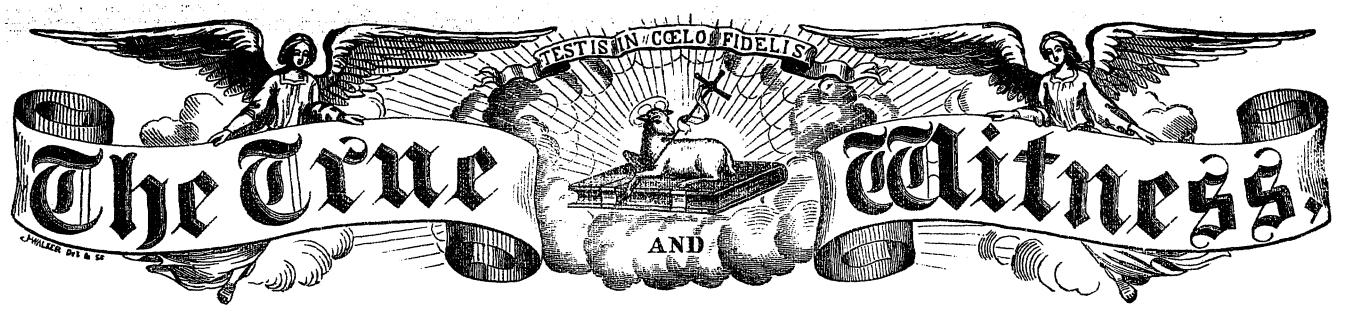
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# ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

## VOL. X.

## THE VILLAGE MAYOR.

## From the German.

I .--- INTRODUCTION.

I am, as you know, my young friends, the survevor of woods and forests, and in this capacity I was obliged, some years ago, to make a journey to Amsterdam respecting some timber with which we had supplied the Dutch for ship-building, and about the payment for which they made great difficulties. I succeeded beyond expecta-tion in my mission, and was returning in high spirits to Germany, when an accident happened which led to the adventure I am about to relate travelling day and night, when one evening we were overturned at a little distance from a small town, the name of which I have entirely forgotten. Kruz was thrown from the carriage box, and I fell from my seat, and knocked against the postultion with such violence, that he fell to the ground between the horses. The fore axletree of the chaise was broken, Kruz's arm was much hurt, and the postillion's nose cut. I suffered only from fright; and happily the horses did not attempt to run away. With much effort we reached the town, and I went immediately to the inn, and inquired for a wheelwright to repair my carriage. Both the landlord and postillion assured me that I must travel two miles farther, to Hard, where the best artisans of every kind resided. I was not much included to do this, particularly as Kruz was very ill. I examined bis arm, and found that it was put out of joint .-The doctor, for whom I had despatched a mesdied the preceding week, and that the arm could not be set.

"You had better take your servant to Hard," said he; "there is a very clever surgeon there." "What I-where is Hard?" I asked impa-

tiently.

"A small village about two miles off." "But how is it," said, I, " that the surgeon and artisans live in a village instead of in the tewn ?"

" The mayor of Hard is a whimsical fellow he manages everything there, and wishes to make the village into a large town. He is a millionaice, but very miserly. I know him well, but have nothing to do with him; for, between ourselves, he is an odd sort of character."

"Is there an inn at Hard?"

and a better one than

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860.

tell her I have found an old friend, who will breakfast with me. Let her set the table under the lime-tree, with wine, fresh butter, white bread, and raspberry vinegar." I now related to him my history since I left college; I told him what brought me to Hard; and we conversed long upon many of our col-lege companions. "And you," said I, "what is

your history ?" "And I," answered Englebert, smiling-"look at me. You see what I am—a country- of the little ones, the peace and content which year for a place as justiciary; but received for nothing but a sphere of action. This I had not, man, and the mayor of the village in which I reigned over all, made it seem to me a dinner in answer that my capability was not doubted, but because I was not like other people. Miserable live."

"How very remarkable !" said I. "How is to you. With my servant Kruz, I had been it that you hide your noble talents in this unknown corner of the earth? Was it your tree chair, summarily dispensed justice, and settled tion. The president of the government answerchoice ?"

" My free choice."

- "Have you been long here ?"
- " Nineteen happy years."

' Tell me all-everything," said I, impatiently.

"Another time; I see my wife under the lime-tree. You will see my family all together. Come and breakfast with us."

We followed the path up the hill, and presently came to the lune-tree, under whose shadow sat an amable-looking young woman, about thirty years of age, very slender, with pretty features, and clad quite simply. A child, scarcely six months old, lay upon her knee; another child sat at her feet, receiving some flowers from a red-cheeked, golden-haired boy, of about four years of age. Two elder boys-the one seven, the other ten-were standing behind their mosenger, came, lamenting that the surgeon had ther, each with a book in his hand; they were dressed in coarse stuff, and were harefoot. The est of the party wore linen dresses.

blush; he then knelt down before her, and very excuse. I soon became friendly with this charmbutter, water, raspberry vinegar, and a flask of to me. What more can I desire ?"

ten your dislike to milk."

My friend received me with smiles, and I joined in their repast. The food was good. We had were going to advertise me in the newspapers. superiors. I wished to be myself worthy of first a nutritious soup, then delicate vegetables, My guardian was very angry; but I found that honor, and not to obtain it through fine clothes, baked beef, black bread, and small beer. This a visit to foreign countries did me more good flattery, and outward show. I did not smoke; was all; but it seemed to me that I had never than a year's attendance at the professors's lec- I never played at cards; and therefore every enjoyed a dinner more. The amiable mother tures. I was examined, and obtained great cre- one thought me strange. I always acted in acsitting opposite to me, surrounded by her five dit for my knowledge; and I was placed, at first red-cheeked children, Englebert joking merrily without a salary, in a government office, in order little; helped others with my superabundance;

paradise.

The best apartment was used as justice-room and study. Here my friend, seated in his easydisputes among his neighbors. This room con-tained the only luxuries which the family posses-dress better? Why do you wear such coarse sed. A writing-table stood at the window, there | stuff-your cannot appear anywhere thus ?was a small but choice collection of books, maps, both of the earth and of the heavens, an electrifying-machine, an air-pump, a galvanic and a clothes.' The president was offended, and after magnetic apparatus, and various philosophical and giving me a slight bow, left me, geometrical instruments. The study might also "There was at that time a quarrel between be called the drawing-room of the establishments; our court and a neighboring one concerning the

will soon be too small for all your family, dear Englebert. You must enlarge it."

"Not for ten years," he answered. The want."

"And are you really so very happy thus, Englebert ?"

The mayor introduced me to his wife, over soul animates these little creatures. Here is my and I sent it back, assuring the minister that I whose face spread, at my salutation, a beautiful kingdom-my all ! Mine is a life of reality, and had not written from vanity or interestedness, but bandry, in morality, and in religion ? And the not of appearance, like that led by those in mag- from love of justice. I could not have worn the humbly and playfully asking her forgiveness for mificent cities. I have enough for my bodily ribbon without blashing. This was interpreted Could virtue over be rewarded by money? The being so late at breakfast, pointing to me as his wants, and a sphere of action for my mind. I to my hurt by every one, but especially by the salaries given by the state are in propertion to certainly live separated from European refine- | court. The president told me I was a fool, and | the knowledge required. A village schoolmaster ing family. The children scated themselves on ment; but see there," added he, pointing to his the grass, round a wooden basin filled with fresh books, "I have the best, the immortal ones of fuation. Just at this time happened the death the grass, round a wooden basin milea with iresh books, "I have the books, in harve th

old Burgundy. "See," said Englebert ; "I have not forgot- swer him. I might have called him a dreamer, I pressed his hand, and knew not how to answer him. I might have called him a dreamer, had done, I should have pardoned him. All that "I applied for the situation; my certificates but I felt he was right in all he said. The fur-belonged to him was sold, and nothing was left were examined; and I was believed to be a All this appeared to me like a dream. The ther I became acquamted with him, the more I of my inheritance except eight thousand guldens boisterous, runaway student. This I let pass. admired his unceasing industry. His business as mayor established a bath there many years ago, pected meeting with Englebert-the finding him | mayor occupied much of his time; but besides and it is much frequented; but the doctor at living like a peasant among peasants-a man this, he cultivated the incadows and fields round Hard is an ignoramus-a charlatan. The mayor who, at the university, had been distinguished for his house, although only so far as was necessary took him there; he is an amiable man, but in- his talents and for his knowledge - all this seem- for his household wants; he read and wrote two ed too strange for reality. He was certainly or three bours every day, and instructed his two odd in some things when at college, but his com- eldest children. These already knew a great panions only thought him whunsical, like many deal, as they were well taught. They were acthe broken parts of the carriage together with a other youths. Who could have imagined that quainted with the scientific names and the prorope, I placed Kruz inside, preferring, as it was he, whose talents qualified him for the most glori- perties of the trees, shrubs, herbs, and vegetables within their reach; they understood the geology of the mountains around them; they played with the philosophical instruments in the house, and had some knowledge of the stars and planets; and though he could not yet understand the mountains of the moon, he enjoyed looking at her bousehold affairs, of which she was uncontrolled mistress, in the same spirit as her busto the fowls, the flax, the nemp, and the corn, and the various animals which belong to a farm. " But," asked I again, " what brought you to this place? You shall have devoted your noble talents to the service of your country, instead of being only a village mayor in a foreign land." Early on the morning of the following Sunday, which he had promised to devote to me, he joind me in the garden of the hotel. My breakfast (a cup ot strong coffee) was placed in a vinecovered arbor, from which was an extended and beautiful view of the surrounding country. Englebert ordered milk and black bread to be brought there for him. "I will now tell you," said he, "what fate drove me hither. Augusta and the children will call us, and when they are ready, we will all take a walk; then we will go to church: the cure and other good friends dine with us; and in the afternoon the young people of the village give a concert. There is a ball in the evening, and you must dance with us. Now, hearken with revcrence.

being only three-and-twenty, I was too young. Very well, thought I, that fault will mend every day. The next year I applied for another situa-'The state, your excellency,' answered I, 'requires honest service from me, and not fine

for here stood madame's piano, and in an empty right of possession of some abbey lands. The mineral cabinent lay her best apparel. "This is charming," said I; "but this room but I had accidentally found in the land-office law appeared to give the right to our opponents ; some deeds relating to the affair, and which would decide it in our favor. I wrote a defence of our claims, had it printed, together with temple of our happiness is small, but the happi-ness therein is great. We have more than we to the ministers. This paper brought me great these deeds, dedicated it to the king, and sent it master in a distant village. The salary was to the ministers. This paper brought me great fifty guldens a year (about £1 English money), honor. I received the order of merit-namely, a house and firing free, and the produce of three a yard of ribbon to hang at my button-hole: and acres of land. This was just the situation for honor. I received the order of merit-namely, as I afterwards learnt, the government intended "Look here," said he pointing to his wife and to do great things for me. Unfortunately, I children; "see what blooming faces. A noble knew there was nothing to be got by the ribbon, quite out of favor: I must not now expect a sispent not only his own property, but mine also. either of these is paid more than all the school-I was sorry for him. Had he told me what he masters in the country put together.

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or weak beer. I weat in one day at dinner time. and then wine, and sleeping in barns and stables. but very coarse. This was called unbecoming. "I returned from my journey just as my friends I did my duty to all, but I paid no court to my cordance with my opinions; was content with with them, the droll prattle and the beaming eyes to initiate me in business. I applied the next was always happy, and never ill. I wanted those who expect their happiness from others.

V .--- THE VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER.

"I roamed about Germany for nearly three months, but did not succeed in finding any employment; everywhere there was a 'but.' How foolish people are, thought I, to think ill of a man merely because he desires nothing but the opportunity of making his knowledge useful to others. I thought I should be doing the world and science a great service if I went to London and offered to go on a voyage of discovery to Senegal; and if the English refused my offer, 1 resolved to go at my own expense. With this determination I bent my course to the northwest.

"One evening Larrived very fired at the inn of a little town, and while I ate my frugal supper I amused myself by reading the newspaper. There I found an advertisement for a schoolme. Schoolmaster !-- what a weighty calling-Might 1 not be the means of reformation to a whole village - the saviour of thousands? Might I not open the way to their improvement in buspay-it was certainly small, but enough for me. requires but little knowledge, and has but little

Certainiv terferes in everything."

I resolved to send my carriage and servant to Hard; and the next morning, having bound a fine morning, to walk to Hard.

## IL-AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

About a mile from the town, the road suddenly became better. On both sides were rows of fruit-trees, the fields were rich with abundant crops, and there was scarcely a weed to be-sent. The village lay before me. Instead of the houses being crowded together, as is usual in that part of the country, they were scattered about, each under shady trees, and surrounded by a garden. The church stood upon a hill in the centre of the rillage.

"You live in a paradise," said I to an old peasant; "this is the most fruitful soil I have seen in this country."

" Thank God, our -rops never fail," answered le. "How is it," said I, " that your village is so

scattered about ?"

"It was burnt down fifteen years ago, and the government obliged us to rebuild it as you see. There is nothing very disadvantageous in it .--I have a long way to walk to church every Sunday; some have a greater distance. This is certainly unpleasant for old people and children, riage into his hands, and promised that it should particularly in bad weather. But it was a frightful fire; only five farms, which happily lay at a distance, were spared."

I gave the peasant my hand and was about turning away, when he held it fast, and continued, "Why what a stout man you are grown! What good genius led you to Hard !" and he em-braced me, adding, "Welcome here. Do you not know me ?"

I was perplexed, and yet it struck me I had seen him before ; suddenly I remembered who it was. " Englehert !" I exclaimed.

He answered in the affirmative, and the sound of his voice recalled to my mind my college life. 1 embraced him with emotion, forgetting all the evil I had heard of him.

He answered in the affirmative, and the sound of his voice recalled to my mind my college life. I embraced him with emotion, torgetting all the evil I had heard of him.

the next field, and said, "Run to my wife, and leartheaware : their usual drink was water, milk, nerally on foot, taking only bread and water, now' food. My dress was clean, and in the fashion, house at my own cost. I had the windows men

truly picturesque p belore me--ine unexous, the most shining career, would have ended by being a village mayor and schoolmaster.

His Augusta (for so he called his wife) and his children loved him with inexpressible affection; and he fully returned their love. How even the little boy of seven years old told me could this man be so selfish, so unjust, so hard- that the sun was a more beautiful world than this ; hearted, as he had been represented to me ?---They said in the town that he was a millionaire. I doubted this; for I kew that his parents had them through the telescope. Augusta managed been, during his early life, in only moderate circumstances; and the clothing and food of himself and his family were remarkably plain. I band performed his business. She attended not wished to examine this strange character more only to the smallest trifle in the kitchen, but also closely.

After breaklast we walked up the hill.

"I am sorry I have not sufficient room to lodge you under my straw roof," said he; " but in the hotel you will find everything convenient. I have established a bath there, which is much frequented; but as the bathing season does not commence until next month, you can have the best rooms in the hotel."

