maiden, who must have run some- er to allay the Berserker rage with her pure ped, and added, after a pause: "The condition where from the place whence I came? Per- eyes! Ah, and she is like Isolde also, though

Then he flung away his battle-ax, went up cordially to Pietro, and said: "But, my good brother in arms, wherefore didst thou leave the

shore before I blew on my horn?" When he now had heard all, and how Pietro komedon pointed with courteous mien, to the had throughout resisted, and only yielded to the right, and said, "Yonder, dear sir, I saw her imploring prayers and commands of Malgherita, run, and it appeared to me, in sooth, that she he became very thoughtful and still, and said, at last to the oldest of the Icelanders: " If ever 1 show myself so mad again, I give thee full power to the left, while Thiodolf flew with quickened to have me held, and, if necessary, to bind me. I speed along the opposite path, which had been should never through my whole life have known peace again if my beloved brother had fallen so undeservedly by my own hand."

The old man looked at him, and shook his head, saying: "I ween that thou couldst sooner bind us all together than we thee, especially when once thou art possessed by the true Ber-

"That might well be," answered Thiodolf, thoughtfully, "and so much the worse both for

He sighed deeply, and placed himself at the "Give place !" cried Thiodolf to them. They helm; and for the rest of the day no one could heeded him not, and only pressed on, more on draw forth a word from him, though in other retheir guard, and more prepared for fight. But spects he showed himself kind and submissive to

The next morning he looked better pleased. "I will take the greatest heed to myself," he if, in spite of all, I begin to thunder and lighten, then tell me some stories of how your white one of the two spears that he held in his hand Christ came to His disciples, who were fishers, on the sea-coast, in the gray mists of morning .-trooper, who was dashing towards him, lay I know not how it happens, but when I hear such stretched on the ground, pierced through. The tales, I feel such a longing in my mind, and I become so soft and kind. But now let me talk to you, dear children, of what concerns us at pre-

And then he related to them all that he had i wished to do, and how all had failed. Malgherout well. He ended by saying that he would Thus the Icelander reached the strand, where but take them first in safety to Tuscany, and

sworn companions, no one has anything to do with the business but myself."

FREEDOM OF EDUCATION—THE GREAT MEETING IN CORK.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

The great Catholic Meeting on the subject of In-termediate Education was held in the Cathedral on Wednesday. It was probably the most imposing demonstration that has ever taken place in the city.— The great extent of the Cathedral, though crammed to its utmost limits, proved utterly inadequate to accommodate the numbers that flocked to swell the assemblage. The meeting was presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, assisted by the Bishops of Cloyne, of Ross, and of Kerry, in ecclesiastical robes. The great mass of the digni-taries and clergy were present, and the rank and wealth of the Catholics of the county and city was assembled in imposing numbers.

On the motion of the Bishop of Cleyne, seconded by William Fagan, M.P., the chair was taken amid

loud applause by.

The Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork.

On the motion of Francis Leahy, Esq., J.P., seconded by E. J. Goold, Esq., J.P., the following were requested to act as secretaries to the meeting-the Dean of Cork, Daniel Welply, Esq., J.P.; the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, P.P., of Middleton, and T. Sheehy

lords and gentlemen, I feel extreme diffidence on pre-

senting myself before you in the capacity in which I have been placed by your vote. I am so little used to preside on occasions like the present, and from long knowledge of myself, so conscious of my inadequacy, that I cannot but regret that there is not another prelate in my place now to address you, more especially as I have at either side illustrious bishops of the church of Ireland—men endowed with the fairest gifts, and each of them having long experience on the great subject, to discuss which we are assembled here to-day. The magnitude also of the question in which, in common with the bishops of Ireland, and, I may add, with the Catholics of Ireland (loud and continued applause) we are interested, would be enough to deter me from yielding to anything but your requisition to present myself in such a capacity before you. Gentlemen, though the subject be important, I am delighted to find it thoroughly understood, and that we have here assembled men of the highest position, men foremost in their respective walks in life, able and willing to do justice to the allimportant theme. Our object here to-day is plain and simple; and it is just—it is one not calculated to create dissension or difference of opinion. And I trust that when the country has spoken on the subject, that for once we of this island shall be found agreeing in sentiment (load applause). It is putent that we seek at the hands of the administration to which the destinies of this empire may be committed a fair and just share in the public patronage, which, like the other enlightened governments of Europe, they are about to afford to the great cause of intermediate education (hear, hear). We live on amicable terms-as I trust we shall ever continue to do-with all that are of our own creed, or all that differ from us in religion (loud applause.) It is objected to us that we are bigoted if we insist upon separate intermediate Catholic schools for the education of Catholic lie youth. Surely Cork is not the place where a suspicion should be breathed of a ground for such an imputation. We stand in the city where some of our greatest men lived and preached. We are close to the spot from which the thrilling voice of the illustrions O'Leary sounded, enunciating these words-Let not the sacred name of religion, by which we discover a brother even in the person of an enemylet not religion be any longer a wall to keep us asunder" (loud applause). In the same spirit we contemplate nothing bigoted (cheers). That illustrious man officiated in an humble church at the other extremity of the city, and the world is acquainted with the renown and the benevolence towards all mankind of the Apostle of Temperance, who succeeded him there (hear, hear). Need I repeat that the clergy of the city and county, who like myself have grown old amongst you, have never on any occasion exhibited the least leaning to that curse of the country, the bigotry that would raise one man in hostility against the person, the creed, or the rights of another (loud cheers). To show that bigotry will not be the result of intermediate education based on thorough Catholie principles which we advocate for Catholics, I wish to refer to experience. I ask you to look round your city and see the Catholic gentlemen who have received this education in its bighest form, and do they present themselves otherwise than as realising what the Holy Scripture commends in the good Samaritan. The gentlemen of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this city, as a body, have received their education in separate intermediate Cutholic schools, and I defy the world to produce their numbers a more enlightened, more philanthropic, more

liberal, and generous set of gentlemen (loud applause). There is, therefore, no possibility of any reason for an imputation of bigotry upon us (hear, hear). Nor are we the advocates of ignorance. Our presence here to-day refutes the assertion (applause). We wish to promote knowledge (hear, hear). We wish that our country shall rival the world in all that ennobles mankind (hear, hear). We wish that our Catholic youth shall be second to none in the land (applause). Strange, indeed, it is that the aspersion of desiring ignorance should be cast upon us. What are the records of the world's literature? Who preserved the sacred remains of the past?—(Hear, hear.) Who treasured them up with the faithful zeal, and spent their days and nights—their lives, in the investigation and elucidation of long buried, recondite manuscripts, in order that they might communicate the contents to mankind, through every age to come? Who but holy and learned men professing the Catholic faith (applause.) We afraid of inquiry! Never (applause). How, or why could Catholics fear inquiry? The results of all the well-directed inquiries of the age tend in one direction—to

in order to follow their souls convictions and testify before Heaven and earth that they had found the truth, that they resigned all temporal advantages in its cause and would live and die in its practices (loud applause.) Are we then afraid of inquiry?-What is doing in the historical world at the present time? Even in the century in which we live more than one son of genius has applied himself to the study of history-Protestant by birth, and with all the prejudices that he happened to have engrafted on his youthful mind—such men have taken up the sub-ject of eccleciastical history, whether the history of councils or pontificates, or other branches of the subject, and though they were sent forth like the prophet of old to curse the holy cause, yet their hearts were overcome and they remained to praise (cheers). The present age is proud of the discovery of the ancient and long-buried glories of Nineveh, and new also abstruse writing in hieroglyphics of Egypt are made intelligible, ancient history receives confirmation from them; portions of the Old Testament have light thrown upon them; but what are all these compared to the disinterring is the neighbourhood of the Eternal City of records and memorials of the first ages of the church? what light from excavations and researches like that which an examination into the catacombs flings upon the cause and creed of the Catholic Church? (Applause.) With respect to some kinds of inquiry, need i remind this meeting that the great science of astronomy, and the other speculation still but in embryo, and struggling to form themselves into a system concerning geology, have been turned against the truth of revolution, which, Low-ever, is vindicated day by day as these sciences ap-Esq., J.P.
The Right Rev. Chairman on rising to address the proach to certainty. In astronomy the Copernican system owes its natoe to a Catholic cieric; and can meeting was most warmly received. He said, my I refer you to Lyell's work on geology to learn that priests and friars were the foremost, and most zealous, and accurate in the researches after geologi, as yet unexisting as a branch of science thear, hear, -There is not a magniscript in the Vatlean library that it is leared to publish or submit to examination. I wish the whole truth to be known (hear, hear). We are sincere in our convictions, we challenge all and every inquiry, and fear no result (lond and continued applause.) I now come to the immediate subject that engages our attention-intermediate education. We confine ourselves here to this single topic. We are in carnest about it. We wish to be practical and to the point, and we deal with no other subject on the present occasion (hear, hear). We are all united, bishops, priests, and people in the matter (fond and continued applause), and we are making one great combined effort in order to have our labours and aspirations crowned with success .-I begin by asserting that, for Catholic children Catholic separate intermediate education is absolutely necessary (loud applause.)

You will bear in mind the ages of the children we ontemplate, just when the intellect is beginning to be developed -- just when the passions are forming themselves into strength-and on that ground alone, I should say, separate informediate education is absolutely indispensable. You will also be good chough to bear in mind that they are preparing themselves to meet this great world upon which they will enter in a few subsequent years - and what are they to meet there in this age when of bookmaking there is no end-when there is a constant cheapening of the means of education of every sort-when a further abatement of the taxes on knowledges will take place -when libraries will be extended to every city, town, and almost every hamlet of the kingdom what are our growing youth to find but wide-spread hostility to their faith? (Hear, hear.) I speak it in no aerimonious spirit; I simply state the fact. This is no time to make a list of authors or a catalogue of books, or to review any of them; but I refer you to the pages of the various Catholic journals and publications that have taken up the subject from time to time-and in an especial manner the Dublin Review. You will perceive that in almost every department of literature there is a fierce hostility to the Catholic religion. In the books from which the young men are to learn the first rudiments of history; in the very dictionaries compiled to help them in the attainment of their language; in the geographics put into the hands of youth; in the higher treaties on history at large: in works of fiction as well as historical; in short, there is no department of English literature that does not teem with hostility to our holy faith (hear, hear.) I grieve to say it, that even men no less distinguished by their genius than by the generous spirit which they showed for many years in advocating the rights of their Ca-tholic fellow-countrymen. I grieve to say that amongst these will be found the most rancorous assailants of everything held sacred by Catholics (bear, hear.) How is a child to be prepared to encounter all this safety? Is he to get no instruction according to Catholic principles? As I have already said, I am no opposent of inquiry. I challenge inquiry.— It is the spirit of our body (hear, hear.) But no one would dream of sending children on a voyage of discovery in such matters (hear.) It is monstrous to say that on questions of history and incidental topics a child can form notions for himself. There is no de-nomination of people on the face of the earth would tolerate it. Catholic, Protestant, or Mahometanall will train their children in the principles and views of their fathers and co-religionists (applause.) Now, I think, from these few considerations, we are fully warranted in seeking aid from the government for the endowment of schools for the intermediata education of Catholics (hear.) I will not dwell upon another topic which will be brought before you by others-namely, the indispensable necessity of imbuing the growing mind with thorough Catholic principles, accompanied with Catholic usages and practices. If any one wishes to understand clearly what I mean, I refer to our seminaries, where confession of sin and repentance for it-where every element of Catholicity is brought into operation under sound guidance to influence and train the young mind, and make the youth what he ought to be-a good, enlightened, and practical Catholic (cheers.) I defr any one to effect this in intermediate schools if they be of a mixed or neutral character (hear, hear.) The Catholic mind cannot be properly impressed except by Catholic teachers (hear, hear.) Catholic youth cannot be properly trained in our schools without Catholic school books, which necessarily will be ex-

some body of the commissioners-will be established who will go to the extreme length of refusing even the symbol of redemption to be seen in such establishments (cries of hear, hear.) Before concluding I will direct your attention to one topic more, and that is the state of existing educational Catholic institutions. Here on my right is an illustrious prelate (the Bishop of Cloyne,) who has just completed the noble work which his venerated predecessor undertook (loud applause,) and at a cost of £7,000 has established on the hill that overlooks the town of Fermoy one of those Catholic intermediate schools where instruction of the description I speak of is given, and where Catholic youth are properly trained in the practice of religion, and prepared to be virtuous and useful, as well as intelligent members of society (hear, hear.) Going further, we find at nal advice and religious practices are you always Thurles a magnificent edifice which cost more than able to control the mind and regulate the will and £22,000. I am not acquainted generally with it, but I know the splendid seminary at Kilkenny cost over £13,000 and I can point out thirty institutions in Ireland of a like character, all of which were prone to malice from his youth, and because the erected without government assistance; the glorious hearts and generous religious sentiments of the Irish Catholic people prompted them to subscribe these tens of thousands in order to secure for their children separate Catholic intermediate education (loud applause). Can we contemplate the possibility of any government undertaking to legislate in such a matter without first inquiring well as to the genius, the feelings, and claims of such a people. Is a law to be enacted without regard to the wishes and requirements of this people in what they have been so many years striving and are still endeavoring to accomplish for themselves, for other Catholic seminaries are in course of erection or formation? When the Catholic people are proclaiming that none but separate schools for the intermediate education of their children will satisfy them, and when they prove their sincerity by such almost inconceivable sacrifices, surely no administration in this realm will range itself in hostility to their universal voice (loud applause). I know we have passed through times from which men have drawn customs and have formed notions, and I know there can be found there and then honorable gentleman, as I can testify, possessed of many admirable qualities, who, having lived in these bud times, have become reconciled to the usages they foring existing, and cling to the notions they then formed. But how do we stand? Look to the requisition that convenes this great meeting headed by the son of one of the wisest and best peers of the realm; seconded by Catholic gentlemen of note and social rank-a host of the intermediate classes that come next in order in society—and the proof that people of every grade share our sentiments is to be found in the facts I have stated (applause.) We who are assembled here to-day represent more than baif a million Catholics in the city and county of Cork (hear, hear, and cheers); and we will have all Catholic Ireland united with us (renewed cheers) We have but struck the key-note, and before a month shall clapse the nation, speaking with united voice. will testify to government the spirit in which they desire education to be conducted for them; and I caunot imagine that we are to encounter any opposition (applause) What we ask for ourselves we concede to others. God prosper and speed every one; we will do the best we can to secure our own rights, and we grudge not rights to others (applause) -Who, then, will be found to oppose our just and reasonable demand? I don't believe there will be many in the entire extent of this country when the people have all spoken their sentiments. I know there is nit a Catholic of those I have the honor to number amongst friends, judging from their antecedents, from their love of country, from their generous devoted spirit towards everything Catholic, who, if any of them, happen to be against us that will continue to oppose as (applease.) I am convinced that as our case is a simple, plain, and just one, we have only to conduct it in a proper spirit, to confine ourselves strictly to the subject of intermediate schools, expressly excluding every other topic, preserving the same calm, firm, dignified manner we have assumed -let us do this, and we must succeed (loud applause). The people are speaking, and no matter how indivi duals may raise their voices, right and left, they will be drowned in the national voice (loud applause-)-If we will continue to conduct our proceedings with calm dignity, with steady determination, with perseverance, and with that invariable adherence to prisciple that has hitherto marked our course, I say again, success cannot be doubted. His lordship coneluded, amid hearty and prolonged applause, his address, which he had delivered with dignity, vigour and correctness.

The Lord Bishop of Cloyne rose amid cordial applause to address the meeting. He said from the number, respectability and position of the requisimonists who called this great meeting the least sanguine might have anticipated a large amount of success. But there is not the least exaggeration in saying that no one on his way to Cork this morning, to be present here, could have at all expected to witness to magnificent a spectacle as is now before me. If proof were wanting of how deep and intense an interest influential men of all classess take in the proecedings of this day, that proof is supplied by the large crowds that have come from every part of the sountry, and by the eager attention with which they listened to your lordship's opening address. Knowing the share that you and your clergy, and the Catholics of Cork generally, took in the preliminary arrangements, I beginere to express to you my warmest congratulations on the splendid success of your joint efforts (applause). And to you, Untholics of the city and county of Cork, I beg to express my most profound conviction, a conviction as consoling sa it is deep, that whenever your bishops unite together to call upon you to defend the faith, to protect its outposts, or to assert your rights that the Catholic feeling of the present day, as you will give proof to the world, may be measured by the depth and by the breadth of past times (loud applicase). You are met here to-day to consider and take counsel together as to what course you are to adopt with regard to a system of intermediate education that is about to be proposed by the government. You are told by your clergy that in that system there is danger-and mind when I speak of danger, grave and inherent as it may be, it is not to be supposed that spiritual ruin will be the fate of every one who may expose himself to that danger (hear, hear). The fight will be close and fierce, and yet many will escape unhurt from the battle-field. Let the storm be ever terrific, yet shipwreck is not the inevitable fate of every vessel afloat. Take a young man favored by Providence gifted by great talent, blessed with singular uprightness of heart, favored with all the advantages which the good example and teachings of a sanctified home -take a youth whose early years and whose maturer age presaged the future Bishop of Cork-and, I say, that he under a combination of such favorable cirsumstances, may escape with perfect safety from the ordeal: but before it be from thence concluded that all with impunity may ron the same risk, there are many and great considerations to be duly weighed (applause). It is not long since Catholic education ceased to be a crime. The Catholic parent who wished to educate his child in accordance with his own faith had of necessity at great risk and great expense to send that child to the continent. The result was. that when the penal laws began to be relaxed there were neither colleges, nor schools, nor teachers for the Catholics of this persecuted country, and thus the Catholic Lazarus was obliged to be satisfied with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table (applause.) But the times and the systems are now dif-The times are different, because, I presume. addressing the Catholics of the city and county of Cork, that you are here to-day prepared to assert · your rights as free citizens in the land of your birth (applause), and that as you share the burdens of the state, and fought the battle of our common country, you will claim as your undoubted right a proportionate share in educational grants. The system is different also, for which there is obvious reason, that day, for I believe that the Protestants of the country sizes for Westmeath have concluded.

as now there is to be no question of exceptional cases, but there is to be an organised system, under the patronage of the government, in which you are invited to take part, which is to comprise the whole community, and the full control and the full management of which, and the full inspection of which, and the full power to regulate which, in any way they please, must be confided to a secular, and, therefore, in this country, a Protestant government (hear, hear, and applause). In that system you are not prepared to join (cries of no, no, and never). In that system your bishops tell you, and not without reason, that there are grave and inherent dangers [hear]. I will appeal to you, fathers of families, I will appeal to your own experience. With all the advantages of domestic example, with all the advantages of paterguide the wayward heart of those children whom l'rovidence has entrusted to you? You find it a difficult task, because, as the Scripture tells, man is spirit rebelleth against the flesh, and the flesh lusteth against the spirit. If, with all these advantages, you and it a difficult task, how much more difficult must that task become when your children, for several hours of the day, may -nay, I must say for certain, will be subjected to hostile influences? [Hear, hear.] Do not talk of theoretic rules and regulations for neutrality. It is possible there may be no literal violation of these, yet how much may be expressed by a casual phrase or a look? [Hear, hear.] How deeply will a careless but insiduous expression sink into the heart of an unsuspecting youth, and how in this conflict will your children escape the contagion to which they may be exposed? [Hear, hear]. Education comprises training for the mind and discipline for the heart [hear, hear]. If by learning you stimulate the ambition of a young man, and if no moral restraint be imposed upon his wayward passions, you may be rearing up those who, at a future time as has occurred in other countries, will employ their educa-tion only to destroy the most cherished institutions of the land. It may be very fairly supposed that learning, taken even in its abstract form, would imply a knowledge of bistory. Now, I put it to any Catholic parent, and in putting it to the Catholic parent, I put it in the same way to the Protestant parent, would-any Catholic parent be satisfied that the history of the last 300 years would be explained to his child by a Protestant professor? [Cries of no, no]. Is there any Protestant parent would consent to place his child for tottion in history under a Catholic professor? It is sometimes said there may be no danger, and that men have passed through Trinity College, and through the ordeal of other educational institutions without any injury to their faith. Be it so. And everybody dwells with pleasure upon those brilliant examples of faith strengthened and of virtue purified by trial, but does it ever occur to ask how many have fallen in the ordeal? [Hear, hear.] The topic of apostacy, the topic of levity, the topic of neglect of religious duty are not topics upon which one likes to dwell. They cannot be brought prominently forward. Let every one refer to his own experience, and it may tell him that it had been beter for many that they had, in the words of the author of "The Imitation of Christ," been poor and simple peasants, living religiously, than risk eternity for some temporal bribe. There are so many topics to be brought before you that I won't venture to occupy your time further, and the more so, as there are prelates here to address you, in order to convince you that upon this subject the prelates of the church of Ireland feel as if they had but one heart and but one soul [applause]. They like to see their people enlightened [applause]. They like to see a truly educated man—they like to see the child of the peasant, if he can bring it within his reach, as well as the children of the middle classes, also trained, also disciplined, and also learned, so that faith, learning, and virtue, may be harmoniously blended together to form the future Catholic [loud cheers].