#### III.-THE HOUSEHOLD.

The wheelwright had already taken my carbe ready in ten or twelve days; but the mayor requested him to lay aside all other work until this was finished. The surgeon had set Kruz's arm; but it still remained much swollen, and there was no hope of removing him for another week. This involuntary delay was very welcome to me; for really Englebert and his lovely family so pleased me, that I considered myself fully compensated for the accident which led me

thither. I became more and more interested about this strange man, and was daily more convinced that few men were so happy as he. His house resembled that of 'any other peasants, exgetable and flower-garden; within the house Not only Englebert, but even his wife and children, slept upon couches of leaves and moss : the

## IV .--- THE SUPERFLUITIES OF LIFE.

"I left the university half a year after you cept that it stood in the midst of a well-kept ve- did. My guardian had ordered me to remain joiced when the time came for me to go to the there another year; but I put thirty louis-d'ors journeyed through Germany and Switzerland, had money in abundance enough to help others. from the Alps to Paris; then through France to | Those who were richer than I were loaded with linen was coarse, but dazzlingly white, and al- Provence, whence I went by sea to Naples, then | debt. This simple mode of life displeased many ways clean: they used at meals either wooden to Rome, and home by Vienna. I brought back | in my native city. My friends wanted me to

(not quite seven hundred pounds.) His little There was nothing said against my knowledge of daughter was placed in the orphan asylum. I arithmetic and singing ; nevertheless, difficulties pitied her much. 'That poor child has much more need of help than I,' thought I; ' for I am whose duty it was to choose a schoolnaster ;--old, and can earn my bread.' I placed my eight for I knew quite well that it was not usual for a thousand guldens in safe hands for her use, desiring that the interest should be appropriated to her education, and that it should all be given to her whenever she should marry. I was determined that she should not remain in the asylum if I could prevent it.

"Now came the question-what shall I do with myself? The state did not require my services. I had wished for advancement and employment-not so much to gain money, as to have a sphere of action. I wished to be useful : so much so, that I would have taken a place without salary, if people would have allowed me to live and dress after my own fashion. But I had been laughed at for this; so I shook my dust from my feet, and left my native country, hoping every window half pasted up with paper, and my to be better appreciated elsewhere. I had property enough with me to be able to live a year in idleness; namely, about forty louis-d'ors .---When I was a boy, and went to school, I read The garden was full of rubbish, and the three in a book a treatise entitled 'The Superfluities of Life." It was a very ingenious exposition of cure received me with an austere face; gave me St. Paul's words, 'Having food and raiment, let some wholesome precepts; and introduced me us therewith be content.' This made an extra-ordinary impression upon me. I had often won- gation, with many admonitions to the school dered at the many superfluities which mankind children. This cure was a zealous and orthomake necessary to themselves, and for which dox man, who thundered every Sauday with a they are content to become slaves. The fewer powerful voice against all uubelievers. On week wants and wishes men have, the fewer cares and days, and in common life, he troubled himself but fears, the fewer vexations. He is the freest little about the welfare of his flock, and was conman who depends the least upon circumstances, conveniences, and customs. The treaties ended he was invited to all marriage and baptismal with these words--- Regard only what is sub- feasts. The villagers were poor, and almost sastantial, and leave to fools the burdensome pleasure of attending to appearances.'

"I began as a schoolboy to follow this advice. I performed my duties, but denied myself all praise. I slept at night upon two chairs near my bed. I took neither tea nor coffee, neither beer nor wine-my drink was nothing drink enough of beer, was sure to be pusished in but water. I did not use the tenth part of my some way or another. The external appearance pocket-money for myself, but bought with it books and maps for the poorer scholars. I reuniversity, for then I should be my own master. there was the greatest cleanliness and simplicity. in my pocket, and set forth on my travels. I I lived simply. People that I was poor; but I dirty clothing-all told me that this was such a He called to a little boy who was working in plates, or else those made of the commonest two louis-d'ors in my pocket. I travelled ge- live better, but I was content with the cheapest

arose; and f could not blame the gentleman man who spoke six or seven languages to apply for so inferior a situation. I believe I should not have been chosen had any other candidate appeared than an old deaf tailor, who was of course rejected.

" Insten,' said the president of the schoolcommission to me; ' the place shall be yours if, after a years's trial, we are satisfied with your conduct.<sup>5</sup> I then received a paper appointing me schoolmaster, provisionally, and also a letter of introduction to Mr. Pflock, the cure of Hard, who was ordered to introduce me in the village. "I was as happy as a king-if kings ever are happy-and I hastened to Hard. I found my abode a dilapidated but, and dirty as a stable; sitting room very dark, and without a stove in it. The only store was in the schoolroom, in which apartment sixty-five children assembled duity .--acres of land were overgrown with weeds. The tent if his kitchen was well attended to, and if vage; there was no lack of quarrelling, fighting, and lawsuits; every peasant was deep in debt; the soil was hardly cultivated; and the cattle were miserably managed. The mayor was the richest person in the village, for he was also the landlord of the only inn; and he who did not of the village, the rows of miserable huts, the interiors of which were dirty and disgusting, the coarse manners of the peasants and their wives, the rudeness of the children, and their ragged, calling as I had desired; that here I had the opportunity of doing good ; and I danced in my little room for joy till the whole house shook.

"The school funds were, as may be supposed, very low, and I set about repairing the school-

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MARCH 30, 1860.

ded, the rooms whitewashed, the floors cleaned, and the tables, benches, and doors will Scoured. I bought linen for my bed, and that a mattrass made of moss. I dug my garden, divided it into beds, planted vegetables, and sowed my three acres with corn. I kept a goat, which gave milk enough, for my wants, and which grazed on acres with corn. I kept a goat, which gave milk enough, for my wants, and which grazed on the common during the day, and at night was lodged in the stable. I was soon quite comfortable in my new abode. Even the cure's house wes not so clean as mine. The people all wondered at my being so neat, and yet so poor; and I wondered at their dirtiness and ignorance.

2

(To be concluded in our next.)

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL'S ORATION.

(From the N. Y. Irish American.)

In the evening, Rev. Dr. Cabill delivered, at the Academy of Music, an oration [ on "The fidelity of Ireland in defence of her Liberties, and her Ancient Religion,"] for the benefit of the Catholic Library Association.

At 8 o'clock Rev Dr. Cahill made his appearance, with a fine bunch of shamrock in his button hole, and was received with the liveliest demonstrations of enthusiastic admiration.

As soon as the cheering which greeted his entrance subsided, Dr. Cabili proceeded as follows :--

Ladies and Gentlemen-I assure you, though I had the pleasure of meeting you here before, that I never was so completely overpowered in my life as upon the present occasion. I have made a bow to you as gracefully as I could, intended to auknowledge the compliment you have paid me, but that was with the front of my head, and there are great friends of mine at my back, and as I am not able to make a bow with the back of my head, I will turn to make a bow to the ladies and gentlemen behind me. (Here the Rev. Dr. turned and saluted the large number of persons seated behind him on the plating to take in breath to give myself voice to fill this most extensive hall. Since I had the pleasure of being here with you I have addressed large assemblages in the City of New York and elsewhere; but whether it is the extent of the hall or the excitement of myself. I think this is the largest room I have ever seen in the course of my life. (Laughter and cheers.) I shall never forget the compliment paid to me by inviting me to come here on this day; it is not so much the compliment of meeting you as the delight that I felt on this day in witnessing your gloof Troy yesterday. (A voice, "You're welcome," I never felt more proud of Irishmen than to-day in from creditable authority, though I had not the pleasure of being present at the Cathedral to-day, that if I had been there I would have heard a most beautiful and polished discourse from the gentleman who preached there. It is a loss I will feel as long as I live. When looking at the procession to-day from my botel window, and seeing the number of banners, surmounted by the Cap of Liberty, I was delighted to see the American flag side by side with every banner as it passed my hotel ; the American banner, the Stars and Stripes, if I may use the phrase, hand u hand with the Harp of Ireland. (Cheers.) And 1 sermon in the streets of Jerusalem-a poor, illiterate onged to be a great man when I saw every one uncover his head us he passed by the statue of Washington. (Renewed cheering.) I was delighted to see such worship, if I may speak, offered to the memory of the dead; all these men taking off their hats and bowing themselves in humble posture as they passed by the statue of the pater patrix of his country. I was delighted to see one man drive six horses, and another eight. And then I beheld the men clad in arms, and saw the forest of skeel surrounding the thing that looked so foolish in the year 1800 of the Harp of Ireland. (Great applause.) And as I saw world turned out to be the most glorious fact that brave men marching with the regular military step, with their muskets elevated and bayonets fixed, and they going before and beside and after the glorious Harp of Ireland, it made me think we were all upon old Tara hill. (Cheers.) And I saw the cavalry, as I may call them, the mounted soldiers, and saw in their beautiful and picturesque dresses - the sol-French army used to dress diers under Mui that way-and their excellent horses, and they held their swords so much to my taste, and sat in their saddles with so much equestrian skill, and moved so regularly in such an orderly procession, with Ireland ; the evening ; we lay our premises perhaps at twelve and America joined in their two emblems-the Irish Harp and American Stars and Stripes -- my heart was delighted to see it all. Here I saw a man driving twelve horses and without a postillion, for the horses seemed to go with the same kind of sense us if they were so many human beings. (Great laughter and applause.) Well, I said, I would like to know the name of that driver, for he must be a Kerry man .-And why did I think he was a Kerry man ? Because O Connell, who was a Kerry man, used to drive a coach and four through every act the English Parliament ever passed. [Laughter and cheers.] I will give you an evidence of what you may call my weakness, but I think it was a proof of my courage As the whole procession passed before me, the tears stood in my eyes; and whether it was that these tears made the men look bigger and finer I know not, but I thought they were the finest looking men lever saw. I have seen regular troops ; I have seen English armies; I have seen 259,000 men under arms; but when I knew that these were my countrymen, and Americans too, I took it into my head, from magnifying them in my heart, that they were the biggest and finest body of men I had ever seen. [Applause.] And I was still more excited when I heard your beautiful and exquisite bands. I heard, not to-day, but on a previous occasion in this town, the best instrumental music I ever heard in my life. To-day, the tunes were all Irish-Patrick's Day-(a voice "Garryowen")-and Garryowen and Nancy Dawson, (laughter) and the Sprig of Shillelah, and the tune that most reminded me of my boyhood-I don't know what you call it here-Tattered Jack Welsh. (Renewed laughter.) A thousand thoughts passed through my mind, which, on that occasion, was like the postman's letter bag, so many different ideas were in it. I admired and I cried, and I stood astounded, but when a touch of Jack Welsh was played all solemn thoughts were dissipated. The reverend gentleman expressed the regret which he would have felt had he been deprived of the opportunity of witnessing the scene, which he would describe many a time in Ireland when he would return to his own country. He then proceeded to the subject matter of his address .-They were all assembled to celebrate the great festival of St. Patrick, and he was sure everybody would agree with him in saying that this is a great day for Ireland as well as for the entire Christian world. It is certainly a great day for Ireland, the those days, quarrelling about their territory and greatest we have, and if you only reflect for a moment and read history, you will find it is equally true to say that it is a great day for the entire Übristian world. I suppose you do not forget that I have laid the foundation of our entire national disputes. a shamrock here next my heart, said the Rev. Dr., pointing to the green bunch of the "chosen leaf" in his button hole, a motion which elicited a hearty | being very small, each inhabitant was a consin of the burst of enthusiasm. When I came from Ireland intended to get a flower-pot made from the clay of the county Meath, and plant in it a shamrock from the same soil, and put it in my trunk, and bring the real shamrock to you ; but I have replaced it by an excellent shamrock which grew in this country, and this is a great day for ireland. Everybody and discontent which has been the greatest bane of the with the grasp. The most terrible thing in the world 'tryman of his the year previous who took sick and them as he would be punished severely-and they

chains of his country, or the poet who elevated the genius of his country by his divine poetical creations; the artist, whatever art he may have been ongaged in ;--all mankind rejoice and feel pleasure and enthusiasm, as they come forward to point to the achievements of one of their ancestors or countrymen. But what signify art and sculpture, and poetry and patriotism compared with Christianity ?-And, therefore, when we celebrate the memory of a saint all over the world, a universal joy is felt .----Poets and sculptors and politicians, and historians their legs like the four feet of a table; but put one and painters certainly generate a feeling of admira- Irish cow among them and there is immediately a tion connected with the general department in which they excel. Men celebrate the principle though they do not imitate it. But we do .not merely celebrate the principle but try to practice it. A Christian anniversary is different from every other anniversary because mankind not only worship the principle, but if it be that of art, his memory is calculated to awaken an enthusiasm, not only to respect his prin-very much admired. He had often been in England, awaken an enthusiasm, not only to respect his principles but to follow his example and practice. There-fore, the apriversary of St. Patrick surpasses on classes, who all said they liked Ireland, and would that point every other natal anniversary. He rose over Ircland like a star in the West, and like the star fixed in the blue vault over our heads has there remained from that hour to this, not obscured by the storms which darkened the sky of that country, not affected by all the efforts of man to destroy the seeds which he planted; and there he shines still, and in the clear sky of Ireland-clear as far as the purity of the earth is concerned — Patrick's star shall live and never set. His anniversary is, therefore a great day for Ireland. And what a trifling in-cident led to the future Christianity and labors of English legislation. If we had been conquered it Patrick! A small boy on the coast of France, a lad sixteen years of age, he was captured by the Irish. I do not like to call them pirates, though some historians say they were ; but, whatever they were, they captured Patrick at the age of sixteen, and carried him to Ireland to tend swine in the form amid great laughter and applause.] I assure mountains of Antrim and elsewhere, where he re-you, my dear friends, he continued, I am endeavor- mained for seven years. He broke his father's and mother's hearts; all his kindred bewailed him. His uncle, who was a Bishop, was inconsolable. A beautiful, fine young man, guileless and innocent, going upon the sea shore, captured by Irish pirates, borne from his country and from home, and subjected to a vassalage so low as to become a tender of swine in the north of Iteland ! We all sny yes, how unfortn-nate, how unhappy ! That is our logic; but look at the logic of the skies. How fortunate, how happy, how glorious, how consoling to Patrick himself and all his friends, and the entire Christian world ! The logic of God is so different from the logic of man. of Troy yesterday. (A voice, "You're welcome," followed by laughter and applause.) I little thought of the glorious sight that awaited me. I assure you in 1800, Anno Mundi, they built it very high as a place of refuge to protect their kings and themselves in case of another universal deluge. Man's logic! God saw them build and determined upon preventing their work, and confounded all their language. When the mason called for mortar the hodman brought up stone; when he called for brick they brought up wood ; and they were so confounded that they had to give it up . You say, how triffing that. Could He not have got up an earthquake and swallowed up their tower, or struck it with lightning and destroyed it? And, no doubt, he could. But he has a particular way of his own. Twenty-two hundred years after that, St. Peter preached his first fisherman. And men heard him who spoke different languages, and he spoke to each in the language of his own country. Men from the Black Sea, from By-zantium, from Mesopotamia, and the neighboring countries, heard each his own form of speech, and three thousand men became converted. If God had not confounded their language they would all have spoken one language to Peter, and he never could have performed that miracle; and, therefore, the heaven ever published after the death of our Lord, in the first serinon of Peter. Hence, what is foolish in the eyes of man is wisdom in the sight of God .-The logic that fails to stand the test of reasoning among men is the most glorious reasoning in the eyes of God-a fact which should not be forgotten, and which shows that the little incident of St. Patrick being captured and brought to Ireland, instead of being a misfortune, is the most glorious fact in the history of the Christian world. We lay our premises in the morning and draw our conclusions in o'clock and draw our conclusions at one - an bour after. But God often lays his premises two thousand years back and draws his conclusions up to the 11th century, of various nations recover-after twenty centuries. Slow, certainly, like all his ing their liberty from that great power, having ungreat works, and as invincible and imperturable as his own nature. Patrick remained in the country seven years and then escaped. But he remembered the Irish. Several visions are related as appearing to him, exhorting him to convert the Irish. And he was so moved that he determined to devote himself to the church and spent about twenty-two years to prepare himself for his duties on entering the priesthood. His uncle, the bishop, presented him to one of the greatest of the Popes, Celestine. He came to Ircland about the end of the fourth century ;some say the middle, others say nearer the end, but all admit that it was towards the middle or end of the fourth century. St. Patrick was sent by Celes- fail temporarily, and therefore inspired thousands of tine, and he traversed all the provinces of Ireland. The number of priests he ordained, is astonishing, and the number of churches, and religious houses erected by his exertions extraordinary. After converting the whole country, and after bringing the whole of the sheep into the fold of the one Shepberd, he died full of years, one of the most remarkable men whose deeds are related in the pages of ecclesiastical history. He died about the year 441, about the middle, or near the middle of the fifth century. From that year Ireland became the seminary of Europe. The arts and sciences were taught in Ireland; the churches that were built; the colleges that were constructed, and the number of schools and seminaries founded, rendered Ireland, beyond dispute, the unrivalled seminary of Europe. There never was so happy or so prosperous a nation ; for Ireland was at that time trading with Tyre and Sidon, with Egypt, with old pagan Carthage; with Spain and with other countries. From the fifth century up to the invasion of the Danes, Ireland was as civilized a country, independent of religion, as any other Northern nation of Europe, and some go so far as to say that the best of her music and poetry were horrowed from that time. But the banefulshall I call it nutional-feeling of division crept in.-As your professor, historian and fellow-countryman, til that time, but when when we were given over I may have to say what will hurt you and myself.-Beyond all dispute, it is a national characteristic ; and, from that day to this, freland has had multiplied divisions. We have kings of rival kingdoms, in entering into furious disputes, which tarnished very much the reign of religion. And it is true to say that these five kings made five divisions that have We were all cousins of some of the kings -- [haughter]. There being five of them, and their territories king, or the king's wife. [Renewed laughter and applause.] We are, therefore, you see, of the best families in Europe; we have royalty of descent, and will not admit anybody in the world to have better blood in their veins than ours. But a historical fact | was the first person who drove us in Ireland to eat goes further than people generally think, and it is the leaves of it are bigger and broader than those of true that the divisions created by the hostility of and the people h d to live upon grass. When one the Irisb shamrock (laughter and cheers). Indeed these five kings had the foundation of the national man gets power over another man he will never part to engage him, as he said he had employed a coun-