The Lord Bishop of Kerry said he came there that day to be more a listener than a speaker, and to express by his presence his entire approval of what had been already done concerning this question, and his entire concurrence in the admirable resolutions about to be submitted to the meeting. He did not think the educated, talented, and virtuous community he bad the honor of addressing needed any counsel of his. It was, no doubt, the duty of his profession, and especially of those who occupied the first places in it, carefully to scan and to weigh every enlarged and comprehensive system of education proposed for the benefit of the laity. But when their lot was so hap pily cast among a Christian people, and when they had to speak to those who valued the blessings of pure faith and pure morality above every other inheitance they could bequeath to their children, then the prelacy could dispense with much anxiety, and leave the people with safety to their own guidance. Their (the prelacy's) study of these questions, and their application to them of the test of the experi ence of other times and other countries might enable them to for a opinious in which the people could confide, but he believed there was an instinct in the father's neart which would surely warn him of danger impending to his child, and would make him run the more swiftly to the rescue [hear, hear]. He was not generally a malcontent in public affairs, nor did he easily bring himself to believe in hostile designs or evil intentious on the part of others. Nayl he firmly believed that those who differed from him in politics and religion were as sincerely anxious as he was himself for the public weal, only that they took different means to attain the same end [hear, hear]. And again, said his lordship, if I were to judge of the question of mixed intermediate education by the beneals that I and the people confided to my care have derived from the system of education which has been adopted for the poorer classes, I must say that I should approach this question with a very unprejudicod mind [bear, hear]. But I clearly see the difference that has been so ably pointed out by his lordship the Bishop of Cork, between the education that is necessary for the child of the poor man and the education that is necessary for those who occupy higher positions in society [cries of hear, hear]. I see that the child who in after life must labor with the body, requires, no doubt, a religious education, but is not exposed to great intellectual temptations [cries of hear, hear]. With the knowledge of his atechism and the instruction of his pastor, he is able to meet those trials and temptations which may assail his path through life, for his mind is not often turned in upon itself in the discussion of abstract and speculative opinions, and in his converse with society he generally meets only with those who are as little instructed as himself [hear, hear]. But the young man who, after he has attained the rudiments of secular knowledge, must prepare himself to do the work of life, not only with the body but with the mind - he must go forward with the various branches of secular knowledge; be must study moral and natural philosophy: he must study history, and all those sciences which spring from the congeries of facts that history records. In his course through life he will meet with men an overmatch for himself in mind, and who will interrogate bim upon his path, as well as he will interrogate himself; and it is, therefore, necessary that religion, like his guardian angel, should accompany him through those various walks of science, guarding him against discovering or exaggerating the supposed contradictions between truth and truth, but on the contrary pointing out to him the beautiful harmony that exists in all the works of God, between the truth that is submitted to his senses, the truth that is submitted to the eye of reason, and the truth which he may see in the mirror which faith holds up to him, which, though sometimes dimmed by shades of death, gives buck to him the glories of beaven [applause]. On this question, I do not anticipate one dissentiont voice in the Catholic community, but I verily believe that from men of all creeds and classes there will be a unanimous

are as unxious as we are to keep the education of their own children under their own guidance and control [hear, hear]. Another system of primary education has met with no stronger opposition than that from the Protestant hierarchy and clergy, and upon the very grounds we rely upon here to-day [cheers]. I am sure then, as your wenerable chairman has said, we are expressing opinions here to-day in which all Ireland, Protestant, and Catholic, will coincide [applause].

The Lord Bishop of Ross expressed his entire concurrence in the objects of the meeting. It was time for them to take up a Catholic position, and he was not mistaken when he said that the meeting and the movement were thoroughly Catholic [applause.]— They desired to see schools more numerous throughout the country, after such models as the great educational establishments at Clongowes, Carlow, and Kilkenny, &c. All experience showed, and it was his full conviction, that sound, separate Catholic education for Catholics would make them love their fellow-men of every creed more than if it were otherwise. What they asked was for the advantage of religion and of the whole community, and for the promotion of the general good [loud cheers.]

Mr. Sergeant Deasy proposed the first resolution in a long and able speech. He said—Whatever the intentions of the government might be he trusted they would not overlook the proceedings of that day [cheers.] If any doubt existed as to the opinions and desires of the people it was dispelled by the demonstration of that day, and he did not believe that the present or any other government, would be so foolhardy as to proceed in the matter in opposition to the Outholic clergy and people of Ireland-nay, he would say in opposition to the Protestant clergy and Protestant people. But if the government were so ill advised and so unjust as to recommend the objectionable principle of mixed education, he could say for himself, and he believed, too, he might speak for the majority of the Irish members, that the measure would encounter from them a stern and uncompromising opposition [cheers]. He had the honor to propose the following resolution :-

Being convinced that in any comprehensive measure for the intellectual training and developement of a people, " intermediate education" should be amply provided for, we feel it our duty to use every endeavor to secure such a provision for the Catholic community in Ireland.'

The meeting was subsequently addressed by W Fagan, M.P., J. F. Maguire, M.P., the Very Rev. Dr. Croke, P.P., Charleville; the Very Rev. Dean Murphy, P.P.; Mr. John Murphy, Alderman J. George MacCarthy, Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, Mr. Michael Cagney, J.P., and Mr. N. D. Murphy, D.D., proposing and seconding resolutions to carry out the object of she meeting, and demanding an equitable share of endowments for educational purposes for the Catholics of Ireland. The Right Rev. Dr. Keane was cal Ied to the second chair, and a vote of thanks was passed amid enthusiastic applause to the previous chairman, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has subscribed to the fund collected for the defence of the Phoenix prisoners. His "Grace's" letter accompanying the money is published at Cork. He says he has "much pleasure" in subscribing towards that "laudable obect." The following significant passage occurs in the letter:-"If the Church is justly opposed to illegal associations and such as shrink from the fair avowal of their principles, it is no less opposed to those unhallowed combinations of bigoted might by which truth and innocence are so frequently overborne.

THE ABCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND SECRET SOCIETIES. -Dr. Cullen's Lenten Pastoral has the following:-' As secret societies are the cause of the greatest evils to religion, tending to promote impiety and increduity, and most hostile to the public good, the Catholic Church has solemnly excommunicated all her children whe engage in them. Hence, no Catholic can be absolved who is a Freemason, a Ribbonman, or enrolled in any other secret society.

The Jesuit Fathers have opened their house, Milltown Park, near Dublin, for the purpose of giving spiritual retreats to those who may desire to pass a few days in retirement from the world. Many of the clergy and laity have already availed themselves of ad vantages such an institution and the additions about to be built will, before the close of the next summer, enable a much larger numher to do so .- Freeman.

THE STATE OF KILLENNY .- The Spring Assizes are approaching, and we are happy to state that the Kilkenny calendar will be one of the lightest in Ireand. The peace which ought to have at all times characterized our city, but which was ruffled for a while by the street-preachers who were unhappily introduced amongst us, has been restored, and sectarian animosities have died out in Kilkenny. This is as it should be; and were it not for the fanaticism which brought ignorant ranters to insult the Catholic people of Kilkenny at their own doors, the social peace of the city would never have been disturbed, and the citizens would have lived, as they ought to live, in harmony and good feeling with each other. We are happy to state that since the ranters left our streets religious rancour has disappeared; and for our part we shall spare no effort to promote that social and religious peace which should characterize all classes and creeds in Kilkenny .- Kilkenny Jour-

ABSENCE OF CRIME. - The judges of assize are now going circuit, and everywhere they are offering their congratulations to the grand jurors on the unparalleled absence of crime, as indicated by the lightness of the calcular. What a significant verdict upon the false charge preferred against our nation by the landlord conspirators who lately called for coercion for the most peaceable people in Europe! The legal profession is going to the ducks because the people are so quiet. There is a good deal of anxiety felt for the foolish young Phoenicians who are to be tried in Cork and Tralee, but funds have been collected to help to procure them the means of legal assistance on their trials, and they have retained the services of an able bar, led by one of the most eloquent advocates of Ireland, Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C.. Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.; Mr. John O'Hagan, Mr. Coffey, and other able young barristers will render valuable aid to Mr. O'liagan in procuring for these young men what every one must wish thom-a "fair trial."-Cor. of the Tablet.

PHENIX ARRESTS.-Mr. Moynehan, the national schoolmaster at Bonane, of whose arrest on a charge of Phonixism an account appeared in Friday's Exammer, was liberated, after being kept in custody for several days, the authorities being unable to procure any evidence of the charge.—Cork Examiner.

Assizes; Mullingar, Frm. 26, Before Chief Jus-TICE MONAGIAN .- Martin Fallon was charged with having in his possession, on the 3rd Feb., 1859, a certain paper containing the pass-words of an illegal society, known as the Ribbon Society. He was found guilty. Lord Chief Justice, in delivering sentence, said—"Martin Fallon, you have been found guilty of having in your possession the passwords of an illegal society, knowing them to be such, and without being able satisfactorily to account for it .-It is true that no evidence has been adduced of your actual participation in, or of your being a member of, a society of this description; the law, however, says that the having passwords in your possession, without being able to account for the same, is to be considered, for the purposes of punishment, as proof against you of being a member of the illegal society. Under these circumstances, the sentence of verdict in favor of the resolutions to be proposed to- the court is, seven years' penal servitude." The as-

THE "STATE TRIALS" IN KERRY On Monday the assizes of Tralee will commence, and with their opening the first essay of Mr. James Whiteside in the conduct of a State Prosecution. There seems to be a general disposition in Ireland to take it for granted that there is to be no fair trial. Perhaps that disposition only arises from the general experience of all former State Trials in this country; probably it may in part be owing to the strong feeling excited among all classes of what are called "liberals" (including very many the least, in the world likely to sympathise with the alleged designs of the 'Phoenicians") by the conduct of the officials and agents of the government in relation to the arrest and imprisonment without warrant, and their severe treatment since, of so many persons in different parts of the country charged with political crimes, and by the startling revelations which have been made publie concerning the persons by whom, and the manner in which, several of the prisoners have been decoved, betrayed, and apprehended. We do not yet know whether or how far Mr. Whiteside has initiated his predecessors in that convenient arrangement of the jury panel which is called by the vulgar "packing a jury." But, unless the unscrupulous proceedings of 1848 are to be repeated in all their details, we believe that a case so weak at all points as that against the Kerry prisoners can hardly be expected, even by the official enthusiasm of Mr. Whiteside, to end in another triumph for the Crown against the People. Most certainly not if the jury shall include even two or three men of ordinary intelligence, steadiness, honesty, and independence, whatever may be their political opinions. Unfortunately, there is perhaps no country in the world in which the true 'constitutional" value of a jury is so little understood as in Ireland. Perhaps that is the very reason, indeed, why we are yet left the name of that respectable "palladium" among our "institutions."—Belfast Irishman.

A new feature in the mild and tolerant system by which English dominion is upheld in this country, particularly of late days, has just been exposed in he conduct of the executive here on last evening .-Hitherto the unconstitutional proceedings of authorities had reference only to men; for the future it seems the women are to be honored with an equal share of attention. The circumstance of having men seized in the streets and upon the roads at night, hurried before the stipendiary magistrate and compelled to swear, under pain of imprisonment, that they were not members of, or knew nothing of this Phonix Society, has been so common as to be unheeded. Last evening, for the first time, was the practice extended to women. A most respectable woman, by the name of Ryan, a widow, struggling to support herself and two children by the profits of a small shop, was called upon to attend upon the stipendiary at his lodgings. The hour being lateabout ten o'clock—she refused to go. A summons was then served upon her to attend at once, to which she replied that in consequence of the lateness of the hour she should decline doing so until the following day. The consequence was, that she was forced to do so, to the great terror of her children, who imagined that something dreadful was going to ake place. What passed during the interview I know not, but the result was, that this respectable woman, although in an extremely delicate state of health, was dragged off with much violence to our local bridewell, and there kept in a cold cell until about twelve o'clock this morning without being allowed to hold any communication with her friends, or even to speak to her children, whose wild shricks upon having their mother thus rudely torn from them might have pierced the hardest heart. The impression left on the minds of the beholders by the scene can never be effaced. For God's sake, Mr. Editor, is there no remedy for this—no remedy for a state of things which respects neither the belplessness of a widow nor the privacy of families? Must this locality, unstained with crime of any sort, continue to be kept in constant alarm by such lawless and disgraceful proceedings .- Cor. of the Nation.

THE "NATIONAL" BOARD OF EDUCATION.-The rulers of the Board of Education-or the Derby Government rather—have wisely yielded to public opinion, and given another blow to the advocates of "mixed" education, by appointing a Catholic Chief of Inspection. Hitherto there has been only one Chief of Inspection, an Ulster Presbyterian, whose predilections certainly did not lean towards the religion of the majority of the population. The new Catholic Chief is Mr. Keenan, late Head Inspector in Ulster, a geneman of high educational attainments, extr popular amongst all with whom has come in contact, and much distinguished already for literary labours connected with educational subjects. We love not and distrust the so-called "National" Board : but we acknowledge that this new appointment is about the best thing it has done for a long time.

The Times complains that the fact can be no longer concealed, that the fanatical cry against the system of mixed education is becoming more general every day, and the zealous bigots of both sides are unceasing in their efforts to carry out their views by means of separate educational grants. The Freeman's Jour-nal, referring to the Cork demonstration, observes: -" The question now at issue is, whether the proposed intermediate schools shall be founded on the mixed or on the separate principle. It is not a question of bigotry on one side or on the other as has been falsely represented-it is a question between freedom of education and a forced Governmental system, from which all vitality-all nationality-all religious teaching shall be excluded, and Anglicanism in politics and indifferentism in religion substituted. We do not wean to attribute improper motives to the advocates of the mixed principle. We give them credit for sincerity, and for meaning what they so dogmatically but so wrong-headedly put forward. We ask, however, not in a controversial spirit but as an appeal to the common sense of the public, is it fair, or liberal, or consistent, to attempt to force on this country, under the name of a boon, a system against which the whole body of the Irish prelates unitedly protest-against which the whole priesthood protest-against which such laymen as Lord Castlerosse, Sergeant Densy, William Fagan, and the classes of which they are types, protest, in common with the great bulk of the public? This is, however, but one-half the case. The Protestant public are as opposed to the system as the Catholic, and would gladly adopt the separate system as the only one consistent with reason, with justice, and with a due regard for the religious training of youth. In the name, then, of peace, of unity, of social harmony, let the exploded crotchet be abandoned, and the country saved from a new educational struggle, which must finally end in the triumph of truth and principle, but the continuance of which may lead to many evils, while it can lead to no other good than the gratification of the vanity of a few theorists .-But, let the contest be long or be short, one thing is clear - the Catholic public will never accept the mixed system, and the attempt to force it will only end in disaster. The authoritative announcement made by the Bishop of Cork, by the Bishop of Cloyne, and by the Bishop of Kerry, that they represent the united sentiments of the Catholic priests, and of the Catholic people of Ireland-all of whom feel on this subject as if they had but one mind and one heart-is, in itself a confirmation of this assertion, and we have reason to know that before many months will have elapsed demonstrations will be made in several parts of the kingdom which will convince the Government and the other supporters of a system which has already proved as great a failure in practice as it was false in principle - that it will be wiser and more grudent at once to the Catholic, to the Parliament, and to the Presbyterian, those educational rights which the Lord Bishop of Kerry, in his remarkable speech, claimed alike for all classes of the community.

A number of young gentlemen in Limerick are forming a rowing club. Great sport is expected on the Shannon during the coming season.

THE IRISHT LANDED ESTATES COURT. - Since All Saints Day (1st of November) last, 59 petitions for sale of land have been presented to this Court, 2 for partition of hand, and 2 for declaration of an indefeasible title. No petitions have been presented for investigation of title and none for sale of settled estatos.

TENANT LIFE IN IMPLAND -It will be in the recollection of our readers that a case was tried at our last Quarter Sessions - Dobbs v. Forsythe-in which a decree for ejectment of the defendant from the a decree for ejectificate of the describent from the farm on which his family had lived for upwards of two centuries, was obtained by the plaintiff. On Tuesday last six bailiffs went to Ballynure to execute the decree. Having reached the dwelling of Forsy. the, these officers proceeded to execute the orders they had received by throwing out the furniture, beds, &c., of poor Forsythe. The poor man and his family clung with all the affection and tenacity of Irish hearts to the home of their fathers, and refused to leave their house till all their moveables had been cast out. The bailiffs then cut the 'couples' and rafters above their heads, and down came the whole roof of the house, destroying part of Forsythe's property, the family, with difficulty, escaping with their lives from the falling mass. In order to complete the work of destruction, and leave Forsythe no claim on the place, the bailiffs said they 'would have a fire to light their pipes at,' and then commenced to set fire to the fallen roof, and in a short time nothing remained but smouldering ruins and the bare walls of the dwelling where a family had been reared in principles of honesty, industry, and respectability. The fire communicated, however, with the thatched roof of the neighboring house, inhabited by an old man named Robinson, of upwards of fourscore years of age, and but for the exertions of the inhabitants of Bullynure, who ran to the place on beholding the great smoke and blaze issuing from the burning roof, all the effects of the poor old man would have shared the fate of Forsythe's house. The roof of his house has been greatly injured, and rendered unfit to live beneath; his furniture and potatoes have been much damaged, and the poor man had to be dragged out of the house by a neighbour named Bob Lattimer, the servant of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, rector of Bullyeaston."-Banner of Ulster.

IMPREIAL PARLIAMENT-IRISH REPRESENTATION. Mr. Fortescue said he did not think that the Government had treated the Irish members or the I rish people quite fairly with respect to the question of Parliamentary Reform. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced, the other night his Bill for amending the representation of the people of England, though he made, a long able, and claborate speech, he made no allusion whatever to the intended Bill for Ireland; and when a question was addressed to him upon that subject by the hon. member for the king's County he contented himself with saying that after the English Bill had been read a second time, and after a great many other things had been done, he would submit the Irish measure to the House, The way in which the Government were dealing with this matter was opposed to all precedent. When the noble lord the member for London introduced his plan of parliamentary reform in 1831 he gave the House a full statement of the principles and provisions of the intended Bills for Ireland and Scotland, and the course he pursued upon that occasion was approved by no less distinguished authorities than Sir Robert Peel and the present Prime Minister. In the following year, 1852, the three Bills were submitted to the House together, and if the same course was not pursued in 1854 it was only because the English Bill had no somer been laid on the table than it became evident no progress could be made with it on account of the impending war. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply to the hou, member for the King's County, stated that Ireland had recently got a Reform Bill of her own, and he seemed to imply that there was no occasion for doing much more, the Irish members being satisfied with things as they were. It was true that an important and beneficial measure was passed by the Government of the noble lord the member for London, but when the noble lord introduced his English Bill in 1852, although the Irish Franchise Act was then only two years old, he announced his intention to propose further changes in the representation of the people of Ireland. Surely the present Government had opinions and intentions on the subject, and if so, he could see no reason why they should not communicate them at once to the House. The knowledge of what they intended to do in Ireland and Scotland might throw light upon their English measure, and he hoped therefore, that the Chancellor of the Excheouer would favour the House with, not a detailed, but a general statement of the intentions of Government with regard to the Irish representation. (Hear.) Six Hundred to America.—At a meeting of the guardians of the Longford union, beld on the 19th, Captain Willoughby Bond, an ex-officio guardian of the poor attended—for the first and only time for the last two or three years-and strenuously opposed the principle of Equal Poor Law Rating. The gallant gentleman, upon that occasion, stated that he had, at his own proper cost and expense, sent six hundred individuals from his several estates to America; and that, after such an expenditure, and such a sacrifice of money, incurred in clearing his electoral division, it would be very hard, indeed if he were to be rated equally with the landlords of other divisions, who had totally neglected their tenantry .- Midland Counties Gazelle.

MADNESS IN TIPPERARY .- " A lunatic Asylum will shortly be erected in this town. It is estimated that there are over 300 lunatic poor persons in Tipperary. The most of them are confined, but some are at large There are 140 patients in the Asylum at Cloninel, o whom 38 are curable, and 102 incurable."-Neragh Guardian. Landlord oppression is taking a new turn in Ireland-it is driving men mad. Tipperary has been scourged by tyrannical landlords more than any other county in Ireland; and we see the sad result in the above extraordinary and startling announcement-that "there are over 300 lunatic poor persons in the county. Let the fact go forth to all parts of the civilized world. Let it penetrate the Tuileries, where Napoleon the Third is devising plans for the emancipation of oppressed peoples-let it find its way to Count de Montalembert, who has so loudly culogised English liberal legislation and government, and ict all nations and peoples learn that a lunatic esylum is needed in Tipperary for those driven mad by landlord oppression. Why, we thought that the thirty-two counties could not furnish such a number as this; but here we have it made up in one solitary county. We are well aware of the adage, "oppression makes wise men mad." It has been so in all times; but to find 300 in one county is a thing so shocking, that it will startle all who hear it. But after all it is not to be wondered at that Tipperary exhibits such a melancholy picture. British and landlord vengeance have repeatedly fallen on its people. Rackrents, wholesale plunder, extermination, hanging the innocent and rewarding the recreant are only small portions of the torture borne by its inhabitants. The result is quite natural; there are 300 lunatic poor in the county; and a new asylum is needed to contain these and victims of English oppression and landlord rapacity .- Dundalk Democrat. THE GALWAY CONTRACT .- Every real friend of Ire-

land will rejoice at the announcement made by Lord Derby, that the Lords of the Treasury have resolved to enter into a contract with the Atlantic Steam Company for the conveyance of the Post-office mails fortnightly to a port in North America. We have reason to believe that the terms of this contract are already decided, and that about £70,000 a-year will be the amount of the Post-office subsidy. markable thing is, not that this contract should have been resolved upon, but that the enterprise itself of a regular steam communication between Galway and North America, as well as the Government association with it, should not have been long since carried out .- Morning Chronicle.

our regular contingent of more than one-third each one English and American armies. But here is a special service, which ought to attract the sympaspecial set lish race every-where. I believe, if would be easy to raise ten thousand men in Iveland and the Irish settlements abroad, and to have them encamped cound Rome next Autumn, If Irish offiergampee the French, Austrian, and Spanish serrices were allowed to volunteer, as doubtless they would be on His Holiness's requisition, there could be no lack of leaders—and Count Maximilian O'Donnell would probably be called to the general command. - Loudon Correspondent of Evening News.

The Daily Express report that Poetrio and his fellow exiles, amounting to between sixty and seven-ty, compelled Captain Prence as soon as the Neapolitan war steamer left them, 200 miles from land, to steer directly for Cark. In this they were assisted by a young sailor, son of one of the exiles, who had the enthusiasm of some of them rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the soil upon which they first planted foot as freemen. Another telegram says that on the arrival of the vessel outside the Straits of Gibraltar, the refugees who greatly outnumbered the crew, rose in mutiny and insisted that the Capt. should steer for Cork. The Captain gave a flat refusal, but was forcibly deprived of command, and the first mate was appointed in his place pro tem.

It is said that an attempt will be made in the present session of parliament, by the Irish Liberals, to remodel the Irish constabulary, and take from that body its present 'military' character. - Sligo Jour-

The Newry Telegraph says :- " Mr. Telford Macmare's nest."

IRISH AND GERMAN PEASANTS .- The colebrated Reichensperger, in his Die Agrarfrage, has an excellent chapter on the difference between the condition of the Irish tenant-at-will, and the German peasant proprietor. He shows that while the latter has every possible motive for exercising economy of the farm that belongs to himself-while his dress, food, and house are all good and improving-while his position is one of comfort, independence, and seearly, the Irish tenant farmer is depending on the will of an agent or landford; he feels no desire to save, or to expend his savings on his land, as he does not know how long it may be in his possession; his house, dress, and living are wretched, and the next step below him is famine and death .- Letters on Land Tenure.

There are now living on the Falls, at a short distance from Belfast, seven individuals whose united ages amount to 600 years. They all live within a circle the radius of which is three quarters of a

During the past two or three days the Graigue, Queen's County, constabulary have been making a daigent, but, up to the present, fruitless search for Delawy, the supposed murderer of Mr. Ely. Private information having been given them that Delany was known to be secreted somewhere about Clogrennane Wood, they immediately proceeded to the place, and searched it, as well as all the houses in the locality where there might be slightest possibility of his being concealed, but, although there is little doubt of his having been in the neighborhood of Graigue a few days previous to the search, they were unable to discover the slightest clue as to his present whereabouts. On the police proceeding at a late hour of the night to the house of a farmer named Rorke, for the purpose of having it searched, they were obstinately refesed admission, and threatened that if they attempted to effect an entrance they would be treated as robbers and fired on, except they produced a magistrate's warrant. The police not having a warrant with them at the time, some of the men were sent to the nearest magistrate, Captain Fitzmaurice, who immediately got out of hed, and accompanied the police to Rorke's house, where they were at once admitted, but discovered no person except the members of Rorke's family.

Times have wonderfully changed in Ireland. I do not know whether Satan,

Grown wiser than before, Now tempts by making rich instead of poor; but it is certain, that the Protestant Church, which for centuries the ruthless persecutor of our creed, in order to obtain a supremacy over the minds she vainly tried to subjugate, banned education in this country, making it a felony under the penal laws for Catholics to receive or impart education in Ireland, has, in the present day, came out strongly and clamouronsly in behalf of non-secturian education in which its officers are most affectionately solicitous that Catholics should have a share. In the hard and evil days I refer to, Catholics were debarred from quenching their thirst for knowledge at the pure spring, and even prohibited from imbibing the-I will not say muddy impurities, but -unfitted draughts of bog-water supplied by the hedge schools. In those dreadful when," to use the language of an illustrious prelate, "the population of Ireland was without form, and void, and no spirit of order moving on its troubled surface; when revolution after revolution, war after war, confiscations, robberies and reprisals were the ordinary events of each succeeding year; when courts of equity were dens of thieves, and the laws of the country armed the father against the son and the son against the father; when there was a charch without a religion, and some remnant of religion without a Church; even then the Catholic clergy endeavoured to guard the embers of knowledge which the law sought to extinguish. In the glen or the cavern where they sojourned they taught the radiments of learning. The Catholic bishop of this diocese (Kildare and Leighlia), in a shed built of mud and covered with rushes, on the verge of the Bog of Allen; in this shed, the refuge of a man not inferior in mind or virtue to Fenelon, he instructed youth with his own tongue, and shared with them the crust which he had first watered with the tears of his affliction. When the Catholic clergy were permitted to live secure at home, they opened schools, many of them, in their own houses; and as soon as their places of worship had any other roof than the arch of heaven, they were used as schoolbouses for the instruction of youth. This calumniated order of mon have proceeded steadily and porseveringly in the discharge of their duty, and, without succour or support, have succeeded in removing the 'thick and palpable darkness' created by a flagitious code

GAVAZZI IN DUBLIN .-- Gavazzi has again honored Dublin with his presence; whether his present will prove a more profitable speculation than his former visit I cannot say. No doubt the managers will consider a small pecuniary loss a religious gain, when the quantity of fierce denunciation of the Pops and misrepresentation of Ontholicity is taken into account.

of laws. Evils, to which no prudent man would

refer when discussing the state of education in Ire-

land, are to be imputed, it seems, not to the causes

which produced them, but to the apathy or neglect of

the Catholic clergy; yet, when the trumpet shall sound, these men will arise, and come to judgment,

free of the guilt with which they are charged."-Cor.

of the Tublet.

AN TRISE PAPAL BRIGADE. - While the diplomates venticle be lectures in to have the performances va-As issuesting the question, why should we not ried; even too much "devil-dodging" wearies, and are discussing the paper of the Paper service? We the appetite, satisfied with even the spiciest spiritraise an Irish Dingage in the species spirit-instance, very long ago sent Irish Legions to fight uals, will receive a fresh stimulus from the altered both Carlist and Christino in Spain, and with Bo-both Carlist and Christino in Spain, and with Bo-in South America—at the same time supplying Gavazzi. It is to be based and another the spiritboth Carlos the America -at the same time supplying Gavazzi. It is to be hoped, not because of any injury the unhappy man can inflict upon religion, but for his own sake, that he will yet see his error, and like Achilli, return to die penitently as he it is said has done, in the bosom of that tender the word were given by the proper authority, it mother whose heart both have madly endeavored to lacergie Corr. of Tublet.

A HINT TO M. CHINIQUY .- The Catholic Church has the aid of its divine Founder to sustain it in all its conflicts with heresy, sin and persecution, and neither the assaults of the devils, the Garazzis the, 'New Lights,' nor those of the powers of earth or hell, can subdue her or arrest her course. Let the wretched Gavazzi, then, hold his peace. Let him cease ranting and bellowing against the Church of Christ. Let him study to obtain the virtue of humility, without which, as without faith, no one can please God. Disobedience drove angels from heaven, and consigned them to hell. Disobedience expelled Adam from Paradise, and brought sin and death into the world. And disobedience has made outcasts and shipped at Cadiz and signed articles as one of the fugitives from the Catholic Church of Luther, Calcrew. As soon as the exiles landed at Queenstown, will destroy and ruin till the end of time all who will not practice humility, and submit to the teachings of the Holy Catholic Church. But the wretches who are parading this unfortunate and miserable apostate are as much to be pitied as himself. What good can they effect by exhibiting such a character to the public gaze, whose fifthy and impious language is not fit for the cars of sensible men? They are the fomentors of discord, the enemies of good fellowship, the foes of peace, and the exciters of angry passions; and their malice against their neighbor will surely bring upon their heads the severest judgments of God .-Dundalk Democrat.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW .- Notwithstanding the labors so successful though they were, of Father Matthew, neil, C. E., the talented son of our distinguished drunkenness is very prevalent in the lands which neighbor, Sir John Macacill, has discovered a pro- own the sway of England. Foremost in notoriety jectile of such power in warfare that it is expected it as the most drunken nation in the world, is Scotwill supersede all other inventions. He will put it land where vice of every kind is so terribly prevalent to the severest test before seeking for a patent. This side by side with the narrowest bigotry and the new instrument of destruction will, it is thought, forcest sectarian fanaticism. For poor Scotland is buil derastation alike on armies, ships, and fortifications." This looks like what is popularly called "a really believes itself to be the only true Christian country in the world, it is horribly distinguished for a condition of immorality that makes every tenth citizen a bastard and almost every inhabitant a drunkard. The sectarian preachers and humanitarians of that unhappy country, paralysed by a spectucle so horrible as this, despairing of God and Heaven, can find no remedy for it but the restrictive -while he is intensely interested in the cultivation | force of penal laws (already proved so utterly impotent)-forgetful, in their blind arrogance and pride that it is the grim parody on Christianity which they call religion that has depraved and brutalized the people. In England things are not quite so bad. The po-

pulation of that blessed land are wicked and depraved enough in all conscience. Murder, infanticide, wife-beating, and other social pecularities are plentifully rife; but drunken sottishness, and reckless contempt for the marriage tie, are not quite so pre-valent as in Scotland. Still, in England, where anti-Romish piety is in the ascendant and vice proportionately popular, the social reformers [ignoring the power of religion and divine inspiration which the king of seven wives, and his amiable daughter, trodout in blood and puddlo centuries ago] call with a fierce, fanatic outery, for the power of the policeman, the magistrate, and the jail-keeper, to cure the land of its moral leprosy. And there is much of the vice of drunkenness in Ireland, too-Heaven knows too much-in our busiest and most prosperous towns and scaports where our people come nearest into contact with imperial iniquity. Yet how much less the evil is, after all, may be gathered from the fact, which those plain-speaking statistics reveal, that in Scotland, with a population less than that of London, considerably more whiskey is consumed than in Ireland with its population of six millions and a-half; or, in other words, that the average Scotchman drinks about three times as much intoxicating liquor as the average Irishman! This startling comparison proves with powerful conviction, what a really temperate and highly moral population our poor maligned and outraged Irish are, when compared with their arragant, self-sufficient neigh-bors. Nevertheless, there are in Ireland a school of "reformers" who, like the Scotch and English fana- | England at present is in an utterly masafe condition; ties, would seek to cure whatever of intemperance there is in Ireland, not by the ministrations of religion and the attractions of morality, but by the edict of the magistrate and the baton of the constable. Father Matthew, the true reformer, hoped for everything from the fuspired teaching of his priesthood and the ever present blessing of Heaven: these smallbrained fanaties, with narrow intellects and perverted zeal, believe only in the power of brute-force. And so, because there are sots of feeble will and brutes of morbid appetites and beastly pasions here and there, whom mere human means cannot reclaim, these men whom Heaven has not gifted with intelligence to measure the causes of the evil that alarms them, demand as a cure that the good and the bad, the virtuous and the profligate, should be chained and cramped upon the same Procrustes' bed : in other words that the hundred decent temperate citizens should be deprived of their wholesome after-dinner glass of punch or wine, because the one brutal drunkard beats his miserable wife down the nearest back court. The forcible sunuression of the sale of liquors of all kinds is the "reform" which these men advocate; and for that end they have leagued themselves into a mischievous and dangerous combinations throughout the empire .-Now this outrageous fanaticism is a social nuisance with which there should be no temporising: it is a wild, unnatural and rabid attack on the very ground work of social freedom which should be repelled by every patriot and Christian reformer who wishes for the well-being of his country. Through all time, the attempt to make a people moral by the instrumentality of coercive laws which the up personal freedom, and seek, not the training, but the impossible extinction of man's natural propensities, has proved a failure for all possible good, but a dangerous promoter of eril. Wise and moderate men, who have intellect enough to grasp the fulness of a social disease, and, seeing where the causes lie, know where the natural remedy is too, must combat and scout and crush the ignorant and rabid fanaticism of these narrow-minded, albeit well meaning, agitators, who, in the form of the terrible lessons of past experience-would ank to blight our social progress with that wicked system of unnatural and ungodly restriction. Look at Scotland! All the vices of that unhappy land, so afflicted by the twin devils of drunkenness and impurity, are the product of that blending of paganism and Judaism with which its "reformers" replaced the gentle but powerful rule of true Christianity. Restriction-by force of law, perverted religion, and social tyranny-has for two centuries and a half been the system in Scotland; and the logical result is found in the awful depravity which the philanthropists of that country bewail so loudly. Shall we allow this blighting system to spread into Ireland? Shall we set aside the inspiration, the power, and the light of our pure and primitive Christianity, which have kept the Celtic race who dwell within this island pure and virtuous so long-shall we spurn the glorious instrumentalities of religious and moral control which Theobald Matthew and the consecrated priests of Ireland have found so fruitful and effectual-to hand the country over to the hands of a combination of fanatics, whose intelligence and moral sense are so low that the scourge and the prison are their only instruments of

social reform. These men demand from the State

the power to extinguish the tavern, to put an in-

enjoyment of those cheerful stimulants which God's own inspired word has stamped with a divine sauction. They ask that the industry of the country should be suddenly crushed to crown their stupid tyranny. What man of intelligence, and Christian sentiments, will listen to so monstrous an outcry?-This most mischief fanaticism-which saps the foundation of true religion and social freedom-has been for some time rampant in Scotland and England, though denounced there by the ablest writers and honestest and wisest reformers. We find the insidious disease stealing into Ireland already. Here in Dahlin it has established its head quarters under the leadership of a well-known Quaker-benevolist, with far more zeal than brains; and even now its champions preach their unchristian creed on the platform and in the press. Irish patriots and true reformers, who love their country and confidently the measure of representation then accorded to them, rely on the power of pure Christianity, working on the hearts and souls of a noble intelligent people, to elevate and guard that people from the slough of imperial vice and godlessness, must be prepared to denounce and combat this dangerous fanaticism .- Belfast Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Daily Telegraph states on "the best authority" that an important movement has taken place amongst the leaders of the Liberal party.— Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have agreed to lay aside their little differences, and go warmly in against the Government Reform Bill.

THE CATHOLIC OATHS BILL .- Mr. Fitzgerald's measure to correct the oaths administered to Catholic members of the House of Commons is one against which it is difficult to bring any but very imperfect objections. Even Mr. Walpole admitted that if a new oath were to be framed it might be possible to frame a better; 'but,' he said, 'the reason for disturbing the arrangement is not strong enough.'Now, how stands the fact? The oath calls upon Catholics in particular to abjure disloyalty, bad faith, and other crimes; but the conduct of the Catholics has in no degree subjected them to the imputation implied in thus exacting these disclaimers .-As to the plea that they only obtained Catholic Emancipation by submitting to conditions, it was valid when Plunket spoke, but is an archaeological curiosity in the mouth of Whiteside. It has no bearing upon the present state of things. As well put in bar to the claim of the balance of a debt that the man had at first only asked for an instalment. The relief extended to every other persuasion in the country renders this stigma on the Catholics deeper by comparison, and Mr. Fitzgerald has a right to ask for its removal. So thought the majority of the house.—Spectator.

A tabular return has been issued from the Government printing-offices containing the most minute information on the subject of crime in Scotland, tho' unfortunately extending over a very brief period— only six months. From the 15th of March to the 29th September, 1858, is the period in question. The offences committed in the country are classified in one table, those in burghs in another. The sex of the offender, the nature of the offence, the result of the trial, and the burgh or county in which the offence was committed, are all set forth with the greatest exactitude. To take, as an example, the town in which by far the greatest number of crimes have been committed, Glasgow, namely, we find that the total number of offences reported to the police in the six months in question, is 21,818. In rather more than a thousand of these cases the offender was not apprehended; but the total number apprehended was 20,546, of whom 13,151 were males. Among the heavier offences it is curious to notice that those against decency, or of a kind which cannot be exactly specified, are conspicuously numerous.

Sir Charles Napier is undoubtedly one of the most experienced and practical men in the naval service of England at the present day. He is not restrained by any false delicacy from putting pertinent questions to the Government when topics in which the interests of his profession or of England are concerned; and however brusque his manuer or incisive his interrogatories, his great knowledge on all subjects relating to his own navy or the status of that of other nations, must always give him an importance and authority when such matters are in debate. He states definitively that the naval force of that France has twenty sail of the line ready manned between Brest and Cherbourg; that Louis Na-poleon at the present moment commands both the Channel and the Mediterranean; and that, in short, if France thinks proper she has every means to invade England. As to her mercantile marine, there were 180 steamers in the Channel and 150 in the Mediterranean upon which she could lay an embargo for transmitting troops which might be readily landed in Portland, when they would find the harbor utterly defenceless. He also called the attention of the Government to the fact that France had great experience in the landing of troops at Algiers and other places, and that this branch of naval operations had been constantly put in practice of late so as to ensure the greatest rapidity and facility in the execution. "I hope," said Admiral Napier, "that France has no intention to invade this country; but if I were on the throne I would do precisely what Napoleon is doing-namely, threaten Austria as a ground for concentrating my forces and then slip the mask and make a descent on England. As to Austria she was armed to the teeth, and the chances of a contest between her and France, were, upon the whole, adverse to the latter; whereas, in the event of an attack on England, they had neither a fortified coast, a sufficient fleet, or an adequate force on land to resist an invading army. All this is well known, and, doubtless, great efforts will now be made to put England into a state of defence; but years must clapse before this can be effected, and, in the interim, her conquest would be an easy problem for the present fleet and army of Napoleon to solve. After a naval battle, the issue of which could not be doubtful, considering the numerical amount and material of the French navy-whose vessels are modern scientific perfections contrasted with the lumbering squadron of hulks which England, for the most part, possesses-a hundred thousand men could be thrown in a single night on the southern coast. It is needless to say that the animus of the French army is intensely anti-British, and though the French people display a disinclination for war with Austria, which would merely increase their burthens, it by no means follows they would not ambition the conquest of England, the old enemy of their industry, conscious that the destruction of her commerce would be the resurrection of their own. In a word, they are well aware that the occupation of London for one week would give France the empiry of Europe as a commercial as well as a naval and military power .-Nation.

The papers about the French slaver Charles et George and the Portuguese Government, have been laid before Parliament, and we shall no doubt hear more of them. They show clearly enough that Lord Malmesbury thought France utterly wrong and did what he could to dissuade the outrage. When all failed, he advised Portugal to give way, on pretence of an "irregularity which did not exist, and which, if it had, could not have affected the case, their answer being that the question was before the proper courts which would decide whether the seizure was or was not in due course, with which they could not interfere. When this failed, Lord Malmesbury recommended submission, because "France was a first-rate power." All this was undignified, especially as we were bound by treaty to protect Portugal, and had urged her to stop the slave trade. But, if we are to assume the position It must be a relief to the frequenters of the con- quisition on the hotel, to shut up the brewery and of a "first-class European power" [why we should tor.

distillery, to punish with chain and fine every man is another question], we must first see that we are who would solace a day's labour, with the moderate stronger at sea than our neighbours. The Saturday Review remarked some days ago, that if we had said "you shall not bombard Lisbon," Napoleon would have replied—"you shall not come out of Portsmouth .- Weekly Register.

THE REFORM BILL. - The Daily News describes the measure as a miserable failure. The delusion is so obvious that it will deceive no one, and it asks why is a Reform Bill imperatively required, except to supply the great defect of the bill of 1832? What is of real and pressing moment is, that the political rights of the working classes should be fairly recognised without delay; yet, instead of any attempt of this kind being made, the government bill studiously avoids the whole question. Not a single borough is to be disfranchised. The manufactories of mock members are to remain, while numerous large towns that have grown up since 1832, or have outgrown are to remain as they now are, destitute of political weight or influence in the councils of the empire.-Ministers promised a bill to amend the representation of the people in parliament, and bring in a measure

that does not refer to the people at all.

The Times thinks that the bill does not seem to deserve the condemnation lavished upon it. There would, perhaps, be something like fairness in the objection that the bill was not a development of the Reform Act-that it did not profess to bring that act up to the present requirements-that it left immense anomalies not only unamended, but exaggerated; but, whatever it leaves undone, it does a good deal. As an extension of the suffrage, it very far surpasses the Act of 1832. By this bill, almost anybody might get a vote, if he thought it worth while. On the whole, if we cannot undertake to press the measure on parliament, we may ask for it a fair trial on its own merits, and its rejection only for the sake of a better, and one more likely to be carried.

The Herald says the bill contains what most impartial men will be inclined to regard es an equitble settlement of a long pending controversy.

The Advertiser speaks of the measure as an enermous sham. The Morning Star remarks that the bill proclaims

the finality of the Reform Act in respect to that which was its own great defect. The courage which rentures to disturb without re-settling-to make trifling innovations, and leave untouched enormous certainty of the Government defeat and a dissolution is avowedly credited in certain quarters. REPORT ON PRISONS .- Sir J Kincaid's 24th, annual

eport on the prisons of the northern district specialy points out to the serious notice of the Secretary of State [now Mr. Sotheron Estcourt] the borough gao. Newcastle-on-Tyne as a marked exception to the excellent order and good management prevalent in the prisons of this district. This Newcastle Gaol has been stigmatised in so many previous reports of prison inspectors that the Government will be held responsible if the grievance be not abated at once .--The confinements in the gaol of Newcostle are " of a character more calculated to encourage vice and crime than to deter or reclaim." So says Sir J. Kincaid, and the grossly demoralising influences in operation, caused by defective structural arrangements, have been the subject of severe comment on the part of the local press. While examining a piece of ground within the precincts of this prison, a heavy shower of missiles, at a given signal, " commenced flying over" Sir J. Kincaid's head; most of those from the outside reached their destination, but some others missed their mark and fell at the inspector's feet, the missiles were chiefly pieces of bread, probably conveying some secret communications; one parcel contained a pound of the soothing narcotic "weed." doubtless for the solace of those in durance. A new prison is suggested by the Inspector, but the Secretary of State must interfere, if any improvement is to be made. One or two attempts by prisoners to commit isuicide with oakum and worsted [given out for working purposes,] are noticed. In Rothesay Gaol a "penal servitude" convict bitterly complained of the class of books supplied to the prisoners, which this literary gentleman by no means approved; he afterwards tried to escape a L. Jack Sheppard through the wall of his cell, and yet, at the time of the in-spector's visit, will it be believed that the breach remained unrepaired? Another prisoner in this same prison was equally dissatisfied with the prison libraev, and when a Bible (apparently never opened) was pointed out to him, he intimated, with a want of piety not generally peculiar to Scotchmen, that it was not exactly the kind of book that a prisoner needed! In a third cell, where the Bible reposed shelf, a "song book" was found theroughly thoused or [as the inspector says (not very expendingleadly), "dilapidated" by constant use. This book had been "banded in" by an ex-prisoner-how "health " the report does not say. The style of "song" to a be surmised without any painful effort of the imagination. At Dumfries, a boy aged 10, committed for 40 days, obtained his discharge, like Mr. Dicken's poor Chancery prisoner," by death, except that in this case he threw away his own life as a bad bargain, seeking the repose of the grave through the instrumentality of the cord. At Kirkendbright the debtors are infamously treated, being associated with the criminals, locked up all day, and only allowed exercise in the evening, after the convicts; at the Glasgow prison the complaints of the debtors are deemed worthy of notice, and at Dumblane the accommodation for debtors is wretched. At Halifax here is a dungeon for debtors alone; it contained 60 "County Court" prisoners, who "made no com-plaints." There are no earnings in this prison, with the security of which—the door not being a "strong' one—the Inspector is hardly satisfied. It is incumbent on the Secretary of State to study these reports on prisons, as the grievances brought under his noice must remain unredressed unless the Government interfere promptly and decisively.