"Sure you do not belong to the Lows or the Mur-phys." "No," said he, "I do not belong to either of them." "And what brought you here ?" "I came here to fight on my own account. [Laughter.] It is all in the soil. An individual who held this doctrine referred, as a proof of its truth, to the cattle.-Look at an English cattle-market, he said, and there you will see animals from Durhamshire and Cheshire and all the other shires ; dull, stupid-looking brutes, who stand peaceably side by side, and lay down battle among the whole of them. [Great laughter.] He had a problem in history to propose to them.--What a pity it was that when Julius Cæsar came to Ircland seventy-five years before the birth of Christ, that he did not conquer Ireland as he did England classes, who all said they liked Ireland, and would like her to have manufactories like those of their own country, and to be prosperous and happy. And when he would suggest they had not acted up to these convictions if in Parliament, they would say that such were their personal feelings; but it was a very different thing to be in the government and out of it. We support our leader, they said ; we do not want to tear him from his pedestal, but to sustain him. But when a man is out of office he may have different opinions altogether, but when in office he would have given us unity, and we would have prevented our country from being chained and fettered for more than seven centuries. What is the reason that the Irish, who are so faithful to one religious principle all over the world, never can be, united in politics? Because their religious teachers never betrayed them and the others always did (loud cheers). It would, therefore, have been advantageous had Rome conquered Ireland and taught us unity: it would have kept us together from that day to this, and kept us a free people instead of being chained and enslaved by a foreign hostile nation. He would put another problem to them — and in future would leave them to answer these problems themselves.— Another problem. Christianity was known in Rome early in the first contury ; Paul preached it there. It was known in France at the end of the first or beginning of the second. It was known in Ireland about the middle of the fourth century; it was introduced to England in 696 ; it was brought to America in 1492 by Columbus; it was not known in Tartary yet. If we had had the electric telegraph as we have it now, they would all have heard it in three weeks. Hence liberty and civilization aid materially in the propagation of the Gospel. God does everything by human means, guided, of course, by supernal grace; and we have all the Gospel now in our mouths, and we, not angels, are to be its heraids for spreading it all over the world. It took it centuries and centuries to spread over Europe, and fifteen centuries to travel here ; and it is not known in Tartary yet ; whereas if civilization had been the same then as now, we would have heard it in a few weeks; so that liberty and civilization and edaention, and science, all tend to aid the advancement of Christianity.

We have passed over the early progress of Ireland, and found that from the 5th to the 8th century we were very happy, with the exception of those dissensions of rival kings. These divisions invited the Dancs to come. They landed in Ireland in the 7th century, and soon commenced persecuting us, destroying our churches, and burning our libraries. They continued their depredations for several centuries, and several exquisite records were burned by them ; and it was only in the 11th cen-tury that Brian Boroihme defeated them at the battle of Clontarf and drove them out of Ireland. Religion suffered, education suffered, civilization suffered, our literature and history suffered ; and they reduced us to a state of barbarism from which we afterwards emerged with great difficulty. The Roman Empire fell in 475. It began seven centuries before the birth of our Lord, and it lasted nearly five after it. The Romans left England in 421. About the time St. Patrick died, the Romans were called great writer and a great orator once said there was and would ask what was the matter with them. home to defend Italy under Valentinian, then em- a mistake in on point of the Scripture. It is said "The famine fever." "Where are you going?" "To peror, and the empire fell in 475. Then Spain achieved her independence-she was a mere province under old Rome. France assumed her independence; all the consts of Barbary, Asia Minor, all revolted, and there was one universal war from 175 der it 60,000,000 of slaves-half of Asia, half of Africa, and almost all of Europe. And these slaves were the chief agents who afterwards conquered that territory. Ireland, being far from the sout of war, taught the arts and sciences, and, therefore, foreign nations sent their children to Ireland .-France was at war. Spain was at war, all Europe, Asia and Africa, and we were undisturbed and had the opportunity of cultivating the sciences. Monasteries were erected and endowed. Every man entering a monastery was free from military service. God's logic! He saw carnage and blood defacing the fields of Europe, and He saw that religion might men to go into monasteries where they were free from the services of war, and they preserved the light of literature, and the blaze of religion in the various national struggles of Europe. The monks preserved it in the dark ages—the dark ages of the laity, but not the dark ages of the Church. They were the dark ages of the military laity trampling upon all law, struggling indeed for what was valuable, the recovery of their libertics ; but Ireland was a harmless, peaceful seminary for the other countries of Europe, and it was upon her religious alturs that they lighted their torches and brought back the faith from our country to their own. I now come to the worst page of our history, or, rather, to a book of national woes, which was commenced in those days and is not yet concluded ; and that was when Irish contention and Irish royal rivalship, and Irish want of trust in each other betrayed Ireland into the hands of England ; when Diermod, being beaten by one of his compeers, went over to England for assistance against his rival, and got it; and then were forged the chains we have been dragging from that day to thi ; when Irishmen sold Ireland to a neighboring hostile country. Henry the Second came over to enjoy the triumph in 1172. Our Irish divisisions were, as it were, harmless unhand and foot to a powerful and hostile and united country, it was no wonder that the few weak, disarmed and disuvited Irish fell a victim to the neighboring country. Henry the Second was the man who said, " Is there no one in the whole kingdom to rid me of this man ?" speaking of Thomas-a-Beckett. And llenry the Second bas been held guilty of instigating the murder of that Catholic prelate. And it is true that we have been most persecuted by Catholic kings, and that Catholic England persecuted us nearly as much for our faith as Protestant England. Henry came over to Ireland in 1172, with his hands red with the innocent blood of a murdered Roman | Key of Paradise and would let him in. The clergy-Catholic prelate. After him came John, who began to govern in 1109, and who died in 1216, and he was the greatest tyraut to our race we ever had. He

is to give one man power over another, for when he gets it he will never part with it. John had that power. He persecuted our clergy, he tried to seduce our bishops....There, is, no one in she world a greater enemy of his church than a bad (Catholic; he may be a pretty good man, but a bad man who is a Ostholic is the worst man in the world. He is a coward knave, that man, he is base, miscreant, he is an dren. Cromwell could hardly get any of, his men infidel. I could point out a powerful king at this to go to Tipperary; none would but 'dare devils' moment who has been persecuting us during these and dare devils they remained. After, Oromwell seven years; he is continuing these persecutions, and among all the enemies of our faith that man is, without exception, one of the most dreadful, diabolical and formidable enemies of the Catholic Church But I do not want to talk politics here. To give you an idea of the way John hated our race I will relate one circumstance. The young women of Kilkenny always were among the handsomest in Ireland, and John decreed that if any of his soldiers in that town married a Kilkenny girl he should get fifty lashes. What was the consequence? Out of a regiment of 700 men 699 got the lashes. (Loud cheers.) There was only one dirty fellow who did not get them. (The Rev. Dr. here remarking that there were doubtless Kilkenny girls before him, called for three cheers for the 699, which was gallantly responded to.)

Without going into intermediate points he passed on to the time of Elizabeth-1558. Then no Catholic man in Ireland could occupy more than an acre of arable land and half an acre of bog. How coul they live upon that? and yet they did. The monastries were thrown down; the churches to this day have the marks of the cannon balls on them. -The Rev. gentleman here described frequent excur-the wall. They had service in them then of another kind, but the stones in the walls did not know the service, or the music of the organ. In many places these old walls were broken and seemed to totler on their foundations, like old felows of a hundred years of age trying to stand and tell their great-grandchildren what they saw when young, trying to live as long as they could to tell the unborn generations what they suffered for the faith. How often have I got some of the ivy that surrounded the great stones that composed those broken walls, and put in my pocket and made a kind of a speech at it and said to t. " Faithful ivy ! you mantled these towers in their original pomp and glory, and now faithful ivy you cling to them with equal fidelity when their fragments strew the ground around you. Fit emblem of the fuith in whose name these walls were crected." And he described the manner in which he discovered the priest's grave, knowing the part of the church in it was situated. And he would frequently say, "Oh God, if I could make a speech, that is the spot on which I would like to stand-on the martyred ashes of this poor fellow." And he thought he should like to stand there at night when the moon sheds down her silver radiance, and there alone in that old church, with the moonlight streaming through the broken arches, and stamping on the grave, askhim who slept beneath to send up some warmth of spirit to enable him to speak of his religion. When the poor priest, dressed with brogues on his feet and his frieze coat on his back, and his vestment in a bag on his shoulder, went from house to house, with £5 offered for his head, no one ever betrayed him .---From his daily hiding place he would steal out at night to meet his flock in some lonely valley. While travelling in Donegal the rev. lecturer had been shown "Mass-bushes," and "Mass-caverns," and "Mass-rocks," where the poor priest used to meet the people at early morning ; and many a time the sun arose on their trembling devotion, and there the priest would break the bread of salvation to the poor flock who met him at the risk of their lives. And so they celebrated, in the face of heaven and angels, the mysteries of their faith. The congregation used to meet at a cross road when there was any one dead, and there the priest would say Mass, and they would put a penny or a shilling in his hat, and that was what gave rise to the practice of giving money to the priest at the funeral services in Ireland. Never did historian paint such sufferings as Iroland then endured. Land gone, churches thrown down, felony to say Mass, felony to teach school. And that continued from 1558 to 1603. Five centuries of persecution-Gatholic and Protestant persecution -one for conquest, one for bigotry, passed over Ire-land. And, yet through all this bigotry and persethat the Devil took our Lord up into a high mountain and showed him all the kingdoms of the earth, and promised to give Him them all if he would fall down and worship him. The Devil, however, said finally-and this is not recorded-"I will keep heland to myself." [Laughter and applause). And be might have added that he would keep the Tipperary landlords to himself. To afford any idea of the political batred felt in Ireland towards a country that so long oppressed them, be mentioned the efforts of A Catholic convert who was anxious to get up a crusade to convert England. He preached through the country, and one occasion he addressed the congregation for an hour and a half, and he had converted them all. He came out to the yard and and they all came out to look at his strange appearand doy all cane out to now at in strange appear-ance and his big hat. "Well boys," said he, "I bone you listened to me." "Och. indeed, sir,"— "Will you join the crusade for England?" "Be dad, sir, if it wouldn't displase your revence, we would rather not." "Would you not like to see them converted and placed in the way of going to heaven?" "To tell you the trath, we would as soon see them the way they are." "Would you not wish to obey the Scripture, and for all the evils she has done you heap coals of fire on her head ?" " Oh, faith, sir, we will do that. (Laughter.) In those days 70,000 were banished or put to death, and the rest went to the mountains and remained there-Their conquerors had the soil, but they found it was little use to them, and they concluded they might as well bring those fugitives back ; and so they came down to culticate the soil, and they took miserable cottages to cultivate the soil, without a lense or any other agreement, and that became the rule for a great number of years, and was the first possession in Ireland. But Elizabeth died at last and was succeeded by James. And we took it into our heads that he would be very clever; being the son of Mary Queen of Scots, a Catholic; but he was far worse than his predecessor. He was the first that tried to change our names, trying to make them like English names. There were the Maguires and O'-Doherties, and O'Neils, and all those great names; and he thought to change them to Eacon and Smith, and Mason, and Brick, and Slater, and Salmon, and Herring, and Steel. He tried to call us by the names of all the lish affoat, and all trades and occupations. He did not succeed to a great extent, but he banished the people out of the country. He said to himself, I will change the names of all these people and then they will not know who they are. (Roars of laugh. We suffered a great deal under James, but after.) ter him came the worst of all-Cromwell. Is it not astonishing how we lived ? And yet through all we are as hearty as if nothing had happened. As bearing upon this point Dr. C. repeated several sidesplitting anecdotes. One was the case of a gentleman who told a priest who was older than him that he hoped when he died his reverence would have the man replied that it would be better for him if he could get the key of the other place, for then he could let him out and all his friends with him. Another related to un Irishman who, according to the grass in our famine. His soldiers cut the green corn usual custom went to England, to work at the harvest, and an employer to whom he applied hesitated

died on his hands, and his sickness and funeral expense cost him a considerable sum. The applicant replied that he could get a obaracter from nine Englist centlement to show that he never-died in any place he every aslemployed in. Dr. Cabill then proceeded to describe the butcher-

ies by Gromwell's soldiers, of men, women, and chilwas removed in 1660, William and Mary came in. Irish fidelity was put more to the test in those days than in any other. Shiel who was a Protestant, declared it to be a shame to permit this continual assault on the faith of the people of Ireland. Ireland was like the convict transported to Botany Bay whose only hope of escape lay in the wreck of the ship; the only hope of the Nation's emancipation was in the total annihilation of the government under which they lived. Then began the reign of the Georges. Education was promised, and when it came it was offered like a cup of poison; the most elementary book was interlarded all over with insinuations and on our faith. Trial by jury was offered, and we have one instance upon record which is founded upon public testimony of its operation. In a certain trial in the beginning of George's reign, a lad was accus-ed of murder and found guilty, but as the Judge was putting on the black cap to pronounce sentence the man supposed to have been murdered walked into court. The judge addressed the jury, and told them the man supposed to have been killed was in court. Their verdict was perfectly correct; the testimony gave them moral evidence and they pronounced a moral verdict; but the man then stood before them and they must reconsider their verdict. They retired, and in about ten minutes returned with a verdict of guilty. The Judge asked how they could find him guilty under the circumstances. The foreman replied that the prisoner had stole a grey mare from one of the jury about eight years ago, and they found him guilty of murder for stealing a horse. If this was told in any other part of the world it would be pronounced a fable ; but the hostility to us was so great that they were anxious to extinguish all hope in the hearts of the people. As an evidence of the feelings of the people he related an anecdote of a man in Leitrim who, during an attack of delirium tremens, imagined that one of his legs had become a Catholic. He was a Protestant himself, and he kicked the Catholic leg with the Protestant leg, and at last jumped out of a'second story window to break the Catholic leg, but happened to break the Protestant leg. The narration may not be literally trae, but it furnished true evidence of the feelings of the people.