The Record states that the author of Facts and Documents relating to the Diocese of Oxford has upplied to the Bishop of Chichester, under legal advice, to issue a commission to examine into the following charges brought against the rector of Lavington, viz.:--"1st. The using in his Church a hymn, translated from one in the Roman Breviary, by Thos. Aquinas, teaching the doctrine of Transubstantiation. 2nd. Directing his schoolmaster to teach, and himself teaching the children in the school, that there are seven sacraments, and that the Holy Common may be properly called the Mass. 3rd. That in the administration of the Holy Communion he clevated the cup, and mixed water with the wine. 4th. That he crossed himself, after the Romish fashion, during the celebration of divine survice. 5th. That he made the sign of the cross upon the water at haptism."-The Record believes that the Bishop of Chichester is consulting his legal advisers in reference to Stat. 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 86, upon which the application for a commission is founded.

As we thought likely to happen, the Archbishop of Canterbury has, in the manner of the Rev. Alfred Poole, again had to succumb, in the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions, to the power of a temporal Court, "A mandamid," quoth the Guardian, with malicious pleasantry, will, "if his Grace be not bet-ter advised than he has been of late years, soon be almost as familiar to him as an invitation to dinner!" The appeal of Mr. Foole has since been heard, and the Primate-or Dr. Lushington for him-is deliberating on his judgment. That we venture to guess, will be an acquittal of the defendant, but on technical grounds-which will make a drawn battle. But these proceedings, says the Guardian, rightly, are "of the very highest importance to the class of stipendiary curates—and, in our view, slso to the interests of justice. Every curate in England will benceforth know that, if his license is arbitrarily revoked, he has a right to appear against the revocation, and to be heard on his appeal. Arbritrary revocations, thus checked, will be more rare."-Libera-

The Scottish (Established) Presbyterians are just now engaged in considering two important subjects recently brought before two local Presbyteries. 1. The admission of laymen to preach in certain Presbyterian Churches, which has occurred in three or four parishes. 2. The adoption of Liturgical forms, and the custom of standing to sing and kneeling to pray, the Old Greyfriars Church in Edinburgh, of which Dr. Lee is the pastor. In the first case, a motion condemning the innovation is to be, as has been, proposed; and the second case has been referred to a committee.—English Churchman.

Mr. Spurgeon has been preaching in Edinburgh this week. The Courant says that "the parties to whom the citizens of Edinburgh are indebted for the present opportunity of hearing and seeing this Loudon preacher have every cause to congratulate themselves on the success of the speculation."

A discovery worth notice has been made by all parties concerned. The Mortmain Acts operate very unjustly in preventing permanent endowments in lieu of Church rate. Mr. Walpole, among the "braves" of all good Churchmen, proposes to relax them. The Establishment, it is true, has the tithes, and the Church lands, and the Easter offerings, and it is loudly boasted that its members hold ninetenths of the property of the country; yet it would be unjust to deprive it of the power of raising an annual tax without allowing all who will to give it permanent endowments. Indeed, it is argued, this alone can save the churches from falling into ruins. All this is obviously an argument against the Mortmain laws. If they are unjust to the Establishment, how much more to the Dissenter, Low much more still to the Catholic, from whom the law has taken away not Church rates only, but lands, tithes, and fabrics. Let the Mortmain laws by all means be "relaxed," (since that is the term) but not as a sectarian measure. We have bad enough of exclusive privileges. Whatever is done in this way, let it be done fairly and for every one .- Weekly Register.

FATE OF A CONVERT TO THE HOLY [1] PROTEST-ANT FAITH.-The readers of No. 2 of the Win hester Pamphlets, and indeed the Catholic public good willy, may feel some interest in learning that the Baron de Camin is now in Chester prison. The Chester Courant says, " For some time a foreigner, calling himself Baron de Camin, has been living in und about this city on pretence of lecturing against the abuses in the Romish Church. Another foreigner, named evils, will scarcely venture to face the storm. The Glenwitz, has also been in Chester some time, teaching languages. Camin, on Tuesday evening last, met Glenwitz, and entered his lodging with him, where he charged him with circulating a report that he [Camin] was a converted Jew. That charge Glenwitz denied, and Camin knocked him down, kicking him on the eye, and otherwise seriously harting him. On Wednesday a warrant was issued against Camin, and as he was instantly appreheaded, he case was ut once gone into Camin said he was first assaulted, but the witnesses on the other side denied that statement, and the Baron was fined £2 and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment, after which to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for furee months, himself in £19, and two sureties of £5 each. The fine was not paid." I the Wortestershire Chronicle, in recording the above, gives some additional information among the " Bur on" not very creditable to him. He had can a risk of being kicked out of the Chrem he other, j

Vote by Auction .- It is easy to see what bribery at borough elections will come to. You can't prevent it; so you led better yound it. Op a dealing in votes is better than clan beside correction. Englishmen hate all ambrings and the spirit of frankiers for any le Fuglish beyongts will, if unrestricted any area reserved likely in the or secreey, by jubsale of electors, w: or rece which will ere lie naction. We , long be exhibited here re the calling booth at Balbely. That respectable how up is now take of discharging the electoral trust which has been coulded to it; which it does by an arrangement analogous to Messrs. Tatersalls. Mounted in a patrick, between in hand, behold Mr. Edward. Copyocks, the constituency's a notameter; below not a total the condidates, their as, and the condidates, their as, and the condidates.

to be as as a condity, is stationed the lot uniter, and a finite inchesiated. The crown of this Schrissern's exictus been knocked in, and his cont. as teem a room a constitutional struggle; his knees by I a little under him; and he blinks and grins with a part of beer in one hand, and a pipe in the other. Mr. Copposes proceeds to approximate the structure able commodity in an opation of all kind: -i.al one-condred-and-one. A free and independent elecis disabiliting a house rated at ten pounds nor an-it plumber and glazier. What shall we say for his free and independent elector? Renting a Louse it ten pounds per annum, and paying rates and dates. Plumber and glemer. Simil we say one dates and pounds for this free and independent electer? A free plumber. How much for the free plumber? An independent glazier. Nahody say one thousand pounds for this independent glazier? An anomight elector. Five hundred bounds for this destor unbought. An invelligent elector of five handred pounds. Four hundred ? - Three ? - Twe ?--One? -An intelligent elector and only one handred pounds. Walk the intelligent elector down a few paces - and back. One hundred pounds only is asked for this intelligent, unbought, free and independent elector! His principles are more straightfurward than his steps. Only one landred pounds and nobody bids; and his principles straightforward .-Set him up again-if he can't stand let him sit. Fifty ?- Thirty ?- Twenty ?- Ten ?- Five ?- One 1 Thank you sir. One pound is bid for this incorrupt elector. Only one pound is bid for this elector and incorrupt. Repleaish the incorrupt elector's tankard. Going at one pound. Two! Two pounds offered for this incorrupt elector, a British freeman Going at two pounds. At two pounds, and British. A British freeman for whom Sidney bled-at two pounds -and Hampden fought and Sidney bled, at three pounds. And ten! Three pounds ten. And Hampden, and Sidney-only three pounds ten-Hampden, Sidney, and Russell-going at three pounds ten shillings-bled-three pounds ten! Four! Going at four. Assist the British freeman to hold up his head. And his birth-right is Magea Charta-and going at four pounds! Magua Charta and the Bill of Rights -and-five pounds! At five pounds-going !- this incorrupt, intelligent, unbought, free, and independent elector-incorrupt, and five pounds only-and intelligent, and only five-and unbought-for five only; and free and iodependent, and going at five pounds. Six! Seven! Going at seven. And his birth-right Magna Charta. At seven pounds! And his inheritance the Bill of Rights. Supply the inheritor of Magna Charta with another pipe. And seven pounds. Eight! Nine! Nine pounds for this unbought elector. Going at nine—going—going. Ten pounds. Ten pounds for this incorrupt elector. Going at ten pounds. For whom Russell, Sidney, and Hampden bled-at ten pounds. Going. And his inheritance the Bill of Rights. Going. And his birth-right Magna Charta. And ten pounds. And Habeas Corpus. Going. Habeas Corpus and Magna Charta. Habeas Corpus and the Bill of Rights. Going at ten pounds. Going. Bill of Rights. Gong. Magna Charle. Going—going—going—going—Habeas Corpus. Gone. And Mr. Edwardes Coppocks knocks down the precious lot, who, thereupon, rolls off his barrel amid the cheers and laughter of the spectators .- Punch.

EDUCATION IN THE PIT DISTRICTS. - At Jarrow-onthe-Tyne, and immediately under the walls of the monastery of the Venerable Bede, the following notice is exhibited in a publichouse window:-"Notice.-There wil be a Coit supper at this house on Seturday forst the Winer to Pay Won shiling and the Losser to Pay toou shiling and six-pence The Coits to start at toou aclock the forst tow on the list to Play and then third & forth and so one. Any Parsons desirarous to join this supper must Leve

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FERNIND AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES POS GEORGE B. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TRRMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance; but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, three pence; can be had at this Office;

at Flynn's, M'Gill Street; and at Pickup's News

All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the Niagara we have hopes given us that peace may yet be preserved in Europe; though the Great Powers were still increasing their forces, and engaged in preparing for hostilities. Yet there can be no doubt that public opinion in France has declared itself strongly against war; and the Emperor, powerful though he be, cannot afford altogether to disregard the feelings and opinions of those over whom he rules.

The Courrer des Etats Unis asserts that another piratical expedition against Cuba is on foot; and that the filibusters have all their preparations ready for a start. It is to be hoped, that should they make the attempt, the scoundrels may meet with a warm reception.

The Provincial Parliament is-it is said-to be prorogued before Easter. The Ministry having carried their chief financial measures, can, of course, have no interest in prolonging the Session; and considering the high wages that members of Parliament have so generously helped themselves to, out of the pockets of the people, it is desirable that it should be brought to a close as speedily as possible.

The Persia from Liverpool, 19th ult., arrived at New York on Wednesday. Her news is of a decidedly warlike cast; and a secret treaty is said to exist between France and Sardinia, in virtue of which the former guarantees aid against Austria to the latter on condition of certain territorial cessions to France. Austria thus menaced was actively preparing for war; whilst a revolutionary outbreak in Central Italy was look-

The jury in the case of the Phanix conspirators in Ireland, had been dismissed, as unable to agree upon a verdict.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 24th ulto., in the Legislative Assembly, the infamous measure known as the McLean Divorce Bill, was brought in from the Council by Mr. Morrison for a first reading. M. Cimon indissolubility of the marriage tie, was the basis of Christian Society, it was inexpedient to pass the Bill before the House. An animated debate ensued; in which Messrs. Cimon, McGee, Langevin, and others spoke well, in support of the incompetence of any human tribunal to grant a divorce, or in other words, to put asunder those whom God had joined together. Mr. Orange Gowan, with an utt er disregard for truth, or perbaps in this case, an ignorance of history for which he is distinguished, asserted that the Pope had annulled the marriage of the First Napoleon with the Empress Josephine. This silly statementfor which a school-boy would deserve to be well whipt-was promptly contradicted by M. Langevin: the " Alpha and Omega of Orangeism," as he styles himself, having of course to digest his leek with the best grace he could assume.

On the Protestant side of the House it was argued, that Protestants had a right to do that which they believed conscientiously that they had a right to do; and that Catholics had no right to interfere with Protestants in the matter. Upon a division there appeared for M. Cimon's amendment-39; and against it-66; so that the Bill was read a first time; and will most probably be earried through all its subsequent stages.

By examining the division lists upon this important measure, it appears that with some three exceptions all the Protestant members of the House voted for legalising adultery; whilst of the Catholic members, the great majority sustained M. Cimon's amendment. It is with shame and regret, though not with surprise, that we find corselves unable to say that all the Catholics who took part in the division voted the same way. whilst we must add that our Catholic Ministers observed a discreet silence. Their vote, however, settles one question with reference to the duty of members voting for the first readings of all prieate Bills. The M'Lean Divorce Bill is to all intents and purposes, and as much so as the Bill for the Incorporation of Orange Lodges, a private Bill; yet many Catholics who disgraced themselves by voting for the latter, upon the contemptible plea that the usages of Parliament

tion, voted against the first reading of the Mi- wards the manguration of the era of "Protestant Lean Adultery Bill; thus by their acts giving. the best possible refutation to their plea in defence of their ignoble conduct on the Orange Bill. As an explanation of the large Protestant majority in favor of Divorce in the Legislative Assembly, the Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Gazette (Ministerial) hints that there are several members of that House who are themselves desirous of obtaining accomodation of the same kind, as that which they have so liberally extended to Mr M'Lean.

On the same day the new Tariff was hurried through its three several stages in the Legislative Council; and received the assent of the Governor-General on Saturday, as did also several other measures; amongst which we notice one for "Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Upper Canada, from 7 o,clock on Saturday evening, until Monday morning." Devised with the bust intentions, no doubt, this measure will share the fate of all other sumptuary laws; and in practise, will be found to operate as a premium to the unlicensed dealers in liquor; whose business will be extended in precisely the same ratio as that of the licensed tavernkeepers is diminished. That men should be found in this enlightened! XIX century, to believe, or to fancy that they believe, that drinking and grog-selling can be restrained by Acts of Parliament, is, if we rightly consider it, one of the greatest marvels of the

Besides we have the results of the "Forbes Mackensie Act" in Scotland before our eyes .-That Act closed, or was intended to close, all public-houses and taverns on Sundays. The consequence has been, that the amount of liquor actually consumed in Scotland since, is nearly double what it was before, the passing of the restrictive law; and that increased consumption has occurred in spite of an increase of nearly 100 per cent. upon the duties on ardent spirits. These facts are asserted by the Scottish Press, and by the London Times; they are amply confirmed by statistics; and should, one would think, have some effect in inducing our legislators to pause ere they commit themselves to a course of policy for Canada, whose moral results have proved so disastrous in Scotland. We respect, we say, the motives of those who voted for a restrictive law, but we cannot but deplore their infatuation.

"We beg from out friends in Montreal and Ottawa, especially from the True Witness, the charity of a fair construction of our motives, and the justice of an occasional inquiry into the state of facts which really exists around us, and with which we have to deal as we find them. On the Ottawa and in the island of Montreal, they can hardly realize the conditions of our society West of the Rideau (but more especially West of the Trent); and we hope it is not asking too much of our confreres to admit, whenever they write on our region of the country and its affairs, that we may be, after all, the safest guardians of our own immediate interests."— Toronto Freeman, 18th ult.

Our Toronto cotemporary, by referring to the TRUE WITNESS of the 11th ult., will see that moved an amendment to the purpose that, as the that journal has already done that which the Freeman requests him to do; and that, in no ticing the determination of the Irish of Toronto to refrain from an open air celebration of St. Patrick's Day, we explicitly stated that we believed that the "Catholics of that City were more competent to judge what was best to be done-to preserve their own dignity as Irishmen—as Catholics, to show their charity towards all men-and as citizens, their ardent desire to maintain peace. than we, [of Montreal] could be, who live at a distance; and in a happier land, where the civil and religious rights of all classes of the community, are—thanks to the predominance of the Catholic element, and the comparative insignificance of Orangeism-scrupulously respected." These were our words, writing some few weeks ago; and we see not what more the Freeman can expect from us.

> We recognise the competence of the Irish Catholics of Toronto to judge for themselves how to celebrate, or to abstain from the celebration of, their National Festival; we repudiate all idea of criticising that judgment, whilst we freely admit that it was dictated by Christian prudence; since, so powerful and aggressive is the foul demon of Orangeism, and so impotent the law, as administered in Upper Canada, to prevent outrage, to protect the innocent, and to punish the guilty, that an Irish National Procession would in all probability become in 1859, as it was in 1858, an occasion for tumult and bloodshed; an excuse for the murder of inoffensive Papists by the " Scarlet Brethren" of the Attorney-General; and the signal for an attack upon the dwellings and places of worship of Irish Catholics, by a mob of infuriated Orangemen. Under these circumstances, and listening to the Christian exhortations of their Pastors, we are convinced that the Irish Catholics of Toronto acted well and wisely, as good citizens and as good Christians, in refraining from their legal right, and a time-honored custom.

At the same time, we may be permitted to express our regret at the unfortunate circumstances in which our brethren of Toronto are placed, and which rendered their resolution to abstain from a Saint Patrick's Day Procession, unavoidable.reading of a private Bill to pass without opposi- gress that is being made in Upper Canada to- say, when the question at issue is, whether God The boy, Thomas L. Whall, is about eleven years of susceptibilities.

Ascendancy;" and of the absence of all semblance even of either civil or religious liberty for Irishmen and Catholics. We find therein signs that cannot be mistaken, of the growth of Orangeism, and the triumph of puritanical intolerance; and last, not least, we see but too good reasons to dread, lest from the forbearance and Christian prudence of our Irish fellow-citizens, the spirit of Orangeism derives encouragement to continue its career of cruelty, insult, and oppression. An Orangeman is, ex-officio, or in that he is an Orangeman, essentially a bully. Before the strong, he will fawn and cringe, and hide his ugly features beneath a mask; but where Catholics are weak, or where he thinks that he can bully with impunity, he exhibits himself to the world without reserve, and in all his deformity. Thus we fear that, encouraged by having put a stop to Irish National Processions, Orangeism in Upper Canada will proceed to further acts of violence; and that emboldened by success, it will become more intolerant and oppressive than it was before, and

Yet do we not blame our brethren of Toronto. God forbid! rather do we admire the Christian spirit that they have exhibited. Ill would it become us, dwelling in a land of freedom, to censure, or criticise harshly, the conduct forced by untoward circumstances upon the Catholics of Orange-ridden Upper Canada. Here the sons of St. George, and of St. Andrew can celebrate their respective National festivals with as much pomp, and as perfect security against insult or outrage, as can the sons of St. Patrick, or Saint Jean Baptiste; for Lower Canada is Catholic; and all therefore are free. For this we should thank God; but for our less fortunately situated brethren of Upper Canada, we have but our prayers to offer, that in His own good time, He will deliver them from the foul thraldom beneath which they now groan. This in substance is what we said on the 11th ult. We applauded the prudence of our Toronto friends; we regretted the adverse circumstances in which they were placed; and we trust therefore that the Toronto Freeman will feel satisfied, and do us justice by reproducing our words upon that

A WELL-MERITED REBUKE .- Our esteemed cotemporary L'Ordre, comments severely but most justly, upon the disgraceful silence of the Lower Canadian section of the Ministry-the men of good principles-" bons principes"during the debate upon the M'Lean Divorce Bill. It is true that one-and one only according to L'Ordre-of them voted against that anti-Christian measure; but not one of them dared, in the face of their Upper Canadian and Protestant colleagues, to say one word against the principle of Divorce, or boldly to stand up in defence of God's divine law. Some sneaked shamefully out of the House; others indeed remained; but of the men of "good principles"—who, when in Lower Canada, and intent upon making a little political capital amongst its Catholic constituencies, are so ostentatious in their professions of their "bons principes"—there was not one to be found, honest enough, or bold enough to encounter the hostility of the anti-Catholic majority by speaking against the Bill. No! as there was nothing to be made out of them for themselves, they abandoned the defence of those " good principles" to their political opponents. Even the chief Minister of the Crown for Lower Canada maintained a cowardly and disgraceful silence; and his Catholic Ministerial colleagues imitated his example. How then can we wonder that, judging them by their "representative men," the Protestants of Upper Canada deem the Catholics of the Lower Province " an inferior race!"

"I seek"-says the writer in L'Ordre-" in the ranks of the Ministry for defenders, and I find but dumb deputies"-(dumb dogs, he might well have said)-" mocking at those who still hold to ideas of morality and religion; I look round for that man, who at the door of the Church made such noble declamations upon the fate of our holy religion; and lo! I see him, at the moment of voting, prudently running away, with his courage in his hands, and in his pockets, the defence, not of Catholicity, but of a question which endangers the future of society."

"On this hand" continues L'Ordre-" it is M. Morio who disappeared at the moment of voting; on the other, it is M. Dorion who implored the House not to be unmindful of its dignity; whilst again it was Major Campbell who votes with the Upper Canadian majority. In the Ministerial camp I notice the flight of M. M. Rose, Dunkin, Price, and Panet; in the Opposition, M. Piche asks of the Minister where he has bestowed his energy, and his mutton majority -majorite moutonniere; who calls on M. Cartier to explain the reasons for his silence, when a question of high morality is before the House, and the future of society is menaced, and so stupidly compromised. 'How is it' adds M. Piche, that M. Cartier, who manifested such zeal to pass his Judicature Bill, and to se-

was in error when he established the Unity and Indissolubility of Marriage?'"

Alas! M. Piche, and the Catholics of Canada may well ask these questions of their unworthy representatives; but there is no reply. The latter are intent only upon their jobs, their schemes for making money, and their political aggrandisement. They leave their Catholicity behind them, when they pass West of the meridian of Kingston. Their "good principles" stand them in good stead down East, amongst their Popish constituencies; they obtain for them the reputation of "bons principes;" secure for them the votes of Catholic electors; and onen to them the doors of official ante-chambers. But in Protestant Upper Canada those principles would be worse than useless; they would interfere with their worldly prospects; and so like true liberal Kawtholics, and good sound time-servers, they renounce those principles there and then, where and when, no substantial profits can accrue from the profession of them. Such are your Ministers, such your representatives, ye seek to extend its empire over the entire Pro- Catholics of Lower Canada! " Ecce dii tui, Israel!"-and very vile gods they are.

We must add that, whilst the Ministerial Minerve has not one word to say in condemnation of this base dereliction of duty on the part of its Ministerial patrons, it takes Mr. McGee to task for having been less eloquent than usual in his speech against Divorce. What then shall we say of the absolute silence of M. Cartier and

STATE SCHOOLISM IN THE UNITED STATES. -Amongst the blessings which our friends across the Lines enjoy in full perfection may be enumerated that of State-Schoolism; of which in some of our exchanges we find an instructive example under the caption of "Trouble in a Boston

TROUBLE IN A BOSTON SCHOOL .- Some two or three hundred children of Catholic parents attending the Eliot School, in the north part of Boston, have caused quite a disturbance by refusing to join in chanting the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, in conformity to the rules of the public schools. The School Committee and teachers remain firm, and a large number have been dismissed from the school.

Now when we remember that a true Catholic can as little join, or allow himself to appear even as joining, in any act, however slight, of religious worship with Protestants, as he can with Mahommedans or the worshippers of Mumbo-Jumbo; and that Catholics are compelled by law to pay for schools in which, under pain of expulsion, their children must join with Protestant children in acts of religion—we shall be able to estimate at its proper value the blessings which our Catholic brethren in the United States enjoy. We shall be able also to form some idea of what is in store for ourselves, if through apathy, or venality, through a base fear of offending our Protestant neighbors, or any other motive, we relax our efforts to destroy the monster "State Schoolism," and to maintain and extend the Separate School system. Humanly speaking, the existence of civil and religious liberty in Canada depends entirely upon the exertions of the Catholic laity; acting by the advice, and under the control of their legitimate Pastors. We have hitherto been remiss, far too remiss; but let us hope that the spectacle of the abysa of degradation into which the Catholics of the United States are plunged-compelled to pay for schools in which their children are, under pain of expulsion, compelled daily to commit mortal sin-shall arouse our people to a sense of their duty, and of the danger that awaits them. State-Churchism as it exists in Ireland is bad enough: but what is it when compared with the tyranny that in the form of State-Schoolism obtain amongst the people of the United States?

Nor is it merely in acts of robbery that this tyranny manifests itself; not merely in compelling Catholic parents to pay for the support of schools, in which the pupils are compelled to join in acts of heretical worship, and are trained to abjure the religion of their forefathers. This would be bad enough; but Protestant tyranny-there where "Protestant Ascendancy" obtains-and Yankee brutality, are not content with this .-Torture, to enforce apostacy, is resorted to in the " Common" schools of the Free! Republic; and Catholic children are cruelly scourged by Protestant teachers, for retusing to commit mortal sin, and for yielding obedience to the precepts of their fathers and mothers. These facts are openly asserted by the Boston Pilot; who in an article appropriately headed" PROTESTANT TOR-TURE," lets us into some of the secrets of these accursed dens, known as the "Common" schools of the United States. We implore our readers, who have litherto been lukewarm in the cause of "Freedom of Education," to peruse that article with attention; and having read it, then with a firm resolve, and steadfast purpose, to register a vow in Heaven, that never-so help them God in their utmost need-never will they tolerate the establishment of "State-Schoolism" in Canada: "PROTESTART TORTURE .- In the second edition of

the Pilot of the 19th inst., we briefly announced that a Catholic boy had been cruelly beaten in the Eliot school, Boston, for refusing to recite the Protestant versions of the Lord's Prayer and the Decalogue. Thus far the facts elicited make out a case of bar-

age. Under the advice and instructions of Father Wiget, of St. Mary's Church, and of his father, the boy, when called up, refused to perform the Protestant exercises required of him; and stated that his father had forbidden him to recite any other than the authorised Catholic versions. moment the poor little boy was commanded to repeat the Commandments, according to the false translation, he remembered the commandment which required him to honor and obey his parents. This was the position of the boy. He was engaged in no was the position of the boy. He was engaged in no act of insubordination of his own proper force.—
He was not setting up his own private judgment against the authority of the master. He had not undertaken to decide between the two versions, but were willing to use either under the senction of these was willing to use either, under the sanction of those who were responsible for his religious education, which the master was not. It was not a case of selfwilled—of personal disobedience. If moral culpability attached anywhere, it was to the vigilant priest and to the justly anxious father. If the boy erred at all in refusing to comply with the order of the master, he erred from a sense of duty; as a Catholic child, subject to his father in all things lawful, and to the instructions of his spiritual director in all matters appertaining to religion. Clearly, it should have been ascertained before any attempt to inflict punishment was made, whether the bay had assigned the true reason for his conduct. Again and again the boy said, if my father will let me recite the prayer and commandments as you require, I will do it. The father was not sent for, nor was the boy sent home, or set aside until an investigation could be had, as would have been the case if he had been the child of some influential citizen, or active Know-Nothing ward politician. A different regimen was deemed good enough for the child of the Irish laborer. The rattan was called into requisition; and the inside of his hands were whipped until the blood flowed, and the palms had become shockingly swollen. Have we a reader, who has not been reached by the newspaper accounts, prepared to guess how long the punishment lasted? We think not.— On this part of the case, the evidence was, that the use of the rattan extended over the space of half an hour: The master stopped at intervals, to see if the boy would yield. At last the boy yielded, upon the solomn assurance of the master and torturer, that his father had countermanded the order under which the poor sufferer had acted. This the father utterly denics. He says he never intended that his boy should recite any other than "his own commandments," meaning by that expression, the Catholic version of the Decalogue. The master, or rather sub-master, who inflicted the beating, is named McLaurin F. Cooke, with whom the father had no interview upon

Now let us suppose that the facts of the case were inverted. That it was a Protestant child. the child of Protestant parents, who had been thus treated in a Lower Canadian school for refusing to repeat the "Hail Mary," or to join in some other act of Catholic devotion. Let us picture to ourselves, if we can, the fury of the Globe, and the indignant denunciations of the Protestant press throughout the Province! And yet when it is a mere Popish Paddy child that is the victim of " Protestant Torture;" when it is in the "Free Republic!" that the thing w done, then that press is silent; or notices it only as an instance of refractory conduct, judiciously punished, and well merited by the hard-hearted and obstinate Papist who refused to disobey his parents, and to renounce his faith!

But the Catholics of Canada will we hope notice it in a far different manner; for to them it conveys a most important and invaluable lesson. We know now what we have to expect, should our Protestant enemies, in an evil hour, succeed in forcing their hell-begotten system of education upon us. We know now what our little ones have to expect from the "Common" Schools and their teachers. "Apostacy" or "Torture." are the alternatives presented to them, if in an evil hour, we relax in our hostility, our deadly hostility, to "Common" Schools, and State-Schoolism. If then we love our religion; if we dare assert our right as parents to control the religious education of our own children; and if we would not see those tender little ones, who look to us for love and protection, compelled, either to renounce their faith, or to suffer martyrdom under the hands of the brutal "Common" School teachers; if we would not deliver over the souls of our little ones to the devil, or their bodies to be cruelly mangled by other fiends is buman form-we will at once unite throughout the Province; and declare to our rulers that, as the Lord liveth, never, come what may, will we submit to the accursed tyranny that, under the name of "Common Schools," is now attempted to be forced upon us. If, we say, the late outrage on humanity, on civil and religious liberty, in the "Common" Schools of the United States shall have this effect on the Catholics of Canada; if it shall inspire them with a stronger and more bitter hatred of mixed or "Common" Schools; if it shall encourage them to prosecute, with renewed zeal, and fresh courage their war against those Schools; and if it shall teach them to hold in contempt the professions of liberality and good will towards them, in which their treacherous adversaries occasionally indulge—then shall the sufferings of the young martyrs in the Common Schools of the United States, prove to us a most excellent lesson, and their blood shall not have been shed in vain.

The Montreal Witness has a paragraph complaining of the Cross that appears on the top of the Journal of Education for Lower Canada, as an outrage upon Protestants, whose feelings should be respected in a journal published for them as well as for Catholics. Both "have a right to a participation of the Government educational grant," says the writer; and therefore, he argues, an emblem so offensive to Jews, Mahomedans, and Protestants, as is the Cross of Christ, should be omitted from a journal to which Protestants are envited to subscribe. Considering that the Witness can see no harm in compelling Catholics to pay for the support of schools in which the pupils are also compelled to join in Protestant religious exercises, his scruples with regard to the Cross on the title page of a journal to which Protestants are solicited to subscribe, are really amusing. Perhaps he had better start a journal of education of his own; and Since that paragraph was written, some progress if he wants an ornament for its title page, we has been made in investigating the affair judicially. would suggest to him a truly Protestant emblem, viz.,-the gillows; one which would be most ap-

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY AT QUEBEC. - Our fiends of the ancient Capital of Canada, observof the festival of Ireland's Patron Saint with all to solemnity. High Mass was celebrated at the Cathedral; the Very Rev. C. F. Cazeau, V. G, officiating, assisted by the Rev. M. Hamelin, Beacon, and the Rev. M. Winter, as Sub-Deacon. His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, who ates such a lively interest in all that affects his hish children, assisted at the Mass, and at the lose gave his episcopal benediction to the assubled multitudes. The sermon was preached by the Reverend F. Quinn, of Meriden, Con-

The Procession formed again after Mass; and praded through the principal streets of the City, and Suburbs which were tastefully decorated with dags and evergreens in honor of the occagon. In the evening there was a splendid Soree at the Music Hall which was thronged. Sereral of the Clergy honored the festival with addresses the evening was passed joyously and The following is a list of the toasts proposed by J. C. Nolan, Esq., President of the Institute: - " The Day and all who honor u; clergy of Ireland and Canada; the Poets, Heroes and Statesmen of Ireland; the Irish Exiles; Canada the Land of our Adoption;" and last, "the Ladies." At about an hour after midnight, the proceedings terminated; and the party relired well content with the manner in which they had spent their St. Patrick's Day.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT OTTAWA .- The Day vas celebrated with every outward manifestation of joy. In the evening there was a Banquet pregided over by P. Devine, Esq., 1st Vice President of the St. Patrick's Association, at which the usual National and Loyal Toasts were proposed, and duly honored.

Sr. PATRICK'S DAY AT COBURG .- Here too the Day was duly honored; with well orpaised Procession to Church, where the Holy scrifice was offered up, and an appropriate and nost eloquent sermon was delivered by the venented Parish Priest, the Rev. Father Timlin .-Is the evening there was a dinner. J. Pidgeon, Eq., in the Chair, at which every thing passed d with the utmost barmony.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY AT WEST FARNHAM. Here too our Irish friends honorably distingished themselves, by a Procession to Church, where a noble Sermon was delivered by the revered Pastor; and by a Banquet in the evening. conducted with much good taste, and patriotic

M. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL COLLEGE. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Six-Among the many festive celebrations which took place in honor of Ireland's Patron, and which you take a pleasure and a pride in noticing to your maders, there is one which I feel it a duty to speak of; not only because it did honor to the Day, but besause it may serve as a precedent, which, if I may presume to give an opinion, our educational institutions would do well to imitate : I speak of the Academical exhibition which took place in Montreal Colhave been noticed by some pen more graphic than

Towards half-past six P.M., we were conducted to the hall in which the Academical exhibitions take phrases, he thanked the assembly, on the part of the seademicians for their attendance; begged their kind indulgence, as the English section of the Academy then appeared in public for the first time; exposed the purpose and matter of the evening's entertainment; and concluded by calling on the Secretary, Mr. Seymour, to read the programme of the proceediags. I must mention that neatly lithographed progammes were distributed to those present, which subsuced in no small degree the enjoyment of the rening. Mr. Duggan then proceeded to read a composition on the "Glories of Ireland." He treated is subject in a masterly manner; and showed forcily that at all times the land of Erin was worthy of televe and esteem of those who appreciate elevated reniss and noble sontiments; whether clothed with purple and in the enjoyment of liberty, or the victim destitution and suffering from oppression. Our showed how deeply seated in the heart of man is this noble sentiment; what glorious results it has prodeed; what heroic deeds it has urged men to perfum in times of public danger; and, in fine, if I reellect rightly, the speaker concluded by hoping that the love of country, by which the Irishman had ever bendistinguished, might, at no distant day, restore to him his rights and liberties of which he has been so log and so cruelly despoiled. At the conclusion of his piece, which was listened to with lively interest, he orchestra played the fine military quadrille, "La Rurante," by Musard.

As soon as the academicians had made the neces-My preparations, they commenced a drame in three ach, entitled, "Saint Patrick in the Palace of Tara." This piece had been specially composed for the occahon; and whether we consider the noble and nauni delivery, the elevated diction, or the skilfully tranged plot-it reflected great credit on the acade niciaus. This representation lasted about an hour; but during that time the mind was never wearied, beattention never flagged, the interest was sustained b the very last, as was well attested by the frequent plandits of the assembly. The orchestra then perormed some brilliant music; after which the acadealcians again appeared, vastly changed in dress, and commenced an admirable comedy, expressly arranged from "the Pickwick papers, and entitled in the promme, "The Duel; or, Choose your Company." ere again, the dramatic skill of the actors appeared Steat advantage. I shall not enter into a detail of this piece with its admirably painted moral; I tall only observe that it elicited the repeated approlation of the audience. Where all excelled, it might ten invidious to particularise names; so although liew distinguished themselves above the others, I hall not mention them, but allow the honor of their bleats to reflect on the Academy.

At the conclusion, the orchestra struck up the nais song of Moore, performed by the academicians

"Let Erin remember the days of old." I must menthat the musical performances were under the Ridance of the well-known talent of M. Gaultier. Pardon this long intrusion on your valuable space. Immain yours sincerely,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SHEFFORD.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR Sir, - Agreeable to the invitation contained in your paper last issue, I send you an account of the celebration of Saint Patrick's Day in the new parish of St. Joachim, of Shefford. The day was propitious. I noticed many that attended from the neighbouring Township-some from several miles distance.

Divine Service was celebrated by the Rev. G. S. Kerston, of Granby, who, in an eloquent discourse, depicted the life and labours of St. Patrick. To give even an outline of his discourse might be trespassing too much on your space. Suffice it say that the Rev. lecturer dwelt forcibly and eloquently on the tenacity with which the Irish clung to the faith planted in their Island by St. Patrick, through every ordeal of persecution. He concluded his discourse by hoping that his hearers would practice the lessons of temperance and love taught by St. Patrick.

After Divine Service the Procession having again formed, with Music and several appropriate Banners and flags, with the Rev. Mr. Kerston at their head, walked over a mile. They were some four or five hundred in number. At the end of the line of march, P. Mahedy, Esq., having been loudly called for, came bererat beir presence; and with music and appropriate forward and addressed the assembly at some length on the life and mission of St. Patrick. He remonstrated against the many frivolous and false miracles attributed to the Apostle of Ireland by Toeidine and other historians; and said that the relation of such absurd and ridiculous miracles was for no other pur-Institute:

Institute:

The Queen; the Hierarchy and pose than to bring our Apostle into contempt and the Pope; the Queen; the Hierarchy and pose than to bring our Apostle into contempt and the Pope; treland and Canada: the Poets, ridicule. They were derogatory to the plans of the omnipotent Architect, and unbecoming his Divine Majesty. But that our Apostle wrought one great miracle, no man could deny, in converting a whole nation from Paganism, without being instrumental directly or indirectly in sheding one drop of blood. He said in conclusion, that it should be the ardent desire of every friend of Ireland to see Irishmen united on every good occasion as we are here to-day
—not by oath-bound ties—but one for stronger love and patriotism; united not for an onslaught on those of other nationalities, but for the social and moral improvement of our countrymen.

Mr. John Clary having been called for came forward. He said that he was not prepared to say much, but must say that he was proud to see so such a glorious occasion as the present—the first colebration of St. Patrick's Day we ever had in Shefford. He ardently hoped that it would be but the pre-Patrick's Day; where he would aways see, as be saw then, Irishmena nd friends of Irishmen without distinction participate in the celebration. In conclusion as it was an open air demonstration, he would call for three cheers for Hor Majesty Queen Victoria, which were heartily responded to.

The Rev. Mr. Kerston again came forward, and said as they had given three cheers for the Queen, certainly they would not refuse three cheers for her faithful alley the Emperor of the French; this was heartily complied with, after which the large concourse broke up into many convivial parties, and spont the remainder of the day in pleasure and re-

"PROCESSION OR NO PROCESSION."

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Toronto, March 28th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR-Au experienced Member of Parliament once advised me, soon after my election, never to write letters for publication, even in self-defence. His theory was, that it was better submit to being belied to any extent, than to be supposed bound to correct any, and therefore ull, the gross mis-state-ments to which a public man is liable. If I depart in this instance from the general rule recommended by experience, it is because you have thought fit to spread among your readers an outrageous anonymous attack—many of those readers being my personal and political friends.

legs on the 17th inst. I should not have delayed Your Montreal correspondent of the date of the solong a time to write of it, had I not hoped it would 23rd of March, who signs himself "An Irish Catho-LIC," charges me with " a shameful misrepresentation" of all who celebrate Saint Patrick's Day, anywhere and everywhere, by a public procession; of giving "a public insult to every priest, and layman, plate; and at half-past six our hearts beat to the who ever took part," in such a procession; of designational air, executed with much taste by the Colnating "with vulgar slang a solemn procession, lays orchestra. The scance then opened by an adless orchestra. The scance then opened by an adless from the Chairman, Mr. Duggan. In a few cipated in by the Priests of his [my] Church," &c. And this vile compound of folly and malice, the True Wilness, with all the facts of the Toronto celebration before it, has seen fit to publish !

Now what were those facts? On Sunday, Feb. 18th-a full month in advance-in the presence of ally shown to him by a friend," whose name His Lordship Mgr de Charbonnel, Rev. Mr. Walsh, of St. Hary's, proached a special sermon after Vespers, on how best to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, in which sermon the discontinuance of the procession was atrongly urged by the Rev. Proacher. On Wednesday the 23rd of February, the Saint Patrick's Association of this city passed a series of Resolutions setting forth the grounds of their giving up the procession; the preamble of these Resolutions contains these words :--

"THE VOICE OF BELIGION, AS MEARD IN THE CA-THEORAL ON SUNDAY LAST, STRENGTHENS YOUR COM-MITTEE IN THIS RECOMMENDATION."

With the gentleman. By many well-selected facts, he ing shadoned their annual march. Leastly, the ing shadoned their annual march. door celebration on the evening of the 17th, was honored by the presence on the platform at St. Lawrence Hall, of the Very Rev. Vicar-General, and every secular Priest in the City of Toronto, who all came there, as they said, to show their cordial approval of the spirit exhibited by the laity in foregoing their usual street procession. And yet your correspondent says I condemned "a solemn procession, sanctioned and personally participated in by the clergy

The truth is, that there never has been any such solemn procession" here, or elsewhere, (I believe) in Upper Canada. In Hamilton there has been none in London none—and I presume neither the patriotism, nor the piety, nor the prudence, nor the courage, of His Lordship of Hamilton, or venerable Vicar-General, or the former or present pastors of hose towns and cities, will be called in question was not aware when I said my say on the 17th, that such was the course observed in those other cities-I spoke apropos of Sheehy's murder last year -of "this city"-that is, of Toronto; and I have since had the gratification of hearing the congratulations both of the Magistracy and the Clergy, on the truly wise and Catholic course then taken by my friends and countrymen.

And now, Mr. Editor, to prevent this very unpleasant matter going farther, as well as to shield innocent persons from false imputations, I respectfully request, nay, if need be, I demand that the name of your correspondent-"An Inian Carnonio"-shall be publicly affixed to this letter in the next True Witness, as I now affix mine.

THOMAS D'ARGY M'GSB.

In publishing the above, we are but performing an act of simple justice towards Mr. M'Gee. whose language towards Irish Catholic Processions had been condemned by " An Irish Catholic" in our last issue. If, however, the corresnondence upon this subject is to be continued, we must beg of the writers to confine themselves strictly to the sole point at issue, and to avoid all irrelevant matter. That point is not whether the Irish Catholics of Toronto acted well in on the subject of Divorce must stand over until thins of the various Companies—all of which were waiving their right to celebrate St. Patrick's our next issue.

Day with an open air Procession; for, considering the circumstances in which they are placed, and the risks to which an Irish Catholic Proces- fested by Protestants for that liberty for which March of last year-blood which still cries be given in the Baptist meeting house in Queen aloud to Heaven for vengeance; and taking into | Street, and against the doctrine of the immortality consideration the strongly expressed wishes of of the soul-a doctrine to which many Protestheir Pastors, we know that the Irish Catholics | tant sects still adhere. In consequence a Proof Toronto acted like good citizens, and true Ca- testant mob assembled at the hour and place intholics, in waiving a right which could hardly be dicated for the lecture, attacked the building and

opinions. And the sole question at issue, and to tual is impugned, Protestants vindicate their title which we would implore our correspondents to of champions of civil and religious liberty. Had confine themselves, is this. Whether the term | the lecturer been an apostate priest, convicted of draggletail" be a proper epithet to apply to a St. Patrick's, or to any National and Religious the "Errors of Romanism," thousands would Procession-and whether such a demonstration necessarily brings "ridicule" upon those who take a part therein? For of course, if such a | whilst retailing to them obscene stories of nuns Procession is "draggletail," and justly provo- and numeries that would make the inmates of a cative of " ridicule" in Toronto, it is so in Montreal, Quebec, and everywhere throughout the Province, where both the Irish Catholic Clergy and Lasty take part in these open air and public demonstrations. Again therefore would we exhort our correspondents to stick to this, the sole question at issue; and not to embarrass it by dragging in the utterly irrelevant question as to the propriety of abandoning the St. Patrick's Day Processions in the City of Toronto.