Now we are come to a late period ; and our review of the history of Ireland will prove that of all histories since the world began, commencing with the Babylonian, and coming down through the Persian, the Egyptian, the Grecian, the Roman, all the old empires down to Christianity, these is not an instance upon record of a nation suffering so much. The 11th century, the 12th, the 13th, the 14th, the 15th, the 16th, the 17th, the 18th-eight centuries ! Is it not astonishing that we have not been either annihilated or converted? And here you are to-You laugh as hearty as if nothing ever had happened. You laugh as hearty as if I was addressing you in the town of Clonmel or Cashel.

" The gem may be broke

By many a stroke But nothing can cloud its native ray ; Each fragment will cast A light to the last-

nd thus, Erin, my country, tho' broken thou art, There's a lustre within thee, that ne'er will decay; A spirit which beams through each suffering part, And now smiles at all pain on St. Patrick's Day.

[Enthusiastic cheering.]

The rev. gentleman then proceeded to describe the appaling horrors of the famine following the potato The Irish people, naturally heroic and coailure. rageous, seemed to be stricken with the apathy of despair. Men went into their houses and died of hunger women went in and sat by their little children until they died of the famine, and in some instances the dead remained for three days before they could be removed. The Dr. related the efforts made by a priest named Brennan, a cousin of his own, who attended the fever hospital, and who used to carry a coffin from bed to bed imploring them to prepare for their end for they would be in the coffin in half cution, we never lost a man from our ranks, but we an hour more, but they would ask for ten minutes stood foot to foot, and shoulder to shoulder, and pre-served to this day the faith we then professed. A He used to see them himself walking along the road the hospital." They went staggering along, for a sleepy feeling seized upon the heart; as if a clockmaker took hold of the pendulum of a clock and diminished the osciliations until it gradually ceased to move; the blood circulated with less and less power, and men, women, and children went staggering to the hospital, as if each limb was a ton weight. Lands were given up; and men in those days sold out their lands for the taxes. Men gave their lands up to get away. Farmers with fifty, sixty, and a hundred acres gave them up and ran away Many a man made a fortune at that time. The pressure of the calamity of the famine-fever, and the low prices of lands, were the heaviest curse that ever fell upon Ireland : I won't say curse, but the heaviest trial that ever fell upon Ireland. The churchvards were crowded with the dead without coffins. He aspired to no politeness in talking of this subject how can a man paint hell to please the fancy, or describe damnation in colors to amuse? Whenever he took his pen in hand to write on such a theme he felt his blood run quicker, and thought he should dip his pen in the blood of those victims, which flowed knee deep in the churchyards, to feed the anger which animated his very soul. The priest never left the victims, but his mouth was at the ear of the dying whispering hope and consolation. Therefore the priest has a right to speak to them authoritatively and to exercise the same command over them which a good father exercises over an obedient child. He could lift his hand to them and say, I insist upon your good conduct, because he was prepared to spill his blood for them upon every fitting occasion. Ten thousand perished in Sligo, under the burning rays of the sun, without awning over them. One poor woman had a child born on the field of death, and in the morning it was found sucking the breast of its dead mother, and that child is alive yet. [Sensation.] And yet, while men, women and children lay for three days and nights without an awning over them, there were twenty-four millions of gold in the British treasury. [Cries of "Shame"] Two millions and a half of our people died by the famine. He would next tell them of souperism and extermination. Souperism was tried in order to tempt us to change our religion for a bowl of soup (laughter and hisses). These Soupers were Englishmen generaily, and they came over to instruct us in our religion and change our faith. They were discarded policemen, weavers from Spittalfields, and cubmen from London ; and they came over to teach us religion (renewed laughter). One of them instructed his pupils "whenever they mentioned the name o' the Lord to mak' a boo" (make a bow.) Another of them, whenever he said "upon his conscience," always laid his hand on his belly. One of those whom they came to convert said, "these men deserve to be encouraged. I will tell you what they are going to give us. They come to give us food and clothes and firing and employment and money." This old fellow said he had got a good deal. "Yes," said the man to whom he spoke, " whoever joins them will be very well off : meat and clothes and money in this world, and coals for eternity (laughter.)" After thousands and tens of thousands had been expended they gave it up. These men were the Soupers .--They used to pass by the door of a man who always stood in front when they came-he dare not insult

#### המשומענות הן בזה פהפקומא וע נפור איני איניווי אינייניו אומיני או אינייניינייייי THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MARCH 30, 1860. mailings bransson att bearing marin botics bear 的行机 3

would tell him they could give him work and clothes | to the country under favorable circumstances, he and food. The poor fellow would fold his hands and say, "No, I never clothed my child by perjury, I never fattened my wife by apostacy. No matter what you give me to wear, or to eat or to drink, though you gave me wine and that I drank it out of a cup of gold, it never shall touch my lips when the price of it is the betrayel of the Cross of Christ"-(tremendous applause.) These are the men who are fond of their clergy; and I used to go to bed delighted after meeting them, for having them as countrymen. This was the time the Soupers came out, when we were dying of famine and fever. We compare these men to camp-followers, who follow a battle, and when the soldiers are dying and dead they strip them naked to rob them and plunder their pockets as they lie wounded or dead on the field of carnage. This was the time they came to take away our faith, and they expended hundreds of thomands of dollars. They came to give us the Bible, and they said they gave us half a million of Bibles an-nually, from 1824 to 1860—thirty-six years, they is nually, from 1824 to 1860-thirty-six years; that is eighteen millions of Bibles. Every man, woman and child of the Catholics ought to have three Bibles .---I defy them to produce me one man who has ever got Bible from one of them, or who ever saw any other

han who got a Bible, or a man who ever heard that any other man got a Bible. We did not want them ; we had Bibles of our own. By their own story they had distributed Bibles enough, if the leaves were opeded to thatch the roofs of all the cottages in Ireland. After the Soupers came extermination-precipice below precipice-a bottomless hell below a cipice below precipice—a bottomiess helt below a hell. He then gave a graphic picture of the pro-cess of extermination. He said, when in Liver-pool to see the captain of every emigrant ship to this country, and inviting him to dine with him at the Gresham Hotel enlist his interest and care in behalf of his passengers. And he used to go to the ship and talk with them, and make a speech to them; sometimes making the poor creatures laugh in the midst of their lamentations. He once went to the Dublin Custom House to see a ship off, and among the passengers he saw a poor old man-it was on a cold March day-with a few scattered grey hairs on his head and a little grand-child on his hack, who had a hold of the old man's coat with his little blue hands. The old man was caressing an ngly dog. Dr. C. asked why he was doing so. He replied, he was from Meath, and the landlord, Mr. So and so, had given him and other tenants five pounds each to throw down their houses, as he did not like to do it himself. They threw them down, and a few of the neighbors brought his luggage to the ship. When the house was thrown down, poor Brandy, the dog, who was born he said, the same day as the child on his back, was left alone. He followed them, and the old man took up stones and pelted him until be turned back, but at the next corner of the road he was after them again. He commenced to stone him again, but the children cried, "Ob, grandfather, don't drive back poor Brandy, and we will divide our victuals with him." And so Brandy was brought along. In the meantime Brandy began to bark, and the Dr. asked what he was harking at. "Doesn't he hear us talking of the landlord?" was the answer. No one could believe, in going through Clare, the extermination that took place there. During the famine fever he saw the little children without a smile on their faces; there was lamentation in every house ; the father or mother dead, and the little ones, instead of playing in the green fields, which it is a beautiful thing to see, sat by the walls moping about without a smile on their faces. Lamentation covered the country like a dark cloud. He narrated the case of a widow whose eldest hoy died, and the neighbors came and dug a grave very deep. He died of famine fever. The woman had five children; and the second boy, who was about eight years of nge, also died; and she carried him on her back, and with a common shovel lifted the fresh clay and deposited the second son over the first. The third died and the third she carried on her back and buried. The fourth and fifth died, and the coffins came nearer and nearer the surface; and, then, she died. There was not a man in the neighborhood who would venture to bury her. Two women came. Faithful woman ! She will go after her hushand over sens; and will go for Ohrist over sea and land, through fire and water—and when the men quailed and were afraid to inter the poor dead widow, two women came and made thumb-ropes of hay and coiled them all around the surface of the dead body, and passing the shovel un-der those ropes, and each taking hold of an end, they carried the dead woman to the churchyard .--They met a horse on the way, and when he saw the corpse hanging on the shovel he refused to pass it. cious to be abandoned for any consideration of place Low.—The present High Sheriff of Louth, Laurence The horse is a noble animal, and on the field of bat-or patronage, for a few individuals. Intimate to Waldron, Esq., M.P., has at the present assizes acted the will not trample upon the dead. And the horse them that the Pope, the faith of your children, and upon a principle in empannelling the grand jury At last they refused to pass the dead woman. brought her to the churchyard and laid her on the coffin of her fifth child, and the boards were six inches over the surface. There is famine fever in Ireland for you ! The whole country was extermimated. Two millions and a half perished. Many a man came to this country, and do you wonder at me praising the American nation whenever I have an opportunity? And would you find fault with me if wish that I could coin my heart into gratitude to the American people for giving a home to my countrymen (loud elecers.) I never will meet an Ameri-can gentleman as long as f live that f will not express my heartfelt gratitude for the hospitality and friendship they extended to my poor expatriated countrymen. Well might these victims of extermination repeat the words of the poet Campbell-

gives his money for the building of a little church. The Irishman has some faults; but, whenever call-ed upon to subscribe for the aid of his religion, his heart and hand respond to the appeal. The Irish-man with his ponny built all the churches in Liverpool; the Irishman with his penny built the churches of New York. He is like the flint which requires but a stroke of the steel to bring out the spark; and , said the Dr., am the steel, and I will strike the fint and get a spark that will explode you. Where ever he went the bishops and priests acknowledged that the main stey of their churches was the Irish girls. They will convert their husbands if their hearts were as hard as steel, and bring them to the designs were known, and we could consult his vote of this morning was given on broader grounds, prosperity would exclude you from this place. Look at our Lord ; the lessons which he preaches are lessons of adversity. Look at him as he sits by the side of his Father; what was his condition? He walked barefoot upon a path of thorns. You have the same poverty which He endured. God will gather more glory from national adversity than national prosperity. And, recollect, the crown of Christ is not recognised by precious stones, but by thoras. Such is the logic of God. It may not be in our favor now ; but we are outcasts now and pointed at, in certain places, with the finger of scorn ; the Irish priest and his people are scattered all over the world, in India and the remotest parts of the earth ; and wherever they go they are missionaries of the Gospel; and in the evening the little convent bell may be heard calling the good children of the district to worship. Our present position may be the result of the highest legislation of beaven, and may be the best for us if we could only understand it .-Two points he urged upon their attention ; first, they had preserved their nationality; and, second, they had never flinched from their religion.

After referring to the length of time he had occupied their attention, and the late hour which had arrived, he concluded, amidst reiterated applause, by again repeating Moore's beautiful lines :---

"The gem may be broke By many a stroke, But nothing can cloud its native ray ;

Each fragment will cast A light to the last .--

And thus, Erin, my country, though broken thou art.

There's a lustre within thee, that ne'er will decay a A spirit, which beams through each suffering part And now smiles at all pain on St. Patrick's Day.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ABCHBISHOP OF TUAM .--- In the Lenten Pastoral of the Archbishop of Tuam is the following passage : -" To the memorial of the Catholic Bishops, pointing to the evils of the mixed system of education, under the direction of the National Board, and earnestly requesting such a participation in educational grants for the separate instruction of the Catholic children, as the numbers, etc., of the Catholic people entitled them to. What was the reply of the Government ?- ' That her Majosty's Government cannot abandon the hope that the spiritual guides of that population will not only abstain from opposing, but will continue actively to support a system so liberal, and so enlightened, and will give to it with their flocks, the weight of their authority and influence.' Were we not to vouch for the accuracy of this extract from the letter of the Secretary, you could not easily imagine that any government could give such a reply to any hierarchy. To hope, then, for a free Cutholic education for your children, from a government so hostile, without a little constitutional pressure, is a vain expectation. Yet, you cannot continue a system, the growing dangers of which have alarmed, beyond measure, some of its warmest supporters. What, then, is to be done ?-Command your servants-your representatives in parliament. Tell them that the faith of your children, and the security of your firesides, are too prethe poor man's cottage, must be protected, and that which is as novel as it is just, and which we hope to in the language of the Episcopal pastoral, you will see adopted in future by every High Sheriff throughexpect all this from your representatives, as the coudition of their support of the minister, which is only , list according to the rateable property of every genanother word for the old one of independent opposition-the abandonment of which brought such disaster on the country. Let this be done-your firesides will be safe, and a system of separate education secured for your children. If not, we doubt much whether all our efforts will succeed in having the Holy Father restored to his temporal dominions. But of this we may be certain, that if the present opportunity is lost, of vindicating our right to Catholic education against that most abominuble of all tyrannies—the Education Board, not certainly mitigated, but aggravated, by the association of a few worthless Catholic members, who, instead of affording protection to us, allorded a screen to our enemies to carry on their onslaught on our religion without alarm ; ages may pass over before the terrible legacy we may leave them can be shaken off by future generations, weakened as they must be and gradually corrupted by the fruits of this direful legacy. Alas ! the Almighty only knows, how many can say-we are free from any share in the transmission of such an inheritance. THE TOPPERARY ADDRESS-REPLY OF THE CARDINAL PREFECT .- The following is a letter of the Cardinal Prefect in reply to the address forwarded to Rome y his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, in the name of the county Tipperary Catholic Meeting :-- "Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Lord-In reply to an epistle from your Grace, given on the 14th day of Janutry last, enclosing a letter for our Most Holy Lord he Pope, to be presented in your name to the same Most Holy Father, I have to say, that I did myself most willingly perform this duty in a recent andience of His Holiness. It moreover becomes my igreeabls duty to assure you of the special consolaion which the Supreme Pontiff experienced from the Ilustrious proofs of love and devotion towards himself and the Holy See given by your Grace, as well as by the clergy and people committeed to you .---Wherefore his Holiness, in token of the paternal love n which he holds you, imparts his benediction to be applied to yourself and the whole flock of your diocese. And I pray God that He may long preserve you safe and well. Your Grace's most obedient servant.

Mn. MAGUIRE, M.P., AND HIS VOTE .- The hon. member for Dungarvan, in a letter to the Cork Examiner, says :-- "I have to say something with respect to the votes which I, together with a small number of the Independent, togener with a small full better of the Independent Party, including Mr. Blake, Dr. Brady, | and Mr. Lanigan, have given during this eventful ; week. This is the more necessary, as the other members of that party, in whose honor and integrity I place deserved reliance, have adopted a different course, and voted in an opposite lobby. They voted as they thought best under the circumstances of the case, and so did I. They voted for the obstructive motion-I voted against it; they voted for Mr. Ducane's motion-I voted for the financial scheme of the Government. My reason for voting against the the form Mr. Kerr, M.P., to the electors of that borough, place, I considered any attempt to postpone the full announcing that it is his intention to retire from its representation at the next general election. consideration and discussion of the general scheme | representation at the next general election. of the Government to be prejudicial to the interests | Our readers have not yet outle forgot of the Government to be prejudicial to the interests; Our readers have not yet quite forgotten that of trade and commerce, and hurtful to various; aminble Irish "Hannibal," the "Bishop of Tham," as branches of industry comprehended in its proposi-tion; and, in the second, 1 looked upon a vote for forget him; for this noble and "right reverend", perity, there would not come as much glory as from the motion as one against the general policy of the personage takes infinite care to keep himself con-the present state of affairs. If the secrets of God's budget—and that I was not prepared to give. My stantly in the public memory. The saintly Hannibal have consistently voted for free-trade, and against peasant families in a place called Partry [which our protection. In the second session of 1852, when the readers have so often heard of before] who are very newly elected Parliament met for the first time, the triumph of free-trade over protection was obtained, to a considerable extent, by the votes of the popular representatives of Ireland, of whom I was one. I gave the vote as much from gratitude as from conviction-gratitude for the thousands, the hundreds of thousands, of human lives-the lives of my coun-trymen and women-preserved by free-trade and open ports. The conviction of the moment was, I admit, not overconfident; for the experience of the operation of free trade was necessarily limited and imperfect, as the results were partial, and, to some, even problematical. Since then the operation of free trade has been literally marvellous in England, extending her commerce, increasing her markets, developing her manufacturing energies, and employing her people. Yes, it will be said, it is quite true, England has reaped immense advantages from free trade; but England is not Ireland-and what has Ireland gained ? My answer is, ask the Irish merchant of Cork, Dublin, Belfast, or Limerick-inquire of the breeders of Irish stock, the makers of Irish butter, the producers of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, eggs-demand it of those who supply anything and everything for which the human stomach craves .--Put the question to the landlord, the agent, and the tenant, and they, if they are candid, will say in what manner rents are paid, and why they can be paid.---In the remunerated industry of England the produce of Ireland finds its best and surest market; and, in my poor judgment, the more that is done by relieving the springs of industry in England, the more is also done for maintaining the value of its market for Irish produce, and the present remunerative prices of the Irish producer. This, rudely stated, is my opinion; this is, according to my conviction, a full justification of my vote. Those who are the best judges of the natural operation of the proposed scheme assert that it will, of necessity, extend trade and commerce, and, while stimulating manufacturing energy, secure new vents for its products. Cobden and Bright are no mean guarantees on that head ; and when others assert that it is not a free-trade budget, I think I may prefer deferring to the judgment of those who are the public champions and high priests of that great policy, and believing with them that it is a movement in the same successful

> A despatch dated Ennis, the 20th ult., says, "In the case of the prosecution of the Queen against Edmond Gonne Bell, the resident magistrate of Liing the police to fire, at the last Limerick city elecion, on the people, the jury, without requiring any defence, acquitted the traverrer."

The following resolution, which has emanated from the North Dublin Union, has been unanimously adopted by most of the Boards of Guardians throughout the county : -- Resolved-" That inasmuch as 95 per cent of the paupers in the Irish Ireland, ought to be of the same religious persuasion as the enormous majority of the paupers and ratepayers are Roman Catholics."

A PRINCIPLE FOR EVERY HIGH SHERIFF TO FOL-

The souper placards posted for sometime back on Ardee Court-house, have been taken down by the order of the High Sheriff, on the application of Myles Taaffe, Esq., of Smarmore Castle.

THE WHIG REFORM BILLS. - On TBursday the Whigs brought in their reform bills for England, Ireland and Scotland. In England the franchise is to be given to all men paying LG a year rent in boroughs, and ten pound a year rent in the country .-In Ireland the franchise in the country is reduced to a ten pound valuation, and to a six pound in bo-roughs. There is no promise of vote by ballot, and we shall, therefore, got an increase of slaves.

The Downpatrick Recorder publishes an address

of Tuam is not content with turning out the Chrisbooks and ask the arch-angels around his throne, and with a still more decided conviction of its pro-they would say, remain as you are; a short life of pricty. The budget is a free-trade budget; and I toral mercy extends still further. There are certain industrious-who pay their rents punctually, and who discnarge faithfully their obligations to all men; but who are utterly incurable papists! These families, the pious "bishop" has decided upon sweeping out of Partry for ever. Their offence is a peculiar one; they owe no rent; they are peaceful and uncomolaining; but they are so unreasonably ob-stinute that they will not forswear their religion, and they will not send their children to proselytising soup-schools. Accordingly this amiable pastor summarily exercises the "rights" which the law gives him, and proceeds to cast out this class of popsh peasants from the estate on which their forefathers lived and rejoiced, and labored and died, long ages before Henry Tudor's Amazon daughter had taken to the task of making and unmaking "bish-ops" like him of Tuam. The thing is probably done ere this; and it may be that, whilst these lines are being read, the houseless peasants of Partry are wandering beggars by Irish road-sides. For the Dublin papers inform us that a vast array of police and soldiery, horse and foot, have been sent to Partry to help this good landlord and saintly prelate in flinging them out from their homes, and dismantling their roof-trees. - Weekly Register.

In committee on representation of the people of Ireland bill, Mr. Blake will move that £4 annual rating instead of £6 as proposed, shall contsitute the qualification for cities and boroughs.

ROMANCE IN RUBAL LIFE .--- Miss H-----. of Dromard, near Templemore, was the belte of her native village; no rustic maiden had more admirers, and for a long time swain after swain, sighed in vain, for the obdurate beauty smiled on all, but favored none. At length a gay gallant succeeded in bewildering poor Helen's heart, and it was her turn to The fortunate suitor was her equal; and her sigh. parents consented to the match, the wooer having stipulated for a handsome "tocher." Monday was to be the wedding day, covered cars were ordered from the Queens' Arms Hotel, Templemore, and the note of preparation, promised a wedding compared to which that of Ballyporeen would sink into insig-nificance. But, alas, for the instability of human hopes ! and shame on the mercenary truckling of the bridegroom elect. The fellow 'stagged' would not (notwithstanding the truly Tipperary preparations in progress), consent to wed the fair Helen, unless the portion was augmented by a figure far exceeding that originally stipulated for. Outrageous at such rascally conduct, the friends of the merick, who was charged with unnecessarily direct. young lady gave the shabby fellow notice not to come within the stretch of a Clanalpeen of the house unless he had the celebrated skull-mender, Doctor Roughan, in attendance. The cars were countermanded, and his Reverence had notification of the untoward and unexpected event. In the meantime a neighboring young farmer, who is in very comfortable circumstances, and had been previously rejected, renewed his suit : he pointed out the ensuing day would be Shrove Tuesday ; how the preparations Workhouses are Roman Catholics, we are of opinion would be a monotainous waste as Lent was at hand; that at least one of the Poor Law Commissions for and, besides it was not her fortune but the fair girl herself he coveted. What could the friends do after such an offer. What did the fair lady do? Indig-mant at the insult offered her by her betrothed, she placed her hand in that of her enamored suitor and blushed consent. The cars were again ordered, the priest noticed, and on Tuesday the happy couple the "ceclesiastical vestments" in ordinary use among priest noticed, and on Tuesday the happy couple were united in the holy bends of matrimony in the Catholic Church of Templemore. The first suitor attended to claim the hand of the village beauty, but she rejected him with scorn. The secret oozed out and the fortune-hunter when homeward wandering was the object of many a scornful laugh and gibing jest. A village rhymer has celebrated the entire affair in Hudibrastic verse, and the discomfited ortune-hunter will be

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST .- Mr. Superintendent Howie and a body of 230 policemen of the K. Divi. sion presided over the services at St. George's Church yesterday, and, to a considerab'e extant, succoed in preserving order. Notwithstanding their exertions, however, there were some serious disturoances in the afternoon, the result of which, unfortunately, will be to bring the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, into the police-court during the week as defendant on several summonses for assault, which will this morning be taken out against him. The morning service yesterday was quiet; and Mr. King, who preached, was interrupted. In the afternoon the Rev. Thomas Richardson, the newly-elected lecturer, preached a sermon, which was extremely moderate in tone and conciliatory in manner. As soon as it was over a body of young men took possession of the choristers' seats, with a view to holding them against the clergy and choir at the evening service. They remained in patient possession of them until just upon 6 o'clock, when the rector, accompanied by several members of his choir, entered the church and ordered them to leave, stating that he was legally the freeholder of the church, and that no one had a right to be there without his permission. The persons thus addressed to move upon which Mr. King teek one of them by the that and dragged him off the seat : another person then seized him and dragged him to the vestry room, where he was locked up as a prisoner. A similar operation was performed upon a second man, then upon a boy, while a young man named Littlejohn, the son of a vestryman, was so severely handled by the rector that his clothes were torn. While this fraces was going on several policemen were in the church, but in answer to appeals made to them they stated that they had no authority to interfere, but at the same time intimated that if either of the persons thus assaulted would give Mr. King into custody, they would consider themselves bound to take the charge. Five or six of these persons declined to do this, preferring an application to the magistrates for summonses against the rev. rector. The evening service was peaceable, the tremendous body uf police who were present completely overawing the noisy portion of the congregation. The sermon, which was by 20 means judicious or attractive, was preached by the Rev. C. J. Le Geyt, M.A., incumbent of St. Mat-thew's, stoke-Newington. After the rector and his friends had retired the people strack up the doxology, and the organist with capital fact helped them out, and thus prevented any disturbance.

After an interval of exactly two centuries the country is presented with a new Act of Uniformity. Mr. Henry Seymour and Lord Fermoy have prepared a bill " to enforce uniformity in the use of ecclesingtical vestments by priests and deacons of the United Church of England and Ireland," and the provisions of the measure, brief as it is, may perhaps appear at first sight well calified for the purpose in view. --if is first stipulated that the word "vestment" shall be construed to comprehend "all ecclesiastical habits and ornaments to be used or worn by priests or deacons during their public ministrations of the ser-vices of the Church." It is next prescribed that from and after the operation of the act all statutes, canons, and customs repugnant to the provisions of the same, shall be absolutely annulled ; after which, without further preliminary, we are introduced to the essence of the bill. Priests and dercons at all their services and offices other than sermons are to wear "a plain white surplice with sleeves, as now ordinarily used, and white bands ; while at sermons they are to wear a black gown and white bands."-A little indulgence, however, is conceded by a clause which permits any such priest or deacon to wear or use at his discretion, in addition to the foregoing. "any or all of the following vestments.--that is to say, a cassock, a plain black searf, a square cap, and, if he be a graduate of a university, the hood proper to his degree." The superior clergy, archbishops and bishops, are exempted from the operation of the act, as are also the ministers of outbedrais and collegiate churches and chapels; but, otherwise, the measure embraces the whole circleal body through-out England and Ireland. If we add that the penal-ties affixed to a breach of the statute are very severe, and the machinery provided for recovering them uncommonly simple, we shall seem to have described a tolerably effective measure. Henceforth, it will perhaps be thought, there can be no more antiqua-rian vagaries or ecclesiastical concombry. Clergymen will be confined to the use of the ordinary robes, and congregations will no longer be offended by the conceits or fripperies of foolish incombents. We They are simply academical costumes. Even if priest were attired to the utmost extent permitted by the act he would be wearing no more than is commonly worn by all the resident members, lay as well as clerical, of the universities at Oxford and Cambridge. Surplices are worn not only by graduates but by undergraduates when they attended chapel, square caps and black gowns form the ordinary costume of the place, and bands have only been dropped into disuse within the last lifty years. As it is, reduced, they are worn by barristers as well as clergy dent just as surplices are worn by choristers as well as priests. The scarf, if it really represents the stole or yoke, has certainly a more ecclesiastical character, but, as it happens, it is not a habit com-mon to the ecclesiastical body, being confined by usage to graduates in divinity, or the more dignified orders in the Church. As a matter of fact, there is no difference of costume whatever in College chapels between the oriest who officiates and the layman who sits beside him; and in any place of worship-such, for instance, as the Temple Church-which graduates of the universities are in the habit of frequenting, half the congregation might be entitled to wear precisely the same dress as the parson. It would therefore simplify the provisions of the hill if it were enacted that no priest or deacon' should appear in

"Where is my cabin door fast by the wild wood Sisters and sire, did you weep for its fall ? Where is the mother that looked on my childhood Where is the bosom friend dearer than all? Oh, sad is my fate,' said the heart-broken stranger ' The wild deer and wolf to a covert can flee, But I have no refuge from famine and danger. A home and a country remain not for me.

Having exterminated the people they have got up cattle shows. Everybody praises the cattle shows, and says the country is improving. I say to those who talk in this manner why don't you tell the whole truth. We have two ways to talk : a man that suppresses the truth is one kind of man, a man who suggests a falsehood is another kind of man .-They say the country is prosperous. Yest, the prosperity of the bee-hive-when you have murdered the ald stock you have something for the young to live upon. They murdered two millions of people, and now have got up cattle shows, where every bull is the representative of a poor man, his wife and four children-the representative of a murdered family. He occupies the place of a poor frishman and his wife and children. I cannot endure those abominable cattle shows. And these animals are not the property of the people, but of the aristocracy. They consigned to demolition every claim with less than half an acre of land attached to it. It was, therefore improper to say that these fat cattle betokened the prosperity of the people. They belonged to the aristocarcy; you might as well buy the aristocracy themselves and their wives and daughters with their inwellery, their bracelets, ent-rings and gold watches and say, "behold the prosperity of the people of Ireland," as say, "see the bullocks of Ireland" [repeated cheering.] You have now the whole case of Ireland before you. Eight centuries of persecution and not a man abandoned us, through all that persecution, armed to overturn our faith. And no nation that ever existed has borne persecution so long and stood the trial with such invincible and indomitable heroism [loud cheers.] Dr. Cahill said he did not mean to flatter his audience, he paid his countrymen a just compliment for their fidelity as he would pay them at home. And yet, after all, who knows, he added, but your expatriation has been the logic of God. Every man comes as a preacher and minister | is admitted by the Times to have been "a man of no of God ; he maintains his faith, and when he comes common stamp."-R.I.P. - Weekly Register.

"Rome, House of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, the 4th of Feb. 1860. "AL. C. BARNABO, Prefect.

" CAJETAN A. B. THERE, Secretary. "B. F. L. Patrick Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel Ireland."

A collection in aid of the Catholic University took place in Dundalk last Sunday, where upwards of £50 was subscribed.

It is our painful duty to announce the death, at the age of 85 years, of the Right Rev- Dr. Blake, Bishop of Dromore, a Prelate of extraordinary powers, and one to whom Ireland is indebted for the part he took in effecting the restoration of the property of the Irish College at Rome, after its confis-cation by the First Napoleon. The deceased Bishop

out Ireland. He has framed the present grand jury tleman in the county, from £300 a-year upwards, the result of which is the removal of those who are not entitled to be on the grand jury, and the placing in their stead of gentlemen who, by the rating of their fee-simple property, are entitled to the position allowed them by law. The ratepayers of the county have long had to endure the "old fogey" system which enabled gentlemen with scarcely any property and who had no other qualification than that of belonging to a once dominant faction, to be put on the grand jury pannel, and in many instances at the head of it, while those who were qualified by law through their rateable property were entirely excluded Now Mr. Waldron has most wisely abolished this species of injustice in Louth, and let us hope that the principle which he has put into practice will be carried out in future to the fullest extent .-Drozheda Argus.