This we say, because we have already received several communications; in which the writers seem-for we will not do them such injustice as to suppose that they are really so stupid as to mistake the true question at issue-seem to argue as if our " Irish Catholic' correspondent of the 25th alt., had condemned his fellow-citizens and many Irishmen and friends of Irishmen assembled on co-religionists of Toronto for giving up their annual Procession. This question, we say, was settled by the action of the Catholic Clergy of that city; and we will not allow it, therefore, to liminary of many great demonstrations which should that city; and we will not allow it, therefore, to take place in Shefford on future anniversaries of St. be discussed even in our columns. But the other question-whether National and Religious Processions are necessarily " riduculous," and deserving of the epithet "draggletail," is a question interesting, not to Irishmen alone, but to all Catholics; seeing that, where practicable, the Church not only allows, but expressly enjoins them, as solemn Acts of Faith; as for instance, in the case of Processions in honor of the Blessed Sacrament on Corpus Christi, and of the Blessed Virgin Mother of God, as well as of other Saints.

With reference to the request of Mr. M.Gee, that an "Irish Cutholic" should write over his own signature, we can make no promise; seeing that our correspondent has initiated no charge against Mr. M'Gee, but only protested against the very insulting and offensive language attributed by the Globe to that gentleman when speaking of St. Patrick's Processions;—language which we might indeed expect from a foul-mouthed cur like George Brown, but not from a Catholic or an Irishman-" An Irish Catholic" therefore is not bound by any laws of honor or morality to give his name to the public. If Mr. M'Gee shall, however, repudiate the insulting language attributed to him by the Globe, the " Irish Catholic" will, we are sure, be happy to do him justice; and, at all events, he has promised us a rejoinder to Mr. M'Gee's letter for

FACTS AND FANCIES.—In answer to a paragraph that appeared in the True Witness, and which was copied from a Scotch Protestant paper, stating that about ten per cent of persons born in Scotland were bastards, an anonymous correspondent of the other Witness replies by citing "an item of the statistics casulikewise is carefully concealed from the public. According to this "item" thus surreptitiously obtained, and anonymously published, there have been since the first of January-77 cases of illegitimate births from amongst the Catholic inmates of the Lying-In Hospital at Kingston-against 21 such births amongst Protestants confined in that institution. To these statistics we cannot vouchsafe a reply until they have been officially verified. For its statements as to the amount of bastardy in Protestant Scotland, the Banfshire Journal (Protestant) cites the official Registration returns for Scotland for the year 1858; whilst the anonymous writer in the Witness can cite only a private document, " casually shown to him" by an unknown friend .-The former, therefore are well worthy of credit; whilst the "tem of statistics" adduced by the latter, is in all probability a lie of the writer's own concoction. The onus probandi however rests with bim.

As to the statements as to Protestant immorality, which have appeared in the TRUE WIT-NESS, we have but this to say-that if the writer in the Witness will specify as false any one of those statements, we will either substantiate it by Protestant testimony, or disavow it immediately. This is a fair challenge, and one, therefore, which our cotemporary will, as usual, refuse to accept.

Another Mare's Nest .- The Montreal Witness-who is always stumbling upon those natural curiosities known as "mares' nests"makes the following important announcement with reference to the proposal to reimpose a postage rate on newspapers :-

"We have no doubt," save our cotemporary, "that the postage on newspapers is not to be reimposed for revenue or post-office considerations, but to please the Roman Catholic Bishops and their followers They do not circulate newspapers themselves to any extent worth naming, and they are unwilling that others should do so free of postage; partly on financial, but chiefly on R. C. grounds."

And our cotemporary, who has the nose of his spiritual ancestor, the Reverend Titus Oates. Saint and Confessor of the Holy Protestant Faith, for smelling out plots, exclaims indignantly: "Will Protestant members consent to this priest measure?

ronto papers cite an instance of the regard maniasserted without endangering the public peace. drove away the preacher. Thus is that, where Upon this subject therefore there cannot be two | their own " private judgment" on matters spiribestiality, and his lecture announced as against have rushed to hear him; and fair maidens of the conventicle would have smiled sweetly upon him,

> THE PROTESTANT FAITH .- We find in the Christian Inquirer, a leading Protestant journal Faith;" which may be satisfactory, but is certamly unintelligible:—

> "The large, broad and comprehensive faith of Jesus Christ is of no private interpretation," but compasses all facts exigencies, and possibilities in its Heaven-inspired formularies, which speak to the whole nature, condition, and destiny of man."

> The above may be objected to as somewhat vague and undefined; as a little too much in the high-ferluting" style; but upon the whole it is as good a definition of the Protestant Faith as we have yet met with.

A melancholy exhibition of Protestant fanaticism has just occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench in this City. A young man, who had become a member of the Protestant sect known as Spiritualists," was indicted on a charge of arson; and from the evidence adduced it appeared that the unhappy victim of the " right of private judgment" had become insane, in consequence of his connection with that sect, and had thus been driven to the commission of the crime for which he stood indicted. The Jury found a verdict of "Not Gulty," and the prisoner was committed to prison as a lunatic.

If L. J. of Quebec, who writes over the date 22d ult., will favor us with his name, in strict confidence, we shall be happy to insert his com-

The Metropolitan Record is the name of a new and handsomely printed Catholic paper, lately started in New York, with the sanction and approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of that City. We predict for it a prosperous and useful career, ushered in under such anspices. The following are the terms in which His Grace gives his approval to our new cotempor-

New York, Nov. 3, 1858. "DEAR SIR, - I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my aid and support.
"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,

† John, Archbishop of New York.

Remittances in our next.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.-The people of St. Catherines presented the pious and zealous Rev. Father Conway a magnificent gift on last 17th of March. It consisted of the following beautiful Address and a Purse containing \$200, and was presented on the occasion of the Rev. gentleman's removal to Streetsville. We are sure there nover was a gift better deserved. The following is the address, which was followed also by another from the St. Patrick's Literary Association :-

ADDRESS TO THE REV. P. CONWAY.

Rev. Sir-Having learned with surprise and regret that you have been called from amongst us; the members of this congregation express their profound regret, that the government and necessities of this diocese will deprive us of your invaluable services. While we are prevented by you from soliciting his Lordship the Bishop, by petition or otherwise, that he would allow you to remain with us; and while we humbly bow in obedience to the will of God and his Holy Church; we cannot but feel a deep and heartfelt sorrow that we must part with one whom we had learned to love, and who, we were led to believe, was ever to remain with us.

In losing you, Reverend Sir, the members of this congregation feel that they will undergo a loss that will be felt, not only by them, but throughout this extensive mission; and they regret exceedingly that the schools and children of this town are to be doprived of one who has always displayed such zealous interest in their welfare, and who has ever taken the foremost position in encouraging and developing the cause of education throughout this mission, nere especially here in Thorold.
Reverend Sir, in bidding you farewell, this con-

gregation wishes you all happiness and success in your new home; and may the transcendant virtues, and private worth, that have marked your life whilst amongst us, be equally appreciated by those with whom you are about to reside; and may a life spent in the service of God and His Holy Church meet with that reward which He has promised to His good and faithful servants -" Come thou possess the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world."

Signed by the following Committee on behalf of the Congregation.

Patrick Marren, Patrick Maguire, Daniel McGuire, John Sullivan, Daniel O'Donnell. Joseph Kelly, Richard D. Dunn, Thomas M'Sloy, John Fitzgerald, John M'Kenna. St. Catherines, March 17th, 1859. -Toronto Mirror.

THE VIOTORIA BRIDGE .- This truly great undertaking will, or is expected to, be completed by next October, when the most imposing celebration, perhaps, that has ever taken place on this continent will be held in Montreal in honor of the auspicious event .-The cause of our referring to the matter thus early, is the fact, that the public bodies of the city intend to make large demonstrations on that occasion, and that our gallant Fire Brigade has already taken the initiative in preparing to acquit itself with its accus-tomed credit. A meeting was held last week, at which resolutions were unanimously passed, that the numost exertions on the part of the officers and men should be used to give eclat to the celebration. Well A few words which we had to say to the Pilot | aware of the great expense to be incurred, the Caprepresented - had been clothed with the requisite authority by their men, to agree to such measures as

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. - The To- | might be proposed, tending to prove that the honorable spirit of the corps still exists in the heart of every member of the Department. Several Fire companies in Upper Canada have already decided on sion in the streets of Toronto would be exposed | they are ever bawling. It appears that a Protes- | sharing in the festivities, and the neighbouring States from the brutal and blood-thirsty Orangemen; tant preacher, or itinerant lecturer, had announc- will furnish their full quote of fireman at the same remembering the blood shed on the 17th of ed a lecture for the evening of the 22d ult., to time. A trial of engines will take place, and prizes, large than any hitherto bestowed in Canada, will be awarded to the three winners - there being a proviso, however, that none of the prizes shall be given to an engine belonging to the Montreal Fire Department, though successful;—a very handsome tribute, we must say, to the firemen of other civies, by the members of our own Brigade. In addition to the procession to take places during the day, a terchlight procession, on the first, and a ball or dinner, or visit to the theatre, on the second evening, are spoken of.

> The Ryenson Job .- The Committee of Public Accounts have recommended the House to sanction the payment to Dr. Ryerson of the full amount of his claim for extra services, &c., amounting to £1,-803 15s. These claims had been paid by order in Council without authority in law, and after they had been twice reported against by the Attorney General, as unfounded of law or equity. The amount thus paid him exceeds by £127 15s the amount of pickings which he was compelled to refund to Government, having unlawfuly appropriated to him-self the interest of Government money deposited by him in the bank, to the amount £1,376. What makes this unauthorized payment the more extraordinary, of the United States, the following definition of is the fact, that Rev. Dr. Ryerson allowed his claim for this extra payment to lie dormant for ten years, and then only preferred it after the discovery of his appropriating to himself over a thousand pounds of Government money, and until he had been thrice called upon by the auditor of accounts to refund the same. He then trumped up a claimfor expenses incurred in a tour to Europe, ten years previous, with a claim for additional salary, which our accommodating Government, at a time when the Dr. had performed good service in defending the Ministry and defaming Geo. Brown, just before the present session of Parliament, became satisfied he was entitled to, and paid accordingly. This is the way the money goes, and why the people have to submit to an increase of taxes upon the necessaries of life .-Sherbrooke Gazette.

> > 13-We take great pleasure in calling the attention of those who may wish to procure New Garments to Mr. Gareau's Clothing Establishment, No. 271 Notre Dame Street, as being the best and cheapest, and where purchasers may rely on being served with punctuality and uprightness.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1859 is now ready for deliverey gratis at the druggists who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints, that we can get anywhere. its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick, the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanac's are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy has no equal. In cases of cholic, summer complaint, dyspepsia, dysentry and asthma, it will cure in one night by taking it internally and bathing with it freely. It is the best Liniment in America. Sold by druggists everywhere.

In this city, on the 25th March, the wife of Mr. Francis Mullin, of a son,

Died.

At Stratford, C. W., on the 4th instant, Miss Catherine Hennessey, aged 19 years. Miss Hennessey had been an estecmed pupil of the Congregation, N. D. of Montreal, where she learned the great secret of hearing patiently a painful consumption of several months. The cross had been her inseperable companion in the days of youth and prosperity; the cross became her only consolation in the hour of sickness and adversity; and the energy and confidence with which she pressed, to her dying lips, the sacred Sign of our redemption made each one exclaim Oh! how happy are the children of the Cross their lot is surely that of a glorious immortality.

In this city, on the 27th March, Cutherine Cassidy, aged 63 years, widow of Patrick M'Dermott, a native of the County Tyrone, Irchard. In this city, on the 29th ult., of consumption,

Henrietta Starnes, wife of P. R. Lafrenage, Esq., ad-

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Mar	ch 29th,	859
Flour, per quintal	\$3.50 to	\$3.60
Oatmeal, per do	3,80	
Wheat, per minot	1,40	
Oats, do.,	60	
Barley, do.,	80	
Barley, do.,	95	
Beans, do.,	0,00	
Buckwheat, do.,	.	g 5
Onions, per minot,	67	80
Potatoes, per bag,	85	90
Beef, per lb.,	7	15
Mutton, per quarter,	1,00	1,15
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	7,00	9,00
Butter, Fresh, per lb.,	25	30
" Salt, per lb.,	21	23
Rggs, per doz.,	14	15
Cheese, per 1b.,	10	15
Turkeys, per couple,	1,00	1,20
Geese, do.,	80	1,20
Ashes-Pots, per cwt	5,80	5,85
" Pearls, per do.,	6,40	0,00



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, for the ELECTION of OFFICE-BEAR-ERS, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 4th of APRIL, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

A full and punctual attendance is requested.

By Order, R. M'SHANE, Rec. Sec.

N.B .- The Secretary will be in attendance at SEVEN o'clock on the above evening, for the purpose of enabling Members in arrears to QUALIFY themselves to VOTE at the Election.

A TRAINED TEACHER, OF very good literary acquirements, who can pro-

duce excellent Testimonials, REQUIRES a SCHOOL, where a good Salary is given. Apply to the Rev. M. O'Barns, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, C.R.

March 28, 1859.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

I can sum up in a lew lines the leading facts of the preceding week. Notwithstanding Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, and the official news of the evacuation of the Panal dominions, no one here seems one tittle more confident in the maintenance of peace. True, the Constitutionnel has published an article endeavoring to show that business is as lively, and industry as brusk as ever; no one believes the fact, because every one knows positively the contrary. The revolutionary papers - such as the Presse and the Suecleare as violent as ever against Austria, whilst the Patrie plays to the same tune, though in an under tone. This circumstance is the more significant, as the two former papers are the wellknown organs of Prince Napoleon, whose influence with the Emperor is gaining ground daily. It would appear that at the Council Board this gives rise to scenes of violence on his part, which are somewhat startling. Whenever he meets with opposition on the part of the Ministers, he breaks out into the most passionate language, amounting almost to insult. This hardly seems possible in the Emperor's presence; but still it shows how truly unpopular is the prince. Another circumstance of a more serious character is the reception he lately gave to the Italian refugees, now resident in Paris, on their offering a bouquet and an address to the princess on the occasion of her marriage. Sterbini, one of the Roman triumvirs in 1848, was selected as spokesman for his countrymen. No paper received communication either of the address or of the princess's answer-a fact ominous in itself. It is impossible that the Emperor should have been ignorant of the reception, and we may well inquire whether such acts will in any way contribute to conciliate the rising spirit of Europe? What Catholics think upon such matters you may gather from an able article in the last number of the Correspondant, by Count de Falloux, and which would be well worth translating for the benefit of your readers. By the bye, you are not aware, perhaps, that the pretended letter of the King of Sardinia to the French Emperor is nothing else but a hoax, in order to try and perhaps electrify the public opinion of France. The Moniteur has published the following note on the removal of the French and Austrian troops from Rome: "His Eminence the Cardinal Antonelli has announced, by order of His Holiness, on the 22nd of this month, to their Excellencies the Ambassadors of France and Austria at the Holy See, that the Holy Father, full of gratitude for the succor which their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria have lent him up to this day, thought it his duty to inform them that from henceforth ins Government was sufficiently strong to suffice for his own security and maintain peace within his State; that, in consequence, the Pope declared him. alv to enter into an arrangement with the two Powers to bring about, with the shortest possible delay, the simultaneous evacuation of his territories by the French and Austrian armies." In accordance with the desire of the Pope, the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, says the correspondent of the Torning Post, is quite determined on, irrespectively is may circumstance siding in Paris" "It is simply the consequence that may occur. The Patric siys:—"Whatever may come of it, the French Government | most culpable indifference." remains faithful to its possey. Its army went to Rome at the request of the Pope, and at the request of the Pope it wal quit Rome. In this new article on steam navies in continental wars,-La proof disinterestedness and moderation France | Marine a Vapour dans les Guerres Continen- like preparations of Sardinia. will find a new element of strength of which to tales. It is signed "M. V. de Mars," but is avail herself, in the endeavor to solve the great generally attributed to the Prince de Joinville; complications of Italian affairs." The Conste- and this, besides its merits as a literary performtutionnel says :- "We learn that in consequence ance, has given to it a certain degree of interest. of the communication addressed by Cardinal An- A short summary may not be uninteresting. The tonelli to the French Ambassador at Rome, that writer commences with a general view of the serthe Emperor has ordered the immediate evacua- vices rendered by the steam navies of England tion by our troops of the Pontifical City. A and France during the Crimean war in throwing message received here to-day announces, as it is a vast military force upon a given coast, and afasserted, that the French corps d'armee had terwards victualling and provisioning the same been forthwith withdrawn to Civita Vecchia, for an indefinite period with admirable precision there to await the transport vessels which will and regularity. He next proceeds to examine convey the troops back to France."—Paris what would have been the use of a French fleet

Cor. of the Weekly Register. Veri lot, in defence of the Roman Government. government is, that civil functions which properly belong to laymen are monopolised by ecclesiastics, by M. Veuillot shows that out of 7,157 state employees, there are only 303 ecclesiastics, and of these 189 occupy posts such as chaplaincies, which, under any government, must be filled by clergymen. There remain only 114 bassador at Rome, it was shown that there are sixty laymen to one ecclesiastic; and that the salaries of the lay employes amount to nearly £350,000 a-year, while the payments to ecclesithey tell us the revenues of the Papal States are devoured by the priests. Of course the salaries and expenses of purely ecclesiastical functionaries, such as Apostolical Nuncios, are not included in this; but it is evident that such offices could not possibly be filled by laymen. But they tell us that laymen are systematically excluded from all high employments. That is an error. The ecclesiastical element rules, and the first Aids and Counsellors of the Pope, are naturally part of the Government-they form the political family of the Sovereign-they have the same rights as in other countries have the must come the future Sovereign. Would any one wish to see the Princes of the Church systetant offices of the State. They are admitted take a large part in Education. Beyond this it many pages to this first-rate maritime power, deis not possible to go without opening the door for tailing, and by no means underrating, all the ad-

The Univers has three plans for defending the time that the introduction of steam into warfare would sing a different song. As it is, Northern and open a school of Atheism in a parish, and you Papal throne. The first is the creation of a tends to deprive maritime wars of their mayal Italy is in a fever of expectation. It is to Naguard of honor, to which France, Austria, Spain, Bavaria, Naples, &c., should each contribute a company.

The same journal contains the following:-A frankly Christian and conservative policy on threatening clouds which now overhang Europe. May that policy be adopted! It is, doubtless. in the interest of France that Germany should not possess all Italy, so as to throw her on our flank in case of a war with Germany. It is also our duty to maintain the integrity of the Sardinian territory. But the Germans, on the other of Upper Italy, which would also enable us to take them in flank if Austria were to lose Lombardy. Lombardy is a German bulwark, as Sardinia is a quasi French fortress. This long existing state of things could not be modified without exciting a terrible struggle. May God spare the Catholic world this crisis! It would be sethe two Powers, who, united, can with difficulty, oppose the schismatical conquerors and the revolution. A great struggle between these two conservative and Catholic empires would, whatever might be its issue, fortify the revolution in its three agents-Greek schism, Protestantism, and Socialism, who would gain all that the Ca-

The Dehats thus concludes an article on the Italian question: -

" We cannot behold the Government of France make such grand efforts to insure for Italy the united blessings of order and liberty without casting a glance at our own country, and without desiring that a day shall arrive when France may enjoy in security the precious advantages which we are now so ready to confer on populations certainly not superior to us either in understanding or in sense, in energy or glory. However harsh may have been the trials to which liberty has been subjected here, we cannot believe that it must languish in our country as in an unfruitful soil—that the French soil is so decidedly hostile to this noble plant, which is as necessary to our souls as bread and wine are to our bodies. We do not believe in that cruel joke which condemns France to recognise in liberty only an article of exportation, good for others, and baneful for herself. We entertain a higher and more pleasing idea of the future reserved for our country."

The Gazette de France says-" At present we know of only one means of putting an end to the occupation of the Roman territory by foreign troops without endangering the internal tranquillity of the State: it is, that the Catholic Powers of Europe should, in a solemn declaration, guarantee the integrity of the territory from any attempt from abroad or at home, and also guarantee the absolute independence of the Sovereign Pontiff."

The Guardian laments that the Protestant Church at Paris is to be sold by auction, Parliament having refused to pay for it. Our contemporary is very wroth, not without some color of reason, with "the British nobility and gentry re-

STEAM NAVIES IN WAR. -- The last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains an in a war with Austria before the introduction of L'Univers contains an able article by M. steam. Trieste and Ragusa might have been blockaded, a few thousand tons of sugar would One of the most popular charges against that have had to be sent a roundabout way into Austria at a large expense, and the Austrian Lloyd's whole amount of mischief done to Austria by a fleet. But how stands the case now? France has transformed most of her sailing vessels into screw steamers; her old frigates, the sailing ecclesiastics occupying places which might be qualities of which are not equal to those required filled by laymen. Finally, in the returns furnish- for steam frigates of the present day, have been ed in 1856, by M. Rayneval, the French Am- turned into steam transports, and there exists a flotilla of screw correttes which can aid matein the Civil Service of the Roman Government rially in carrying men, horses, and stores. Instead of the 60,000 men the allies landed in the Crimea, the author now supposes 50,000 men to be embarked with a full complement of horses, astics are not one-tenth of that sum; and yet and this large force to be hovering on the enemy's coast. What can the latter do? How can he foresee where this force is likely to land? Shall he concentrate his forces on the most probable point? The French may select another, and then this concentration is useless. Or, else, should he detach an army strong enough to beat 50,000 Frenchmen to each of the menaced points? No European power is in a condition to do that. If the populations of the coast are favorable to must rule, in Rome. The Pontifical States are their Government, their condition will for many the patrimony of the Church. The Cardinals, days be one of anxiety and suspense; if unfavorable, they will quietly await the landing, and then increase the difficulties of their rulers by insurrection. A fleet may also detach their boats into the rivers, and thus carry the war into the Princes of the Blood; and from amongst them heart of the enemy's territory. The writer now army, against which incorporation, moreover, on passes under review the different powers with which France might possibly have to contend in matically excluded from public business? Still her present state of full equipment. Prussia and I have reason to believe, been found. Besides laymen are not excluded from the most impor- Austria are dismissed at once as unable to cope, the legion that should thus be formed, there is for many years to come, with the navy of France. into the Council of Ministers; they are Gover- Russia, it is stated, is in the same case at present, nors or Prefects; they are seen in the first rank but she will soon be provided with a respectable

character, and to give them a military one, so poleon that this is due. I hear it admitted even that the navies of different nations will soon be by the most eager partisans of war that the feelorganized on a uniform plan, in which the genius ing of the French nation is decidedly against it. of each nation will be gradually neutralised by "But," say they, "what matters that si l'Emthe perfection of mechanical means. England is pereus le veut?" the part of France would suffice to dissipate the well aware of this, since she is about to create a permanent Channel fleet, and to extend the number of her coast volunteers and continuous service men. Indeed, if the continental powers resolve upon arming their fleets on a military plan, England must give up her old traditions and follow their example. The tendency of her foreign policy is to side with those continental powers hand, cannot deliver up to us the formidable line | that have large armies and no navy, thus admitting the immense advantage of a combination of large land forces with a powerful fleet. Now, in barked at Civita Vecchia, 200 of whom were marched a continental war, there are two cases possibleeither England is the ally of one or more maritime powers, and then the weight of her alliance is decisive; or else she is at war with one or more maritime powers of the Continent, and in that riously shaken were a war to break out between case she can only acquire an ascendancy over them by ruining their navies. Then, of course, she can do them infinite mischief by ravaging their coasts, but not by a military invasion; she could only carry on a war of annoyance by a multiplicity of partial expeditions; all her army could be called upon to do would be occupy some fortified position under the guns of her ships .tholic world would lose in union, in men, and in But this is only a possible and not a probable case. England, in engaging in a continental war, would probably ensure the services of some allies, whose armies would then derive immense advantage from her fleets. The conclusion at which the author of the article arrives is, that naval

ments in future continental wars .- Times. AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH, 4 .- In the non-official part of the Wiener Zeitung of this morning is the following Ministerial article :-

"The Imperial Royal Government has learned from Rome, by electric telegraph, that his eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State (Antonelli) has communicated to the Austrian and French Ambassadors the wish of his Holiness that the occupation of the domains of the Church hy the troops of their respective Sovereigns should cease in the course of this year. The receipt of a formal (written) communication on the subject. It is self-understood that as His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty sent his troops Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty sent his troops in accordance with the wish and at the request of his Holiness into the Papal States, in order that There are interval of an hour or two they might restore order, they will - the expressed will of his Holiness being perfectly decisive (massgebend) in this matter—be withdrawn as soon as the Roman Government ceases to consider their presence necessary to the maintenance of order."

By way of supplement to the foregoing it may be observed that the Austrian troops are not likely to be withdrawn from the Papal States until all the usual formalifies have been gone through. - Times' Correspondent.

The Austrian Government will not, certainly, be taken by surprise if a war breaks out. Every preparation has been made for such a contingency, and now we read that an Imperial order, addressed to the Minister of War, commands the recall of all furloughed soldiers belonging to the regiments stationed in Italy. This is done, we are further informed, in consequence of the war-

The Emperor of Austria has made the Protestants in Vienna a present of a piece of ground

on which to build their school-house. SARDINIA .- TURIN, MARCH 4 .- We are waiting, impatiently rather than hopefully, to learn the result of the Cowley mission. Already private telegrams state that it has had but moderate success, but we await more authoritative in-telligence. The wonder of the day is the announced immediate evacuation of the Roman States. As people here are persuaded that such a step would be quickly followed by revolution, they cannot believe that some precautions will not precede it. There are various reports affoat -of Swiss, and even Spaniards, who are to be sent to preserve order in the Papal territories. The Pope, according to a huge canard that was lately flying about, will come to Turin for safety. would have been obliged to suspend its lines of It must be admitted that there is no place where packet-boats-that would have been about the he would be safer, although, doubtless, there are many he would prefer. People's minds and imaginations are just now so excited that the wildest rumors obtain a moment's hearing. The cafes are crowded with immigrants and overflowing with gossip-very little of it worth recording .-The flow of volunteers from Lombardy and the Duchies continues to be great. A depot has been established at Cuneo, about half way be-tween Turin and Nice. There, I understand, about 1,500 of these persons, are quartered in an old convent. It would appear that the enrolment in the Piedmontese army has been suspended, or at least much restricted. A great many persons having means, and some of considerable property, have come to Piedmont with the intention of serving in the ranks. I was told last night, but to not youch for the tale, that a man of family he come in with his servant and horses, had presented the latter to the Government for the public service, and had himself, as well as his the public service, and had himself, as well as his domestic, enlisted as a private soldier. There can be no doubt of the enthusiasm that prevails, and as little, I should think, that, if war be averted, a good deal of embarrassment is likely to be caused by the height to which it has been raised. There is talk of forming a sort of foreign legion of the volunteers who come in, since they are too numerous to be incorporated in the regular so extensive a scale as would be necessary in order to provide for them all, other objections have, one to be raised by General Garibaldi, who is now in Turin and who recruits, I understand, for himself. The note of preparation, you perceive, of every branch of Administration; they even fleet. As regards England, the author devotes grows daily louder. It is here swelled by the voices of many who, perhaps, did they clearly

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued a decree ordering a levy of 1,400 men for active

ROME, MARCH 1.—Not many days have elapsed since I apprised you that His Holiness had made an effort to arrange the disagreement existing between the King of Naples and the Western Powers by a direct application to the Emperor of the French. I also told you that a verbal demand had been made for the removal of the Austrian troops from Bologua. It was while the subject was under discussion that, up to Rome, and barrack room required for 1,000 more. That such an increase of the army of occupation should have been made in face of the declaration of the Papal Government that it could dispense with foreign troops created a strong sensation, and in the interior organisation of the church. This it is an official demand was immediately made for the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops .-Up to the present moment, however, I do not be-lieve that any answer has been returned, and, indeed, either Government will find it very embarrassing to give an immediate answer to a demand of this nature. Should it be in the negative, it will be construed into a determination to persist in a line of conduct which Europe has condemned; and should it be in the affirmative, apprehensions will be entertained by many for the peace and security of the Papal States. The Government of His Holiness has no fear of the consequences, and Cardinal Antonelli, in particular, feels assured that the present state of tranquillity will be maintained. From all that I can gather I am disposed to be of the same opinion.

It is not easy to imagine a more pitiable humiforces will henceforth become indispensable ele- liation than that of Lord John Russell, when he came forward with an attack upon the Government of the Holy Father, as the cause of all European complications, unable to maintain itself and resolved to resist all improvements, and was met by the assurance that Cardinal Antonelli had already formally requested the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from the States of the Church. Knowing the fact, we must confess to having looked forward with considerable enjoyment to the trap into which he was throwing himself, and we were not disappointed .-Subsequent accounts have fully confirmed it, and we are now enabled to add that the first days of the Carnival have gone by in perfect tranquillity. Unfortunately, the real danger to peace has no connection with the state of Rome. It arises from the mutual jealousies of France and Austria, and is not affected by the removal of what never was more than a spe-Imperial Royal Government looks forward to the | cions pretext; others will be forthcoming if wanted. -Weekly Register.

The Prince of Wales has a window in the Corso, and is an object of great attraction. His Royal some day this week in the strict privacy of the Prince's life, on the occasion of his being invested with the Order of the Annunciation, the highest decoration in the gift of the King of Sardinia .-Massimo d'Azeglio was expected in Rome yesterday as the bearer of the order. I believe the whole ceremony will be of a strictly private character, the Sardinian Minister paying a simple visit to the Prince, and conferring the order in a room of the hotel where his Royal Highness is residing .-There is a story in circulation that the same order was offered some time since to Azeglio himself, but that he declined it, alleging as a reason that the acceptance of it would compel him to give up his profession of painting, by which he gains 30,000 lire a-year. However that may be, there is a significance about the decoration having been sent to a British Prince in Rome, instead of its being presented to him on his visiting Turin; and I shall not be surprised if the Liberal party turn it to some account. It will be represented as a sovereign act of the future King of Italy. The King of Sardinia anticipates the time when he shall rule over the united Peninsula, and, though ling in the north and graceful acts in the Central States, which will Holy See, by His Eminence Cardinal di Pietro, lave call public attention to himself. My view may be wrong, but it is one which is entertained by others in common with myself. I believe that there are not more than 11 or 12 persons who receive the order of the Anunciation .- Corr. Times

The Univers publishes a notice from the Holy Inquisition at Rome, declaring that, in consequence of a female named Manchini, 34 years of age, born at Foligno, and residing at Torri, having pretended to "be a saint, and to have had revelations, ecstacies, visions, apparitions of Jesus Christ, and of the Most Holy Virgin," also to have received "an extraordinary mission to establish a congregation for the reform of the clergy, and of the people,"-it had caused her to be arrested, and having ascertained that what she said was nothing but "deceptions, boastings, fulsities, and fictions," had condemned her to twieve years' imprisonment. It therefore warns the public against placing credit in her representations, and orders that a society which she had got up, called the Nazareans, shall be dissolved.

BELGIUM.

The correspondent of the Weekly Register thus treats of the late penal laws enacted by the "Libe-

rals" of Belgium :-

Saturday week last a sort of Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was passed in the Chamber of Deputies by 59 votes against 38,—a bill by which the whole body of our priesthoud—bishops, cures, vicaires—all and every one, may be lawfully swooped away and imprisoned on the self same morning. The precious document is entitled "Article 295 of the penal Code, revised," and has been brought forward under pretence of protecting the Government against the liberty now enjoyed by the priest in his pripit. The discussion lasted a fortnight, during which sufficiently uncharitable and untrue assertions have been given to the public against the clergy on the Liberal side, and no small share of spirited and noble sentiments in defence of our beloved priesthood from the Catholic party. I must only give your reader a short notice of each. The pretence for the bill was that a priest must be restrained from criticising the in the church." This restraint must apply to notices affixed to the church doors, to the pastoral circulars sent to the clergy to read from the pulpit, and to the Bulls of the Pope. The principle must be enforce, say our adversaries [the Catholic party], that the State shall not interfere with religious worship. It is in virtue of this principle we demand, in return, that the ministers of religious worship shall not meddle, either directly or indirectly, with the affairs of State. Against the necessity of such an increase of restraint as this, Article 295 would ensure, say Catholic members. It is a fact that the existing article of the Constitution of 1831 provided sufficient security against the priest in his pulpit, and " there has never been attempted a single process on this head in virtue of the penal code" [M. de Theux]. "You would make of the priests the pariabs of society" [M. Doley]. M. Dumortier shewed that every necessary restraint is secured by the existing law against ca-, lumny by a priest against a public functionary, &c. All that you do beyond is unconstitutional, for it does not belong to you to exalt the exercise of a liberty into a crime, when the Congress itself has vantages she possesses, but remarking at the same mont involved in such a contest as is anticipated to the use of our liberties. What I you would come make to preserve it.

would not permit a minister of worship to warn his parishioners against it? To make the clergy silent you would muzzle them. It is a law of mutism which will find no echo in Belgium. Your regime is not Belgian, it is French." At the formation of the the Constitution of 1831, said M. de Decker, the Archbishop of Malines conjured the Congress not to render religion responsible for the faults of its minigters—faults of which his Grace was the first to demand the repression. The Congress provided against these errors which a priest might commit. At the present day liberty is everywhere, and everywhere the Government is discussed. Philosophically, one might affirm also that the press undermines public order, and yet, who would apply shackles to the press? The Emperor was the protector of the Church; now the Church claims no longer any protection, which is often the most perfect form of servitude; she asks only common right. "I do not admit the repression of common right, and I am convinced that by a vague arrangement this article, 295, may become fatal to liberty. The liberty of worship does not consist alone in the guarantees offered to the free exercise of religious ceremonies; but, above all, on the non-invention of the civil administration which is expressed by the article 16, of the Constitution, and you have no right to restrain it. It is easy to comprehend that the church must have her instructions published, and so published that they may reach the faithful. The reading there from the pulpit is a sort of oral distribution, which corresponds in religious matters to the distribution of newspapers, for example, as regards the press. I repulse the hit of the Government in the interest of liberty, and in the interest of power also; for in my opinion it will be fatal to religious liberty, which is the guardian of all other liberties. I do not think there is an exam-ple of a Government which has become a persecutor of religious liberty, and that has maintained other liberties. For us Belgians, it is a striking considera-tion. Every one remembers, it was from the mo-ment that King William began to persecute religious liberty, that he placed himself on the fatal declivity which drew him into the abyss. It was with reason that M. De Fontanes, a devoted friend of Napoleon, designated in a prophetic manner, the conduct of the Emperor in regard to the Pope-a fault charged with disasters. And for three or four centuries have not the Governments which have roled in Belgium been destroyed by the moral power which results from the adhesion of conscience? Notwithstanding all these serious truths, and the dissent of even several ultra liberals from this mischievous bill, on the ground of its despotic character, it has passed, and have informed your readers. "And what will you do?" I inquired of a priest. "But no doubt the Prelacy will carefully abstain from sending you any pastorais which you would incur danger by reading." "We shall do just as we have have hitherto done," was the reply, "all that our flocks need, we shall say, and the Bishops will also give out their instructions just as unrestrained as before." "And the Pope's Eulis?" must be read throughout the land." And then you are all taken off to prison. Will it come to shot?" We then conversed upon the late events-the funerals that have taken place, one at Ghent, where a young student of the University died, refusing the last offices of the Church, the others at Jambes, at Frasnes, and at Ninove, at all of which the Church funeral services were not performed, but sad scenes of scandal enacted in their place. The painful cut. rage at Bruges by the children of the Government College, waylaying the children of the Bisnop's College on their road home, using blasphemous language and committing personal violence. "What will be the effect of these things on our people.?" I enquired. "Good, only good; they are now learning very distinctly what liberal teaching leads to. They will now learn to come out and be separate. Infidelity, will be the separate. delity will have its followers and Catholicity hers, as in England Catholics must be separated from Protestants, so will Belgian Catholics see the necessity of separation. And religion will gain by hypocrisy being no longer available to the enemics of se And the insult and blasphemy uttered to the prest carrying the Holy Sacrament in the street? [At Brussels this happened a week or two since by a young man elegantly dressed. To this I received me answer, but my friend brushed away a tear, and the nother and another.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Portugal of the 23rd February anbeen accepted by the Chamber of Deputies ; the concordat of the 21st of February, 1857, is therefore bew definitely settled, and the long negociation about the right of patronage in the Indies and in the East, generally, has received a solution demanded both by good sense and justice. Rome cannot be held responsible for the decay of Portugal, and if the latter power cannot now perform its duties towards the Christians of the East, which it undertook to do three hundred years ago, why should the common Father of the Faithful abandon these Christian communities? The majority in the Chambers felt that such a line of conduct could not be asked of the Holy See, and that, however painful it might be to give up ancient prisileges, it was bound in common sense to yield to a sad necessity. The nation will certify this vote.— The Goa schism will thus be extinguished if the Portuguese Government withdraw their support from the obstinate clergy, who, up to this time, have refused to obey the decision of the Holy See.

INDIA.

FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM .- Cairo, Feb. 23 .-- The steamer Bombay, from Bombay, arrived at Sucz on the 21st inst. A letter from the Governor-General contains these words :-"Lord Clyde announces that the campaigu in which the troops under immediate command have been engaged is closed, and that rebellion no longer exists in Oude." Sir Jung Bahadoor is stated to have issued a proclamation to the effect that he will surrender to the British Government all insurgents found within his territory. The Begum and several other chiefs have escaped into Nepaul. Sir Hugh Rose is making active prepara-tions for finally subduing the Robillus. The Nawab of Furruckabad arrived at Futtyghur on the 28th ultimo, as a prisoner, having given himself up to Major Bruce, of the Oade police.

India House Telagram. - A private telegram from Lucknow states that the Nepaulesc have applied for British troops to enter Nepaul, and that Horsford's brigade has accordingly been pushed across the Raptee. Lord Clydo is indisposed, and proceeds to Simla for the season. Tantia Topec's rear guard was overtaken by the force under Brigadier Holmes, at Seekur, on the 21st of January. The rebel loss was 100 killed, besides a number of horses and 500 stand of arms. Tantia Topec was making for Beckancer or Joudhpore on the 26th of January. Intelligence, however, from Indore, of the 6th inst., states that he has turned again north in the direction of Munglore, in the Shekawattee country. The following were the dispositions of the forces in pursuit on the lst inst.:—Brigadier Honner, at Ajmeer; Brigadier Parke, at Nusseerabad; Brigadier I almes, at Beelwara; Brigadier Showers, at Seekur; and General Michel, moving at Nusscerabad. The Delhi columns have also taken the field. Sir H. Rose was en roul to Aurungabad on the 6th, accompanied by a field force, for the reduction of the Rohillas, who are still committing depredations in the Nizam's territory.

A Frenchman being troubled with the gout, was asked what difference there was between that and the rheumatism. "One very great difference," replied Monsieur, "suppose you take one vice, put your finger in, you turn the screw till you can bear it no longer—dat is the rheumatism; den spose you give him one turn more-dat is the gout.

The test of a man's honesty is the sacrifice he will

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 1, 1859.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, IN NEW YORK. The Annual Festival of Ireland's Patron Saint sems to have been celebrated with unusual splendor New York; where not even the dread of the in New Nothings," nor yet the fear of making Irishmen ridiculous in the eyes of Yankees, prevented our his friends from making a grand public demonstra-tion of their strength, numbers, and affectionate remembrance of the land of their birth.

The religious offices of "The Day" were performed at the St. Patrick's Cathedral; where High Mass at the St. Patrick's Cathedral; where High Mass was sung by His Grace the Archbishop of New York, esisted by their Lordships, the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, and the Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. De Lugnes, g.J., and a handsome collection was taken up for the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Bishop of Pittsburgh—the Right Reverend Dr. O'Connor—also addressed a large assembly in the Academy of Music; and in the evening the Sons of 8. Patrick met together around the festive board to moice with one another, and to mutually encourage one another in their love to old Ireland, and her Patron Saint. The following accounts of "The Day," as celebrated in the other large cities of the United States, are taken from the N. Y. Tablet, and others of our exchanges :--

ALBANY, N. Y.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day was exceedingly spirited. The streets were filled from morning antil night The atmosphere was as Spring-like and beautiful as could have been desired, and the sun ghone forth in all its brilliancy.

The usual religious services were observed at an early hour in the morning, at the Cathedral and the Churches, and were very largely attended.

at their respective Armories at an early hour, and at g o'clock the line was formed in the following or-

ger:-Schreiber's Albuny Cornet Bund. Emmet Guards, Flank Co. L., 25th Regiment. Hongomery Guards, Co. B., 25th Regiment. Hiberoian Provident Society, with Banners. Young Men's Catholic Institute, (Cathedral) with

Saint John's Catholic Institute, with Bannner. Major James Swift acted as Grand Marshat, assist-Lieutenant James Dunn and Michael Clark as

After the formation of the line, the procession marched through Lydius street to the Cathedral, where Divine service was performed. That immense sdifce was literally crammed with people. The excroises were of a solemn and impressive character, and the music superb.

After Mass the procession formed in front of the Bishop's House, when a delegate from each of the societies mentioned above presented him with a donation from their respective societies, for his new throne, which is a beautiful piece of workmanship .li amounted to \$250, of which the Emmet Guard gare \$100.

The military turned out in very large numbers, and looked better than we have ever seen them before. That veteran Association, the Hibernian Proyident Society, preceded by its officers, made a large turn out, as also did the Literary Societies. The procession attracted much attention from our citizens as it passed along. So far as we could learn every-thing passed off in the most pleasant manner.

UTICA, N. Y.

St. Patrick's Day was more generally observed here this year than on any former anniversary of Ireland's Patron. The three military companies, and the "wearing of the green" by the sons of the Emerald Isle, gave to our streets an appearance of heliday gayety, unusual, except upon occasions of national rejoicing.

In the evening, about 150 persons sat down to a bountiful supper, at the Central Hotel, prepared in J. L. Davis' hest style, after which the President, F Kernan, Esq., gave as the first regular toast "The

Ald, McQuade was called to respond He regretted that some person more competent had not been selected, as he could only "speak very poor English and worse Irish." He entered into the personal history of St. Patrick, briefly enumerated his virtues, and the benefits he had conferred on the world, and concluded by claiming for his fatherland, on many points, super-excellence.

2nd Pius IX. and the Catholic Hierarchy. In response to this toast, Rev. Thomas Daly said Pius IX., from his entrance on the pontificate, had nceived from men of all creeds the strongest testimonials of respect and reverence. It was, he said, secure of pride to the Catholic, that the constitution of his Church was ominently democratic. The occupant of its highest office was elected, and to that office any man might aspire, provided he had talent and capability, his birth would not be sought after. The representative of St. Peter had always been the protector and friend of the oppressed. He concluded by observing that the man who followed the teachings of his church, and the guidance of his pastor, was very just and good.

3rd The President of the United States. Mr. F. Kernan briefly responded. 4th The Federal Union.

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE HIBERRIAN SOCIETY .- On Thursday evening the regular annual dinner of the Hibernian Society of Baltimore came off at the New Assembly Rooms, coraer of Hanover and Lombard streets. The guests began to assemble as early as five and a half o'clock la the reception rooms, where, divesting themselves of bats and overcoats, and hour was passed in plealant conversation and friendly greeting. About half-past six o'clock the order was given by the worthy President to pair off and proceed to the supper room. The entire company, numbering some eighty-five or ninety, lost by Hugh Jenkins, Esq., President, Daniel J. Foley, Esq., First Vice-President, and C. M. Dougherty, Esq., Second Vice-President, and C. M. Dougherty, and C. M. Dougherty, Esq., Second Vice-President, and C. M. Dougherty, and C deat, marched in procession up stairs to the dining toom, proceeded by Leithardt's Band, which, in the meantime, played "St. Patrick's Day."