THE ASSIZES .- The Spring Assizes for 1860 did not occupy a great deal of time, and they will not soon be forgotten. They would have been almost maiden,' only for the charges preferred against three parties in the pay of the government—a coast guard-man, a sub-constable of police, and a pensioner who was not satisfied with the wife he married in Belfast, but came to deceive, and cheat, and render unhappy for life a native of this county. We are not going to dwell on the charges made against the coast guard or the sub-constable, as they were acquited : but we trust sincerely that the jurors of Louth will never again be put through the painful ordeal of listening to such a story as that told by the intelligent little daughter of Constable Kennedy. Any one who saw the proceedings in both the courts, must have felt that Protestant Ascendancy has come almost to an end, and that this Catholic country is no longer groaning under that monster, which inflicted so many wounds on our forefathers. Both the Judges were Catholics ; the ligh Sheriff and his Deputy, and the Clerk of the Crown are Catholics; and each and all performed their duty in that calm, mild, and impartial manner so becoming in the administration of justice. There were no fits of passion ; no bursts of anger ; no audacious arrogance; nor anything offensive in any quarter; and the law was administered in that fair spirit which gives so much confidence to the public in its impartiality. We do not mean to sny that some of our Protestant judges and functionaries have not done their duty as well and as fairly, because that would be an injustice ; as we have some good I'rotestant judges, and many excellent Protestant officials throughout the country. We must remember, too, that some of the greatest enemies of the ascendancy, under which Ireland groaned for a century, were Protestants; and that Protestants took the lead in the battle to strike the chains of slavery from the Catholic's limbs. But what we insist on is, that administering the law in a Catholic spirit humanises it ; strips it of the feature of vengeance ; and instead of that hideous feature makes it wear the dignified attribute of justice tempered with mercy .- Dundalk Democrat.

" Held up to ridicule his whole life long. As the sad burden of a merry song. - Tipperary Advocate.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. William Vaughan Yarworth, M. A., of St. John's College, Oxford, and lately incumbent of Westbury, near Bristol, hus been received into the Church at Rome, by the Right Reverend Monsignor Talbot .- Weekly Register.

Dr. Richard Mead of England was the first to introduce the custom of having himself called out of church ; but he practised this ruse under more favorable advantages than most could. His father was clergyman, with a large congregation, and when the Doctor was summoned out, would say, "Dear brethren, let us offer a prayer for the poor sufferer to whose relief my son Richard has been called."-In this way the son gained notoriety.

PROTESTANT SERMONS FOR HIRE. - The following extraordinary advertisement appeared in a recent number of the clerical Journal :-- "A Beneficed clergyman, who preaches to a respectable congregation, will lend his sermons to any brother, whose occupations preclude leisure for composition. The discourses are original in the strictest sense, carnest and striking, and will be furnished at the rate of 10s each. An order for a month's sermons, accompanied by a P.O. order for £2 will meet with prompt attention, and the utmost confidence."

Awron .-- A family of emigrants, consisting of father, mother and five children, passed through our city yesterday afternoon. These five children are all idiots-natural born fools. We did not learn the causes that led to this dreadful result, but it was preacher said something about the girl taking care probably caused by the intermarrying of blood relations.-Davenport Gazette.

THE MILLENNIUM.-Dr. Cumming said recently at Leeds that the year 1867 seemed to end 6000 years of the world's history, and hence the millennial rest of 1000 was close at hand. An European war was looming, more dreadful than that which had recently happened. He believed that England would emerge from the midst of these vials of wrath, and his study of prophecy, so far from making him feel gloomy, filled him with hope.

A FRE3- PALM LEAF FOR PALMENSTON .- Should Pam succeed in introducing the wines of France into England, he will deserve to be known henceforth by the title of the "Judicious French Bottle-Holder," -Punch.

A little boy, seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a groggery, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor, "See here sir, your sign has fallen down.

The French treaty has caused a large amount of the House of Commons.

REVIVALISM .- A few days ago Sarah Afilerson, a servant girl with Mrs. D.de, of Newport, below Stockton-on-Tees, was taken away to the York Lunatic Asylum. It appears that the girl had gone pretty regularly to church with her mistress, but was requested by two of her companions to go with them on Sunday right week to the Primitive Metho-dist Chapel at Middlesborough. Her mistress consented. A revival service was held that night, and the girl came home from the meeting in a fearful state of mind. Her very features were affected. She said she had been converted. Her companions and she had been so frightened by the influence of the service that they had to be accompanied home. The of herself or the devil would get her. The whole thing had so affected her that she became delirious, and was sent home. Her friends had no control over her. She had escaped from them during the night and was found next morning in the cow-hyre, holding two of the cows by the tail, singing bymns and songs, and shouting and praying They tried all was in a most desperate condition, and has been sent to York raving mad. We fear that the noble plea of an apostle of Christianity, "God hath not given unto us the spirit of fear, but of power and love and of a sound mind," can scarcely be set up for these services .-- Newcastle Chrnnicle,

any costume except that derived from the universi-

tion - Times

The House of Commons has lost a member distinguished (if we may use the word in such a sense) for his extraordinary excentricities. We mean Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P. for West Surry, who died on Sunday. He was an Irvingite, and was stilled by that sect an " Archangel." Mr. Drummond ranked as a Conservative ; but his conservatism, like his religion, was tinged with eccentricity, and he was opmerchandise to be kept back until it, is accepted by posed to the unequal operation of some of the privileges attached to the Protestant establishment

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 30, 1860.

# True Witness.

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## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE latest European dates would seem to war rant our pleasant anticipations of an approaching rupture betwixt France and Sardinia. The latter will not consent to waive its ambitious designs upon Tuscany, nor does it seem inclined to accept the Vicariat of the Romagna, as propounded by Louis Napoleon. France, on the other hand, heedless of European protest- and diplomatic reproaches, is resolved to carry out the aunexation of Savoy, and is, it is said, taking steps for the immediate withdrawal of its troops, from Lombardy. On the other hand, the Sovereiga Pontiff, who has the presumption to challenge the right of being consulted as to the management of his own affairs, has also rejected the proposed Vicariat of the Romagna in favor of Victor Emmanuel ; though now as ever. he proclaims himself ready to grant all reasonable reforms, demanding only that the integrity of his the British and non-Catholic minority of Canada, dominions be guaranteed to him. Thus the Italian Question is for the present at a dead lock. France robs Sardinia of Savoy : Sardinia is about to annex Tuscauy and the Romagna in spite of the remonstrances of its Imperial ally : and the Pope, who alone of all the Sovereigns of Europe, has maintained a dignified and consistent attitude throughout those disgraceful transactions, puts his trust in God and the justice of his cause. That that cause will ultimately triumph, and that his enemies shall be ere long signally confounded, is the firm conviction, as it is the ardent wish, of every Catholic throughout the world.

The farce of an appeal to the people of Central Italy was enacted with great ceremony on the 11th and 12th inst. The result of the anpeal was, of course, an immense majority in favor of annexation to Sardinia, whilst the process by which this end was secured is divulged by the Times' Florence correspondent, writing under date of the 2nd inst. He thus describes the official pressure by means of which a free expression of public opinion was speezed out, or elicited :

"I need not. I believe, enter into any further particulars as to the forms of this plebiscite, which has been altogether shaped upon the French mode of proceeding under analogous circumstances. It is impossible not to feel that the popular suffrage will to a great extent obcy the influence of the municipal anthorities who have the management of it." Now as all the Gonfaloniers, or Mayors, continues the Times' correspondent, have "been and are appointed by the present revolutionary Government ;" and as, according to the same authority they have the sole management of the pretended vote, with power to deal with it as they please, the result was never for a moment doubtful: and even the Times' pretends not to attach any importance to that vote-as a true expression of popular feeling. It is, and can be looked upor only as, the mere expression of the nominees, the "Jacks-in-Office," of the Italian revolutionary governments. Yet it will be sufficient to determine the course of Sardinia, which, according to the last reports, was about to take farcible possession of the revolted districts. Austria is, it is said, arming, with a view to a renewal of hostilities in the Spring ; but whilst declaring her neutrality with regard to the annexation of Savoy by France, she has, it is said. assured Prussia that in the contingency of a violation of the Rlune frontiers, she will unite with Prussia for the maintenance of the integrity of the German territory. It is probable also, that il the French army is withdrawn from Lombardy, Austria may make a strong effort to win back her lost ground in Italy; and seeing that Louis Napoleon has infamously violated all the engagements by him contracted with the Emperor of Austria relative to the restoration of the Grand Dukes, a valid pretext for reclaiming Lombardy is certainly not wanting to the Austrian Government.

House and of the country." An immense quanthat betwixt the " Ins" and the " Outs" there question at issue betwixt them is that of the distribution of the loaves and fishes. The amendment of M. Ouimet was ultimately carried by a a decided victory, in this miserable squabble for

place and salary. The Hon. M. Cartier has in-troduced a Bill for dividing Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, into separate electoral districts. According to this plan, if carried, Montreal will return one member for St. Mary's, St. Lewis, Lawrence Wards.

## ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A Grand Promenade Concert, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, will be held on Monday Evening, 9th April, at the City Concert Hall. The Committee are making all the requisite arrangements for this great national celebration, which will take place on Laster Monday. No exertions will be spared on their part to make it worthy of the occasion ; and it is to be hoped that the Irish of Montreal will in like manner do their duty by a large attendance.

In an editorial by the Montreal Herald, on the late debate in the Legislative Assembly, on · Want of Confidence," we find the following remarks :---

"To divide a State by a line-to say, from each side of the line there are to be the same number of representatives in the Legislature-to take this precaution which belongs to a federation of independent States, and then by means of the majority on one side to give power to a small and despised faction on the other-this is as illogical and unjust, if it be less impraticable, than the visionary notion of a double majority distinct from the joint majority in the same body."

Yet this plan, now denounced as "illogical and unjust" by the Montreal Herald, is the very plan adopted at the time of the Union by to secure to themselves the power of controlling the affairs of the French and Catholic section of the Province, irrespective of the wishes and interests of its people. The object of the Union was to secure British and Protestant Ascendency over Lower Canada : the means by which it was sought to carry out this iniquitous object were-the giving to the British and Protestant section of Canada, with its smaller population, a representation in the Legislature equal to that accorded to the far more numerous, but Catholic section of the Province. By this process it was on or before the first of June next. hoped that "a small and despised fuction" of British Protestants in Lower Canada would be enabled to lord it over the French Canadian and Catholic majority. This iniquitous scheme having however failed-and as the rule which in the day of their power they without stint or mercy applied to French Canadian Papists, is now in a slight degree, and in a modified form, applied to them-the discovery is at last made, that this scheme involves an absurdity and an mjustice. Truly our Protestant friends have been somewhat slow in making the discovery; truly it is pleasant to see the engineer hoist with his own petard.

But what our friends cannot see, or what, if seeing, they will not recognise, is this. That if it be unjust to govern Upper Canada contrary to the wishes of the Protestant majority of Upper Canada, and by means of a Lower Canadian majority, it would to say the least, be equally unjust to govern or legislate for, Lower Canada, contrary to the wishes of its French Canadian and Catholic population, by means of an Upper Canadian majority ; and yet this is what the adrocates of Representation by Population are directly aiming at. The two races-by which the two different sections of the Province are respectively inhabited, are mutually and irreconcilably hostile, or opposed to one another. They are mutually aliens in blood, in language, in religion, with no one natural bond betwixt them. Here is the key to the whole difficulty; and as under such circumstances a Legislative Union is manifestly impossible, without injustice either to one or the other of the parties to it, it would seem as if the only solution of the problem is that afforded by the repeal pur ct simple of the existing Legislative Union. A confederation, and " central authority" other than the "central authority" of the Imperial Government, are, so long as the Canadas remain Colonies of Great Britain, sheer humbug. The British Imperial government is the "central, or Federal authority" of all the British Colonies ; and to Colonies no other form of Federation or "central authority" is necessary or even possible. The sole concervable use of such an authority is-to coutrol the external affairs of the Federation-to regulate all its internourse with Foreign Powers-to provide means for the support of a Federal Army and Navy-and to protect its several parts against foreign invasion. But all these things are done for British Colonies by the British Imperial authority; and as for a "contral authority" or Federal government, of the British North American Colonies, no other conceivable functions would remain, it is a self-evident proposition that a Federation of these Colonies is an absurdity. There can, therefore, be no alternative betwixt a Legislative Union, with the government of a simple majority, or repeal pur et simple of the Union ; which would leave Upper and Lower Cauada, united together indeed in virtue of their common connection with the British Empire-but in other respects as inutually independent of one

M. Ouimet to the effect "That the present ad- the Upper Canadian Protestants have, for the ministration possesses the confidence of the most part, strong Wankee proclivities; and for half a cent extra profit on the barrel of flour, tity of talk was elicited, as was also the fact would have no scruples about a transfer of their allegiance from Queen Victoria to the President is no difference of principle, and that the sole of the United States. It is morally impossible, in short, to devise any scheme of policy which should combine in its favor, the suffrages of a majority, both of the Catholic, and of the antimajority of 70 to 44, thus giving to the "Ins" | Catholic sections of the Province; since any important measure, acceptable to, or in accordance with the principles of one section, must ipso fucto, be hostile to, and irreconcilable with the principles of the other. Of two things, one therefore-so long as the Union betwixt two such repugnant elements continues. Either one section and St. James' Wards; another member for the of the Province must submit to the will of the East, West, and Centre Wards; and a third other section; or government must be a series member for the St. Antoine, St. Anna's and St. of compromises, which is but a periphrase for dereliction of principle, ignoble shuffling, and corruption of public morals.

To the Catholics of Upper Canada a repeal

of the Union, it is to be feared, would but bring a change for the worse ; leaving them in every respect in the same situation as that of the Catholics in the United States-and this is the sole reason why we should hesitate about advocating that measure. Yet if we be forced to accept one of two alternatives-either repeal, pur et simple, of the Union, or to submit to the preponderance of the Upper Canadian and anti-Catholic element in a United Legislature, we should certainly have no hesitation in declaring ourselves heart and soul, for the former. Perhaps, delivered from the moral incubus of Upper Canada, the statesmen of the Catholic section of the Province might-the Union being repealed-approve themselves less unworthy of that nationality, and of that religion, of which they boast themselves the champions.

TO CRRESPONDENTS .- We have not seen Mr. Scott's School Bill; we have no knowledge whatsoever of its provisions; and cannot therefore presume to hazard any opinion on its merits. Any School Bill sanctioned by the Bishops of Upper Canada, who are the best judges of the educational requirements of their neonle, should certainly receive the unanimous support of the Catholics of Upper Canada, irrespective of party, or secular interests, and will, we hope, be sustained by the Catholics of Lower Canada.

AID FOR THE HOLY FATHER .--- His Lordship, Mgr. Baillargeon, Bishop of Tloa, and Administrator of the Archdiocess of Quebec, has issued a Mandement, ordering a collection in aid of the Sovereign Pontiff to be taken up in all the Parishes and Missions of the Archdiocess, and the proceds to be remitted to His Lordship

### ST. PATRICE'S HALL. Montreal, March, 26, 1860.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, 20th February, 1860-

It was moved by Mr. D. Shannon, seconded by Montreal, are due, and they are bereby tendered, to George E. Clerk, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the WITNESS, for the valuable assistance rendered I'RUE by him to us, upon the occasion of the late demonstration, keld by the English speaking Catholics of Montreal, for the purpose of expressing our sympathy with our Holy Father Pope Pius Ninth, in the afflictions occasioned him by the ungrateful and rebellious conluct of a portion of his subjects." EDWARD WOODS,

Recording Secretary.

ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL .--- Published with the

sway, to give them over to the terrors of anarchy, recalled and bloodshed? That these are the primary motives which influence the enemies of the Pope, proofs will be furnished by the speakers who will address you. It is enough now to say that the same motives which have led the Oatholic body throughout the world to protest against the monstrous wrong offered to our mild, gentle, and venerable Pontifi have also directed you in this proceeding. (Loud cheers.) Secondly, this meeting has been called together to express and indicate the affectionate attachment of the Catholics of Ottawi to the Supreme Pontiff, and to respectfully offer their sympathy and condolence, in view of the indignities which have been offered to his person and his office as a Sovereign. (Oheers.) Protesting strongly and deter-minedly against the acts of the revolutionists, and their abettora, our strongest sympathies are awakened by the jusuits so wantonly offered to the head of Catholic Christendom. (Cheers). These are the motives which have actuated the Catholic people throughout the world on this subject, and the true cause of all the meetings which have been held. A

unity of sentiment pervades the Catholics of the world, and as a proof of it, we have seen the eclat with which the Nuncio has been received in Ganada, and the distinction with which I was received in Rome. Under these circumstances, it was necessarj that we should not act supinely-but, as the capital of Canada, both emulate and set the example to other cities of the respect and attachment we entertain for the Sovereign Pontiff. (Cheers.) Connected as this subject is with the interests of our reli gion, we meet in our Cathedral, not for a merely se cular purpose, but to show by our acts how strongly we condemn the actions of those infidels, who would involve the Altar and Throne alike in common ruin (Loud cheers.) We are the subjects of a liberal and progressive government, and in thus openly and publicly giving expression to our sympathy with the Savereign Pontiff, we deviate in no manner from our duty as loyal subjects. As Catholics we are ever ready to "render unto Cresar the things that are Cassar's, and unto God the things that are God's."-The laws do not countenauce treason, but English institutions permit and foster the free and open expression of public opinion This freedom is the glory of the English Constitution, and it is the safeguard of those who live under its laws-this freedom of opinion more firmly attaches all classes and creeds under British Government to its enlightened and liberal institutions. No people could prefer a government that stiffes freedom of opinion to one that gives it full weight and allows its exercise to influence t actions. Thirdly, we do not recognize the right of the temporal Power to interfere or meddle with

the spiritual Power in the Government of the Church. (Cheers.) To deprive the Pope of his Temporal Sovereignty would by no means deprive him of his spiritual authority. In exile, in a dungeon, on the Throne, or surrounded by conspirators or revolutionists, his power is still the same ; and his Temporal Sovereignty is only an accessory of that power by right of prescription, by right of succession, by the gift of the Almighty. (Cheers.) arguments of those who seek to deprive him of that Temporal Sovereignty would be like the reasoning of parties who should endeavor to persuade you that because you worshipped in a wooden church before you erected this Cathedral, or were educated under more humble roof before your present College was built, that, therefore you had no need of these edifices, and could do without them. This Church and this College belongs to all the Catholics of this Diocese, and the Temporal States of the Pope to all Catholic Christendon. (Cheers.) It was their ances-tors who bestowed these dominions for the support of the dignity of the Papacy. They belong to us, and why should they be taken from us by the enemies of all religions, an infinitismal minority of even the population of Catholic Christendom. Ages have consecrated the right of the Pope to his dominions; and it surely is an extraordinary argument to assert that such an unwarranted interference with vested rights will impress the world with either the honesty of purpose or equity of his enemies. What is the object sought by this outrage on all hereditary right or principle? Why, the partition of the States

of the Church amongst covetous sovereigns, or, possibly, the gratification of the aspirations of ambitious men. (Cheers.) But Catholic Christendon cannot afford to subject the temporalities of the Papacy to even the genius of Napoleon ; because the Christian pilgrim, turning towards the Eternal City-sanctified with the blood of saints and martyrs, and endeared by all the associations of antiquity-should not depend on the caprice of a master's will for permission, instead of going on the invitation of a kind Approbation of Ilis Grace the Archbishop of and considerate Pastor. If the objections be raised Baltimore. John Murphy & Co., Balti- that the movement is for the benefit of the Italian people and their better government, we can unbesitatingly say this is not so. They are essentially a religious people, fond of their pastors and form of government, enjoying many advantages, as hospitals colleges, light taxation, living in a fruitful and delicious climate, and having many advantages over other people. Indolent and easily courced, they have suffered a few infidel revolutionists-many Montreal to the fuithful " as a book well adapt- leaders among whom have escaped from Continental ed to nourish their piety." With such recom- prisons -- to tyrauize over and convulse society, by violence drive their Sovereign into exile, and by the connivance of ambitious monarche place his Throne in jeopardy. (Sensation.) I dare say there may be reforms wanting in the Pope's dominions as well as in other states; but what free people would consent to have a foreign power interfere and force these reforms upon them? or what respect could any government command that would persed. allow itself to be dictated to in this matter? The Papal Government is undoubtedly the best judge of its own affairs, and common sense and international morality would dictate the necessity for allowing that government to deal with its own political and social reforms. This is the course that justice de-mands, and that houor should dictate (Ohcers.)-Let those who object to this plain course study well their position, and pluck the beam out of their own eyes before they try to pick the mote out of the eye of their brethren. (Cheers.) How can they do in Rome what they have not done at home? Take France, for instance, foremost in this disgraceful transaction, and what is the state of public liberty mongst those under its present ruler, so anxious for Italian freedom and the reformation of the Papal Government? Wby, that government has shackled the press, put down freedom of speech at the bayonet's point, and concentrated the public opinion of the country in the Emperor Napoleon. Pretty advocates of Italian independence! (Cheers.) In England, where public opinion is free, it is argued that Papal tyranny is rampant, because the Roman Government, put down the rebellion of revolutionary refugees and ssassins, at Perugia, with a strong hand; but the English people should remember that rebellion in Onnada was crushed by a liberal use of military force ; and free as her institutions are, still there are reforms which she would require to make, and a little charity to some of her neighbors would not be misplaced .-The case of Sardinia lis peculiar. Struggling with the promptings of her ambition, she cannot afford to be bonest, and therefore violates the duties of her religion, and by setting the example of revolutionary proceedings, disturbs the peace of the world, and compromises her own position. It is more necessary to make reforms at Turin, in the first place, before the attention of her politicians should be directed to Rome. (Cheera.) I have now explained the objects

of this meeting, and feel assured you will attentively

and with pleasure hear the addresses of the speakers

Ilis Lordship was warmly applauded during the

The Rev. Mr. Dawson then addressed the meeting

in a most eloquent speech, to which we regret that

course of his eloquent address. Its beauty and power are considerably depreciated by translation.

who are to follow me.

insinuations of his enemies in their teeth. Loud and prolouged cheers greeted the reverend speaker dur-ing the course hf his address and at its close; after which Dr. Beanbien, who was seconded by U. Torney,

Big., rose and proposed the first resolution -and Sovereignty of the Pope has been hitherto, by the Divine permission, the means of securing to him that independence of action, so essential to the government of the Ohurch, we therefore regard its preservation as of vital importance to the interests of religion."

The second resolution was proposed by J. H.

teed by the liberal governmental institutions of our country, consider it our duty give expression to our deep sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff in the great trials to which he is now subject, and to cause to be conveyed to His Holiness assurances of our unswerving fidelity to the Holy Sec."

Moved by Ed. Smith, sq., seconded by Mr. Councillor Berichon :---

"That the title of the Sovereign Pontiff to his temporal dominions is more satisfactorily established than that of any other power-the sovereignty being one of the most ancient in Burope-its foundation being the most legitimate-ils conservation having been the most pacific, and its influence the most nowerful for the moral advancement of mankind : the efforts, therefore to despoil the Sovereign Pontiff of his territory, wholly or in part, are iniquitous, and deserving reprobation."

Moved by Dr. St. Jenn, seconded by Mr. Councilor Heney :-

"That the efforts to overthrow the temporal power of the Pope being criminal in character, and heing moreover directed against the most legitimate of Institutions, if successful in their results, would compromise the security and existence of every other sovereignty, and -- if carried to the utmost extreme-of all property; they are therefore deserving of the condemnation and evecration of all Chris tians."

Noved by Joseph Aumond, Esq., seconded by Coll M'Donald, Esq.; that an address in accordance with the foregoing resolutions be now adopted, and that the Right Rev. Bishop of this diocess, the President, of this assembly, be requested to transmit the same to his Holiness.

Joseph Aumond, Esq., briefly ulluded to the reso-lution he proposed, and proceeded to read the uddress in the French language. It was then read in English by the Rev. Mr. Friel, and the addresses were then handed to flis Lordship :--

### ADDRESS.

Of the Catholies of Ottawa, to His Holiness Pixs IX. We, the Catholic inhabitants of the City of Ottawa, the Capital of Canada, humbly approach your Holiness, in association with Oatholics throughout the world, to give expression to our feelings of sympathy with your Holiness is the trials and afflictions surrounding you at the present time. Conscious of the duty we owe to our sovereign, as enjoined by our Holy religion, which inculcates loyalty to governmental institutions, we cannot forbear expressing our abhorrence of the attempt made to overthrow the sovereign authority of your Holmess, and the sacrilegious effort to dismember the States of the Church. It is our conviction, and this we are sustained by every incident in the history of the Church, that the intention of Divine Providence in authorising the temporal sovereignty of the Chair of St. Peter, was to secure the independence of the Holy See, and to protect it from the dictation of mere temporal rulers.

Not alone desirous of expressing our deep sympaty with your Holiness, and exhibiting our desire to uphold those rights, conceded by the world for at least eleven hundred years, and founded in the first. centuries of the Church, we would likewise avow our admiration of the moral heroism evinced by your Holiness in your nobly expressed determination to maintain unimpaired those temporal powers and possessions given in trust to your Holiness by the universal Church, and handed down through a line of venerated Pontiffs. Your august example must excite the admiration of every sincere Christian, and we humbly pray to our lleavenly ruler that in our walk in life and in the performance of our religious dutics, we may be permitted to imitate the virtuous and dignified example of your Holiness.

We desire also to assure your Holiness of our un-alterable fidelity to the Holy See, and to convey to you our determination to use every means compati

The domestic news is of little interest. The visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada is spoken of as likely to occur in the month of May. The Commercial Treaty with France had been carried through the House of Commons, and was under discussion in the House of Lords.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

been a prolonged dehate on a " Want of Confi- mon. One is Catholic, and the other is fanatidence" motion proposed by Mr. Foley, which cally anti-Catholic. The Lower Canadians are

another, as they would both of them be of New Zealand or Australia. And certainly in so far as the interests of Lower Canada are concerned, there is nothing to be apprehended from such a repeal of an unnatural union. Betwixt the two sections of the The most interesting event of the last week has Province there is little, scarce anything, in commore.

This is a most excellent collection of prayers for the use of the Catholic laity on all occasions, formally approved of by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of the United States, and of Canada. It is recommended by His Lordship of mendations the work will we are sure he appreciated by those for whom it has been expressly compiled. It remains only for us to add that the handsome style in which the Messrs Murphy have brought the work out is worthy of the highest praise.

## GREAT CATHOLIC MEETING AT OTTAWA. (Abridged from Ottawa Tribune.)

SYMPATELY WITH HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS IX. A large and important meeting, for the purpose of presenting an Address of sympathy to His Holiness Pope Pius IX., was held in the Gathedral of Notre Dame, in this city, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant. Long before the business of the meeting commenced, the Church was crowded to its utmost capacity-every spot of vantage ground was occupi ed except the platform in front of the high altar,-Precisely at half-past two o'clock the Chair was taken by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Mr. J B Turgeon was requested to act as Secretary. On the platform we noticed Messre, J Aumond, H J Friel Coll M'Donell, E Smith, John Heny, W Tormey, E Mt Gillivray, J Goodwin, J Champague, and J Berichon and Drs. Beabien and St. Jean; the Key, Messra Dawson, Dandurand, Molloy, Tabarat, Cooke, Tortele, Mauroit, Rehoul, Dedebant, Michel, Lefebvre, M'Grath, O'Connor, and several other ecclesiastics : the Professars and students of St. Joseph's College The number of persons present must have exceeled 2000, and when the bustle incident on the arrangement of large bodies had subsided, his Lordship rose, and, advancing to the front of the platform, delivered the following effective speech, in French :--

The object of this meeting is generally known to you. Its necessity is apparent, and the time and place has been designated. Assured from the first that you would reapond to the invitation, to attend, nevertheless, I am happy to see so many influential and highly respectable Outbolics here this evening to take part in a demonstration so closely intertwined with their religious sympathies. The position of His Holiness the Pope calls for the support and consideration of all his spiritual children throughout the world; and in responding to the invitation to do your part, you have displayed your regard for the interests of your Church. To explain in detail the purposes for which you have been invited to attend a the object of my present address. In the first place, it is to protest against the action of the bad subjects of His Holiness, nided by the Infidel revolu-

ble with our duty and obedience to our Gracious Sovereign the Queen of these realms, to dissuade our government from giving aid or countenance to the revolutionary spirit now unbappily so extended throughout the world.

We pray earnestly that Heaven may remove the difficulties which surround your Holiness, and change the hearts of those misguided men who yielding to evil inspirations, have conspired against the head of the Catholic world; and we further beseech our lieavenly ruler that He may cause rulers among men to moderate their ambition, and view with borror the sacrilege contemplated in the threatened dismemberment of the territories of the Church.

The address was adopted amidst loud applause. His Lordship congratulated the people upon the success of the demonstration. The meeting then dis-

## SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE IN BELLEVILLE.

On Sunday the 25th inst., (Passion Sunday.) the Catholics of Belleville, and surrounding Mission. met immediately after Mass in St. Michael's Church, Belleville, pursuant to announcement, to express their sympathy for the Holy Father, Pius IX., in his present difficulties. The large church was crowded-no fewer than one thous-

and persons being present. On motion of John O'Hare, Esq., County-Attorney, seconded by Michael Nulty, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Brennan was called to the chair,

John O'Hare, Esq., moved, seconded by Jas. Grant, Esq., that John P. Macdonnell, Coroner. be appointed Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Nulty, seconded by William Kelly, Esq., that Mr. Philip P. Lynch be assistant Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Brennan, on taking the Chair, exclained the object of the meeting in a clear and forcible manner. He entered eloquently into the history of the Popes, and dwelt with much effect on the many benefits conferred upon civilisation by the Sovereign Pontiffs, and the many trials and tribulations to which they were, from time to time, subjected by the impious and licentious ; he also dwelt particularly on the treatment received by the present Pontiff from those who on every occasion had received from him the greatest kindness.