PHILADELPHIA.

St. Patrick gave us beautiful weather yesterday, contrary to all precedent, and much to the delight of his many friends. The Hibernian element of our people celebrated the day with great fervor in many ways. High Mass was said in several of the churches, lectures were delivered by eminent people of the Catholic persuasion, and the military paraded. We looked at the soldiers as they passed up Chestnut street about three o'clock, and a very fine looking body of men they appeared to be. Their drill was was excellent, and their bearing martial to a degree. They consisted of the Second Brigade, were under the command of Colonel Conroy, and turned out the following companies: - Emmet Guards, Shields Guards, Irish Volunteers, Meagher Guards, Jackson Guards, Hibernia Greens, Montgomery Guards, and Shields Rifles. In the afternoon the Hibernia Socieis had a meeting and a dinner. The dinner was exsellent and the speeches of a patriotic cast. Toward erening dark and threatening clouds obstructed the light of sun-but it did not rain, and the demonstration ended in vapor .- Press

BOSTON.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SHOOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE CRARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY. - This aucient Society met yesterday afternoon at the Parker House. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Society for the ensuing year: Patrick M. Philips, President; Hugh O'Brien, Vice-President; Thomas Coyle, Treasurer; Cornelius Doherty, Keeper of the Silver Scal, and William S. Pelletier, Secretary. After the termination of business meeting, the Society and their guests sat down to a sumptious dinner, prepared in Messrs. Parker and Mill's best style. Bemeet all the hosts of schism and Sectarianism, and tween seventy and eighty gratlemen were present. am faithfully yours.

The President of the Society, Patrick M. Philips, occupied the chair. Several toasts were drunk and some very excellent speeches made. Volunteer sentiments followed, songs were sung, and at about 11 o'clock the Society adjourned to meet in 1860.

SALEM, MASS.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Salem, on Thursday, was concluded by an address at Lyceum Hall, by Dr. Fitzgerald, and a supper at the Reading Room in Franklin Building. The address abounded in brilliant passages, containing rich historical references to the interesting career of Ireland as a nation, and filled with recollections which were evidently dear to the large and enthusiastic assembly of listeners. It was eloquently delivered, and indicated high intellectual capacity. The music at the Hall was well executed, and was composed of some of those beautiful airs for which Ireland is famous.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE IRISH AMERICAN SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of the birth of Ireland's Patron Saint, which occurred yesterday, was duly observed by our Irish fellow-citizens. There was no special public demonstration through the day, the observance being mostly confined to the evening, at which time appropriate services were held in the several Catholic Churches.— Panegyries on the life and character of the Saint were delivered at the Cathedral by the Rev. Peter Kelly, and at St. Patrick's by the Rev. Mr. Branagan,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

It augurs much for Catholicity to find that in New England the festival of St. Patrick is honored with all solemnity. In this town there was High Mars at 8 o'clock, after which Patrick's Day was sung by The Emmet and Montgomery Guards assembled an efficient choir. In the evening the Church was crowded to listen to an address from the Rev. Dr. Neligan, of St. Joseph's Seminary, on the Life and Preaching of St. Patrick. The Rev. preacher showed in an eloquent and masterly discourse how Saint Patrick laboured in the conversion of Ireland, and that the effect of his labour were to be witnessed wherever the Irishman had settled : for there he unfurled the banner of the Cross. For more than an hour he engaged the attention of the congregation, who seemed much pleased with the manner in which they had spent the natal day of their Patron Saint, and next year they have resolved to have a proces-

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Hibernian Benevolent Society, with the Montgomery, Shields, and Emmet Guards, turned out in procession yesterday, and marched through the principal streets to the sound of cheering music. The procession made a fine appearance and attracted much observation. In the evening several balls and other festive exercises appropriate to the occasion took place, which were numerously attended. -Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Yesterday was celebrated as the Anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, by civic and military processions and banquets. It was very generally commemorated by our Irish fellow-citizens, male and female, and with unusual spirit and unanimity. During the day, several Irish military companies paraded, and made a handsome display, and a very impos-ing procession was organized by the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association. It numbered some five hundred men, who displayed rich banners and regalia, and with swelling muric de-scribed the route from St. Peter's to St. Patrick's Church, in both of which there were appropriate religious exercises. This society was organized a year ago, and is now in a prosperous condition, over five hundred members being enrolled on its record. The afternoon was devoted chiefly to social enjoyment, and preparations for festivities at night.

UNITED STATES.

An Inebriate Asylum. - Four Hundred Female Applicants.—There has been lately established in New York a State Inebriate Asylum, and a proposition was recently made to the Legislature for an appropriation in its behalf. This proposition was unsuccessful, but it will doubtless be renewed hereafter. The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of the appalling spread of intemperance, says that a large number of eminent names are being erased from the list of the living, where the true cause of death is never suspected by the community at large (the interposition of surviving friends saving their memories from indelible disgrace,) died of " delirium tremens," being the fearful secret. At least two on the list of subscribers for the contemplated asylummen who stood high in the profession of law and literature-are already victims to this insiduous destroyer. It has been asserted that men are not to be found who would voluntarily commit themselves to an institution for inebriates; but this is refuted by the fact that almost before the foundation stone was laid there had been 2800 applicants for admission, of whom according to Dr. Turner, Corresponding Secrotary of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, more than four hundred are women in the high walks of life educated and accomplished." There appears to be no room for reasonable doubt on this point.-N. Y. Paper.

A shoc-pegging machine has recently been invented in Massachusetts. Its operation is described as very simple. The shoe, fitted on a last ready for pegging, was placed in an iron frame or jack, attached to the machine, and borne up against it by the hand of the operator. The machine, being then put in rapid motion, seized hold of the shoe, gave it a rapid turn or two, and then after a few seconds of rattling and clattering, off came the brogan, with the

sole firmly pegged. If a bill now before the Ohio legislature passes that body, we shall have no more Ohio Congressmen elected by negro votes. The bill provides that judges of election shall reject all votes of persons of African descent, and that any such persons voting shall be punished by imprisonment.— Persons advising negroes to vote are also subject to

a penalty. Moved to indignation by a recent fight in the Indiana Senate, a member offered a resolution, providing that none of his associates should be permitted to carry weapons in the Senate Chamber, on penalty of expulsion. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 30 to 9.

A man named Charles Reed, who was on board the Central America at the time she was wrecked. and was picked up after floating upon a piece of timber twelve hours, was recently burned to death in his cabin in California.

REV. MR. RICHMOND'S CHALLENGE.-The universal challenge of Rev. Mr. Richmond to the "heretics" of the United States having received no attention from any of the challenged, we hope they will feel due awe when they read that gentleman's final procla-mation, which we find in the *Tribune* as follows:—

Therefore, I now proclaim to the world, that the Arians, the Presbyterians, the Romanists, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher cannot and dare not meet me; and I am free to confess, that, were I in their position, I would also refuse to come; for the Unitarian, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Romish systems are human, and not Divine—they are founded in error and falsehood. They cannot be sustained by argument, by history, by Scripture, by antiquity, by tradition, by the universal consent of Christians, up to the fourth century, and all of them, except the Latin, are less than four hundred years old. They fall before the Holy Catholic Church of God, whose Great High Priest, Chief Shepherd and Bi shop, and Great Vicar, is Obrist-that Church whose beginning is in Jerusalem, and whose age is eighteen

A WARNING TO SCOFFERS .- At Milwaukie, as the Rev. Mr. Heiss, rector of the Bishop's Seminary, was crossing the railroad track in a buggy, the engine [he had heard no whistle] came suddenly upon him, and before he had time to think even of his escape, killed his horse and smashed his vehicle to pieces His preservation was miraculous under the circumstances, and was much talked of in the city. One "enlightened" German [whether Catholic or Protestant is not stated] in hearing the facts narrated, exclaimed, "It would have been no great loss, if the good-for-nothing priest had been killed." Two weeks after our scoffer, led out by some fatality, attempted to cross the track at the very spot where the accident happened to Rev. Mr. Heiss. The engine overtook him, knocked him down, and mangled him so cruelly, that he lived but two hours afterward. So excruciating was his agony during that time that he repeatedly begged of the bystanders to shoot him and put an end to his sufferings. The accident was even more talked about than the former, and left the impression on the minds of many, that it was something more than a mere casualty.

LEARN A TRADE .-- Under the delusive idea that a trade is not so respectable as a mercantile occupation, our stores are crowded with young men who have no capacity for business, and who, because of the fancied respectability of doing nothing, waste away their minority upon salaries which cannot possibly liquidate their expenditure. Too late in life they discover their error, and before they reach the age of thirty, many of them look with envy upon the thrifty mechanic whom, in their days of boyhood, they were accustomed to deride. The folse views which prevail in the "soidisant" fashionable society of the present day, have ruined thousands of young men, and will rain thousands more .-- Fitzgeruld's City Item.

More Henerics in the Church .- The British Star. dard, a zealous "Orthodox" journal, very lately discovered, with deep sorrow, that the present lishop of London is not sound in the faith. The Bishop preached lately at St. Paul's, and, according to the Standard, his sermon had so little of orthodoxy in it that it "might have been delivered by a Jewish Rab-bi or a Unitarian minister!" This is very melancholy! But this is not all; still more recently the watchful Standard has discovered another heretic in the person of the learned Dean of St. Paul's [Dr. Milman]. "The Dean's divinity," says the organ of Orthodoxy, "is greatly at fault. It is not Scriptural.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION AND RELIGION .- The Director of the Statistical Bureau of Berlin furnishes the following curious statement:—"The population of the whole earth is estimated to be 1,288,000,000, viz .- Europe, 272,000,000 : Asia, 755,000,000 ; Africa, 200,000,000; America 59,000,000; and Australia, 2,000,000. The population of Europe is thus subdivided :- Russia contains 62,000,000; the Austrian States, 36,398,620; France, 36,039,364; Great Britain and Ireland, 27,488,653; Prussia, 17,089,407; Turkey, 18,740,000; Spain, 15,518,000; the Two Sicilies, 8,616,922; Sweden and Norway, 5,072,820; Sardinia, 4,976,034; Belgium, 4,607,066; Bavaria, 4,547,239; the Netherlands, 3,487,617; Portugal, 3,471,199; the Papal States, 3,100,000; Switzerland, 2,494,500; Denmark, 2,468,648. In Asia, the Chinese Empire contains 400,000,000; the East Indies, 171,-000,000; the Indian Archipelago, 80,000,000; Japan, 35,000,000; Hindostan and Asiatic Turkey, each 15,-000,000. In America, the United States are computed to contain 23,191,876; Brazil, 7,677,800; Mexico, 7,661,520. In the several nations of the carth there are 335,000,000 of Christiaus (of whom 179,000,000 are Papists, 82,000,000 Protestants, and 76,000,000 followers of the Greek Church). The number of Jews amounts to 5,000,000; of these 2,890,750 are in Europe, viz.:—1,250,000 in European Russia, 853, 304 in Austria, 234,248 in Prussia; 192,176 in other parts of Germany, 62,470 in the Netherlands, 33,953 in Italy, 73,995 in France; 36,000 in Great Britain, and 70,000 in Turkey. The followers of various Asiatle religious are estimated at 600,000,000, Mahomedans at 160,000,000, and "Heathens" (the Gentiles proper), at 200,000,000.—Bulletin.

CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD

CHERRY. Read the following from the KINDERHOOK (N. Y.)

Sentinel, dated July 31:
"A remarkable cure of Consumption has recently been effected by this medicine, in the town of Chatham, in this county, and which was related to us by Herrick, an eminent Physician of that town, to whom we have permission to refer. A young lady who had long labored under an affection of the lungs, was considered by her friends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was informed by her medical attendant that she must die. She was induced to send for a bottle of Wistar's Bulsam of Wild Cherry, as a last resort. The young lady experienced great relief, and two more bottles were successively procured and administered. She is now happy in the restoration of health"

None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the wran-

For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co. Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Ly man, Place de Armes.

FROM BURMAH.

SHWAYGHYEEN, Burmab, March 6, 1856.

Mr. P. Davis-Dear Sir : Such is the great defor the Pain Killer that I write you to send me as soon as possible, in addition to what I have hitherto ordered, 24 dozen boxes, (two dozen bottles in a box) and a bill for the same, that I may give you an order on the Treasures of the Union to the amount of N. HARRIS. the same.

HENTHADA, Burmah, March 17, 1856. Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Gents: * * I am sorry to say the last box of Pain Killer sent me has not yet come to hand. The expense of getting the medicine is something "these hard times," but the want of it is of far more importance. me as soon as possible, another box of the same size. viz. \$50 worth.) I enclose an order on the Treasurer of the Missionary Union for the amount. Rev. B. E. THOMAS.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, C.W.;

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

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GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS.

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DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFRE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES.

CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Martel,

n hhds. and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal

Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sances, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Casule Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon

Peel, Orange and Citron do. ; Sweet Oil, in quarts

and pints. STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satired, fair.

BRUSHES-Scratters and Stove Brushes: Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c. Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermiciila, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Course do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; — Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

March 3, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES appointed to transact the EREC-TION of a NEW CHURCH and SACRISTY, required to be Built in the Parish of Sr. JEAN CHRYSOS-TOME, shall receive TENDERS for the Work to be done, until the FIRST of APRIL NEXT; on which day the Contract shall be given to the successful competitor.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the Tenders of the lowest bidder.

The Signatures of two good and sufficient Securities shall be made known in each Tender.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Pricet's house, in said Parish. St. Jean Chrysostome, Feb. 28, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES,

PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now

issued by the undersigned.
Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agente,

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH. INFLUENZA BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS SORE THROAT WHOOPING COUGH. INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Montreal.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by John I. Brown & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

13 Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonry and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to " Brown's Broncial Trackes," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchilis, Asthma and Caturrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of SINGERS. Indispensable to Public Speakers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

[From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]—" I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think get better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put 'Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have bad an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.]

"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.]-" I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James

A plain spoken woman lately visited a married woman, and said :- How do you contrive to amuse yourself? Amuse! said the other, starting; do you know I have my housework to do? Yes, was the answer, I see you have it to do, but as it is never done. I conclude you must have some other way of passing your time.

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They sooth pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster hears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

> BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found

of the following complaints: — SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SAIN RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AT-PECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEU-RALGIA OR TIC DOULOUBEUX, DEBILITY, DYS-PEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSTEELAS, Rose on Sr. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Imputery or THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla,

or any thing else.

During late years the public have been mis-led by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Itheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperiont in the world for all the purposes of a

family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these names to certify the unparameter used these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be fol-

lowed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Aven's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should

All our Remedies are for sale by

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Ro-tail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle.
Amherisburgh—J. Roberts. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Belleville—M. O'Dempsey. Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brockville-P. Furlong. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Cobourg-M. M'Kenny. Cavanville—J. Knowlson. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rev. R. Keleber Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara. London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle—W. Harty. Merrickville—M. Kelly. Millbrooke—P. Maguire. Niagara-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro—T. M'Cabe. Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawlon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond—A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton.

Summerstown-D. M'Donald.

St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay.

St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Fulvay.

St. Romuald & Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax.

St. Athanese-T. Dunn.

St. Raphael—A. M'Douald. St. Remi—H. M'Gill.

Thorold-John Heenan.

Tingwick-T. Donegan.

Templeton-J. Hagan.

West Osgoode-M. M'Mvoy.

Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre.

York Grand River-A. Lamond.

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PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN GLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

42 M.Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates.

Montreal, March 6, 1856.



229 Notre Dame Street,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a connuance of the same.

Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, punigan's AMERICAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC which he will sell at a moderate price.

MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, C. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1857.

In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness,

they will be treated with maternal solicitude.

The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands, as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Insti-

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Board and Turtion, including the French \$25 00 per quarter, in advance, 3 50 5 00 5 00 8 00 Use of Instrument,.... 3 00 10 00 Drawing and Painting,....

Needle Work Taught Free of Charge.

GENERAL REGULATIONS. The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the

first Monday of September. There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils

There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils | WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER, remaining during the Vacation.

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, and Paris.

Collect Whife and Work Work Roy Dressing of Sheets of Sheets one Counterpane, and Paris.

MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accomplishments by competent Mesters. and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing plishments, by competent Masters.

Box, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils

will be received at any time of the year. For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,

ADVOCATES, No. 59 Little St. James Street. HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, No. 7, Little St. James Street,

MONTERAL. M. DOHERTY.

ADVOCATE. No. 59, Little St. James Street. Montreal.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices.

JOHN PHELAN.

> JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA, CATARRH, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c.

PREPARED from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Ashmatic character, has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past two years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James success. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, an infant may take it with perfec safety.

[Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.]

WARDSBORO', Vt., May 12, 1857. Mg. Burnett- I take great pleasure in briefly stating the wonderful effects of "Whitcome's Remedy for the Asima," on my wife. She had suffered for years more than my pen can describe with the Spasmodic form of that terrible disease. I consulted numerous physicians of the highest celebrity to very little or no purpose As often as ten or twelve times in a year, she was brought to the very gates of death -requiring two or three watchers sometimes, for several days and nights in succession. At times, for hours, it would seem as if every breath must be the last. We were obliged to open doors and windows in mid-winter, and resort to every expedient that affection could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone, that her physician could not count the pulse. At length I heard of your "Remedy"—it acted like a charm; it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes, and nearly broke up the disease. I keep it constantly on hand-and though it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way of relief. I have never known it fail in more than one or two instances of affording immediate relief .-I am a liethedist clergyman, stationed here. I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting her case, and you are at liberty to make any use of the foregoing facts that will benefit the afflicted.—Yours KIMBALL HADLEY.

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy is Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., 27 Central Street, Boston, and Sold by all Druggists. One Dollar per

For Sale in Montreal, at Wholesale, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at Medical Hall, Great St. James Street.

BUY THE BEST: THE ONLY COMPLETE CATHOLIC ALMANAC

PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, NOW READY;

FOR 1859.

CONTAINING the CLERGY LIST for the BRITISH PROVINCES, and British West Indies, unusually Complete and Correct.

EF Price 25 Cents. . Containing double the matter of any other at the

A full Calendar, important events, &c Sketches of the Religious Orders.

3. Sketches of Bishop Loras, Archbishop Walsh,

and Mother Catharine Spalding.

List of the Sees and Provinces, with the date of crection. 5. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in the United States, from official sources, in a

much fuller form than heretofore given. 6. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in the British Provinces in North America, in the British West Indies, and the Sandwich

Alphabetical Lists of the Clergy in the United States and the British Possessions.
 List of Priests Ordained in 1858.

9. An Obituary. 10. Prospectuses of Catholic Colleges and Academies at home and abroad, &c., &c. BUY DUNIGAN'S COMPLETE ALMANAC.

Orders should be sent early to E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER,

371 Broadway, New York. To be had at all the Catholic Bookstores throughout the country.

JUST PUBLISHED.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 371 Broadway, New York, have now ready MARIAN ELWOOD;

HOW GIRLS LIVE.

BY ONE OF THEMSELVES. most interesting, lively and agreeable Tale of American Social Life.

Send Orders to EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,

(JAMES B. KIBKER) 371 Broadway, New York.

AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER,

A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on rea-

sonable terms.

An EVENING CLASS for Adults. References are permitted to the Rev. Canon V. any person prefers them.

ilon and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Pa- A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE Pilon and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Palace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, P. Doucet, and just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Regres, Montreal.

BURNETT'S COUOAINE,

XIA compound of Cocos-nut Oil; &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival.

It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky.

It leaves no disagreeable ordor. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated sculp skin. It affords the richest lustre.

It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnert & Co.-I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil-(Coconine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared-the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by

D. O'GORMON.

BOAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1926.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full BELLS. particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation,

&c., send for a circular. Address A MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y

CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.

UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Tales, and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET, Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street. Hours of Attendance .- From 9 to 11, A.M.; and

from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8, P.M. N.B:—Subscribers, whose terms of subscription have expired, are requested to return the books in their possession to the Library, without further notice Montreal, September 16, 1858.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer.

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

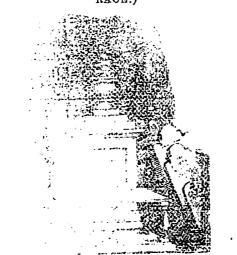
BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engage-

ments with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar' Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

LTN.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY. BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the abovementioned 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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

GREAT ATTRACTION III: GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE

M'GILL STREET, 87

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN,

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have now on hand, and are prepared to offer for Sale, their

Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing and Outfitting,

Being the Largest, Cheapest, and Best ever offered for Sale in this City.

Their immense Stock of Heavy Winter Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Water-proof Coats, Scotch Plaids, White, Regatta, and Scotch Wool Shirts, and Drawers, Collars, Umbrellas, Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., having been

Carefully Selected in the English Markets.

And their Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Sack and Surtout Over-Coats, Dress, Frock, Morning, Sack, Shooting and Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Caps, &c.—Also, a Large Assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, of every style and quality suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons, having been carefully manufactured under their own inspection, buyers, before making their purchases elsewhere, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call.

The order Department being under the management of experienced Cutters, Customers can rely on having their orders promptly and carefully executed.

The Liberal Patronage which they have received since their commencement in Business, encourages them in the belief that their Goods have given unqualified satisfaction. Montreal, Oct. 9, 1858.

DR. MORSE'S

INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLs, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD-that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid. When the various passages become clogged, and

do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant. that opens and unclose the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegu, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impu-rity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.— The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which can-not pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; bence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intes-tines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate case and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

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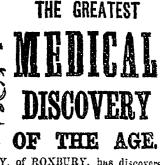
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scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

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Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in precenting the readers of the TRUE WITHERS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

St. VINCENT'S ASYLON, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you

my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so provalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the

pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in