Mr. O'Hare, in a very able speech which occupied half an hour in its delivery, moved, seconded by James Power, Esq., M.D., the first Resolution, as follows :---

Resolved-That it is with anmitigated sorrow we have received the tidings of the impious attempts to the limited space at our disposal prevents us from involve the Sovereign Pontiff in the universal ruin dence" motion proposed by Mr. Foley, which cally anti-Catholic. The Lower Canadians are tionists of Continental Europe, who are desirous of doing ful justice. The Rev. gentleman nobly vin- that oppresses society in Central Italy; his most was certainly boldly met by an amendment from proud and naturally jealous of their nationality: wresting his dominions from his lawful and paternal dicated the conduct of Pius IX, and hurled hack the sacred rights invaded—his high position trifled with

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MARCH 30, 1860.

## -his own peculiar merits ignored-and his sacred person disregarded.

James Kennedy, Esq., Merchant, moved, se-conded by William Kelly, Esq., merchant, and Resolved-That we considered the plighted faith of one distinguished Potentate to guard with zealous care, and protect in its integrity the patrimony of St. Peter-a guarantee given to entire Christendom that this sacred inheritance, possessed for the benefit of the world, was placed by ond the reach of the wicked and profane; but that his recent conduct towards the Holy Father warrants the apprehension that he has broken faith with the Holy See, and brought sorrow and chagrin to the hearts of the faithful.

Mr. Kennedy, in moving the foregoing Resolution, prefaced it with some well seasoned remarks appropriate to the occasion; and Mr. Kelly, in a very masterly speech, which would have done credit to much older persons, and which the meeting acknowledged with repeated marks of applause, seconded the same.

The third Resolution was moved by William Northgraves, (sen.,) Esq., and seconded by Jas. Spence, Esq., as follows :---

Resolved-That we in common with the faithful all over the world, stigmatize as a most sacrilegious spoliation the attempt now made on the possessions of the Holy Father—possessions granted to him by the piety of his faithful children, increased by their zeal for the progress of religion, and safely held by him with the sauction and prescription of centuries.

The fourth Resolution was moved by John Donoghue, Esq., and seconded by Peter Fahey, Esq.:-

Resolved-That we shall ever pray gracious Providence to protect our cherished Holy Father from all the daugers which now menace him; and we pledge ourselves that in every way we will contribute our slender aid to testify our homags and undying devotion to his sacred person.

The fifth resolution was moved by James Magher, junr. Esq., in his usual felicitous and eloquent style. He entered at great length into the history of the States of the Church, and sustained his position by well authenticated facts drawn from history, Protestant as well as Catholic; and Mr. Nulty in seconding the same in a few telling remarks, showed that he is an attentive observer of passing events. The resolution was as follows :----

Resolved,-" That an address based on the preceding resolutions be prepared ; and that His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston be requested to transmit it to His Holiness as the free expression of the sentiments of the faithful of this diocese."

It was then moved by Mr. Northgraves and seconded by Mr. Kelly, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Montreal True Witness and the Toronto Freeman for publication.

#### (Signed)

M. BRENNAN, Chairman.

J. P. M'DONNELL, and { Secretaries. P. P. LYNCH.

Moved by Mr. William Kelly, and seconded by Mr. James Kennedy, that the Rev. Mr. Brennan do leave the chair, and that Mr. O'Hare be called thereto. Mr. O'Hare having taken the chair, moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Brennan for his able and efficient conduct in the chair.

Carried unanimously. JOHN O'HARE, Chairman.

JOHN P. MACDONNELL Secretaries. Philip P. Lynch. Belleville, March 26th, 1860.

> To the Editor of the True Wilness. Perth, 26th March, 1860.

On Passion Sunday, in the afternoon, a meeting of the Catholics of Perth was held in the Parish Church. As the large number of those who attended, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, and the roads, were prin-

fore the representative of Him who had declar-ed that His kingdom was not of this world troubled himself with affairs of State, why mix the spiritual and temporal ? ... What need had he, whose jurisdiction was purely spiritual, of temporal authority or temporal possessions.

These objection he answered in a masterly style. He was peculiarly happy in his history of the origin, rise and progress of the temporal power of the Popes. His scathing denunciation of the perfidy and hypocrisy of Napoleon the Little, was much enhanced by his apt quotations from the splendid Philippic of the great Bishop of Birmingham. His contrast between the glory of Napoleon the Great, when, in the plenitude of his pride, he blasphemed God in the person of His Vicar on earth, and when he flung himself, a driveling, crawling, creeping thing, at the feet of "pefide Albion" as he used in better times to style his magnanimous foe, was worthy of Byron. Fear not, he concluded, for the father who is dear to us as the apple of our eye. As Father Faber has said, " a glorious destiny awaits him who had the honor to define the Immaculate Conception of the Queen of Heaven." Day and night with prayers we will besiege heaven in his favor; and not barren sympathy alone do we bring, we are ready to present him our means. our persons and lives, if necessary. Princes and people what are they against the Lord of Hosts; Let us break the cords asunder, and put away their yoke from us. After this discourse the following resolutions were moved and seconded, by

the gentlemen whose name arc attached. Moved by John Doran, Esq., seconded by

Severin Ferland, Esq. :—

Resolved,-That as members of one body, whose invisible head on earth in the person of Pope Pius IX. is now assailed by the wicked and impious; we cannot but feel as directed against ourselves the attacks made on him." Moved by Edward Byrne, Esq., seconded by

John M'Ponland, Esq. :--

Resolved,-That although we are well aware of the distinction that obtains between his rights to his temporal possessions and the spiritual jurisdiction, which as supreme, he exercises over the entire church, we hold, nevertheless, that they are so intimately connected, that the former cannot be attacked without its proving injurious to the latter."

Moved by P. McDonagh, Esq., seconded by George Northgraves, (sen.) Esq. :--

Resolved, -" That the rights of the Holy See to its temporal possession, being for the advantage of the universal Church, it is the duty of all the faithful by every means in their power, to sustain the Holy Father in his efforts to maintain them inviolate."

Moved by Hugh Ryan, Esq., seconded by Michael Stanly, Esq. :--Resolved,-That therefore we view with horror the

attempts of those who seek to deprive him of his ights, the most legitimate in their origin-venerable by their antiquity -just and beneficent in their ad-ministration - and most sacred in their character; and that consequently we stigmatize the said attempts as most iniquitous, subversive of all order, and sacrilegious.'

Moved by Daniel Kerr, Esq., seconded by Angus M'Donald, Esq. :--

Resolved, - That the excellent address now read by our venerable Vicar-General, be adopted and sent to the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, and that His Lordship he requested to transmit it to His Holiness, as the free expression of the sentiments of this place."

Moved by William O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Denis Harrington, Esq. :-

Resolved,-That the thanks of this meeting be given to the very Rev. J. H. M'Donagh, V G., for his able conduct in the chair; there was also a voto of thanks given to the Secretary for his services during the meeting. The meeting then broke up.

## To the Editor of the True Witness.

Prescott, C.W., 26th March, 1860.

land's unprecedented calamities-calamities, the product of align legislation and legalized misrule; that, in the darkest periods of Ireland's tribulation, a systematic vengeance was fostered and executed by Imperial Authority against our woe-stricken compatriots in order to complete their utter extermination from their own country and hereditary homes; that to al-leviate those Anglo legislative evils so prognant of disaster and death, to arrest the progress of Irish extermination, and defeat the efforts of England's cruelty and misgovernment towards Ireland, the Spiritual Father of Christendom, Pius IX., with the solicitude of a paternal benefactor sent forth to the Oatholic world in behalf of our expiring country and kindred, his Encyclical Letter dated March 25th, 1849; and in the exuberance of his princely generosity, and though surrounded with embarrassing circumstances, he contributed no small portion from his limited treasury for that charitable purpose."

5. Moved by Peter Moran, Esq., seconded hy James Mooney, Esq. :--

Resolved,-"That owing as we do, an immense debt of gratitude to our Holy Father-the spiritual Head of Christendom, however consolatory sympathesic addresses and resolutions may be to him, unaccompanied with the determined assurance of affording him more substantial succor in this his season of peril and distress, such addresses and resolutions prove in reality but vague effusions; therefore, to refund the deb; we owe, we hereby unequivocally declare that, by every means within our power, conformable with our spiritual allegiance to His Holiness Pius IX. we will with unflinching hearts sustain him against his and our enemies ; and for this purpose will contribute proportiate to our abilities, to replace his plundered revenues and replenish his exhausted treasury."

6. Moved by W. H. Flynn, seconded by William M. Mahon, Esq., J.P. :--

Resolved, -" That an address based on the preceding resolutions be prepared ; and that His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston be requested to transmit it to His Holiness, as the free expression of the sentiments of the faithful of this diocese."

The following Address having been read, was enthusiastically adopted :----

TO HIS HOLINESS FOPE FIUS IN.

MOST HOLY FATHER-We, the Clergy and laity of the diocese of Kingston, Canada West, beg leave to approach your Holiness, to declare that the deep sym. pathy which is everywhere fel: for your sufferings, and the horror at the ruthless implety that occasions them, are the prevailing sentiments of all your devoted children in this Diocese.

We fully realize the incalculable mischief that the enemy of mankind has effected, by thwarting your unbounded zeal in extending the kingdom of God upon earth; and deplore the blind fatuity of those, who, deluded by the same erring spirit, conspire together, and (however dissociated by other considerations) on this dark day of your troubles, form an unballowed friendship, and stand up against the Lord and His Christ.

In our sorrow, however, the consoling assurance is at hand, that He, whom you represent in this world, will look down with derisive contempt on their im-potent machinations, lead them back to repentance, or confound their destructive councils.

In common with the entire Christian world, we were betrayed into the hope, Most Holy Father, that should troubles assail you, a warning voice and a faithful hand would be raised in your defence by him who, amongst the number of your children, possesses the enviod title of the "cl-lest son of the Church,"once valued by his predecessors as the most precious gem in their crowu. But, alas! he, so highly privi-leged, has disappointed our hopes, betrayed the from being a faithful son, he has developed the character of a reckless prodigal ; when, intend of an ingenious friend, we find in him the treachery of a latent way-slayer ; and, having cast away the fame of a magnanimous defender, he has displayed the rancor of an undisguised assailant.

That the Lord may arise, and that the enemies of His Church, persecuted in your venerable person, may be soon put to flight; that the spirit of fortitude, that never departed from the unerring Chair you oc-cupy, be ever present with your Holiness, during this ordeal of sorrow and affliction you are permitted to page through; that your faithful subjects may be soon restored, with triumph and jubilee, to the blessings of your meek and beneficent sway; will ever be our supplications to Heaven until He, who resides there, shall vouchsafe their accomplishment.

And prostrate at the fect of your Holiness, with they were manufactured.

MEETING AT KINGSTON. On Sunday last, 25th inst., a most numerous and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Cathedral, to sympathise with the Holy Father. His Lordship, the Bishop of the diocese presided, and the addresses which were delivered were characterised by great ability, and warm attachment to the Holy See. In our next we shall have the pleasure of laying full particulars before the readers of the True Witness.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL COLLEGE, To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Dear Sir. - As I have seen no account in your columns of an interesting celebration which took place last week in Montreal College, I thought your Irish readers might be pleased to see it, and will therefore trouble you with a short notice of the en-tertainment. On Sunday evening, the 18th instant, the patronal feast of Irelaud was celebrated by the students in a manner that reflected credit on the in-stitution. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was well selected and well executed. There was a grand chorus from Mendelssohn's Hymn which gave much peasure to the numerous audience; also a Cantala for three voices : " The Lord hath reigned," composed expressly for the occasion. There were not wanting some capital comic songs for the enterment of the young, and the ancient music of Ireland was not without its approprite place in the programme. Not to speak of the national airs executed by the Golloge Band, (so justly famous) that benuth-ful melody of Moore's, " Erin the tear and the smile in thine eye," was sung as a trio with marked effect .---There were also some brilliant variations on Irish airs executed on the piano by Masters Holletier and Vilbon.

But gratifying as it was to hear the exquisite music of Ireland so skilfully rendered in a foreign land, and softly as its influence fell on the heart there was more than that to remind the sons of the Irish of the distant land of their fathers. There were several extracts given from the most distinguished orators of Ireland, Grattan, O'Connell, Shiel, &c., and a Debate on Irish Eloquence was ably maintained by Masters Seymour, Barry, and M'Mahon. The Defence of O' Connell, by Master B. Seymour, was in all respects worthy of praise, and elicited the admiration of all present .---The Defence of Burke, by Master J. Barry, and of Grattan, by Master J. M'Mahon, were also very good, and much applauded by the audience. An Essay on Pius IX, was read by Master J. Goodwin.

On the whole, this first celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Montreal College was highly creditable to all concerned; and I hope it will be perpetuated from year to year-for the benefit of the Irish students of the Institution, and also for the entertainment of those who are favored with an invitation to be present. We accept it as a graceful compliment to the nation whose proudest inheritance is the faith delivered unto her by St. Patrick .- 1 am, Mr. Editor, yours, ONR OF YOUR READERS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINGSON, C.W. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Saturday last being the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, was celebrated with great eclat by the St. Patrick's Society and the Irishmen of Kingston.

The weather was glorious, and every heart beat high with national pride and enthusism.

At 10 o'clock, A.M., the procession, numberng over two thousand, mustered in front of the City Hall, and, preceded by Fraser's splendid Brass Band, proceeded through the principal streets to the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The procession was marshalled in excellent style by the Grand Marshal, Peter Kilduff, Esq. The pupils of the Christian Brothers' School, numbering over five hundred, marched in front of the procession, headed by Gardmer's Cornet Band.

As the immense procession wended its way through the principal streets of the city, its appearance was really magnificent, and gratifying to the pride of every Irish heart. The beautiful Banners of the Society-the Sunburst, and the Cross-sparkling in the sun, were the admiration of every person, and reflected the greatest credit upon the Nuns of this city, hy whom

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICKS SOCIETY, for the ELECTION of OFFICE-BEAR-ERS, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, on MON-DAY EVENING NEXT, 2nd of APRIL, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

5

13- A full and punctual attendance is requested. By Order,

EDWARD WOUDS, 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 Annual Election.

> JUST RECEIVED, BY

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 30 Gross fine Oocoa Mission Beads

Mission Medals 5 "

- 30 " Small Medals, assorted 500 Small Lace Pictures
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Pogether with a variety of other Catholic articles FRAMED RELIGIOUS PICTURES.

A large assortment of Framed Religious Pictures amongst which aro-Our Saviour, the B. Virgin ; St. Joseph, St. Peter, St. Patrick, &c.,--various sizes and prices.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

Montreal, March 16, 1860.

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Anl excellent BUSINESS STAND, suitable for a Hotel and Boarding House, and Two Houses for Business in course of erection.

A large Pasture Field with or without a Cottage Apply to

FRANCIS MULLINS, Point St. Charles.

. . . . . . . . . .

NOTICE.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the HONORARY DIRECTORS of this BANK will take place at its OFFICE, on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF APRIL next, at ELEVEN o'clock, A.M. A Report and Statement of Affairs will be submitted, after which, will take place, the Election of

Managing Directors for the ensuing year. by Order, E. J. BARBEAU, Actuar

Actuary.

Montreal, March 21, 1860.

DONEGANA HOTEL.

VALUABLE

# HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

PIER GLASSES,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE; CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE :

LINEN NAPERY AND CUTLERY; HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, AND OMNI-BUSES.

And a quantity of Select Wines, Sr., Sr.

THE Subscribera have received instructions from Mrs. ST. JULIEN, to SELL by Catalogue, on the Premises, on

> MONDAY, THE 2nd OF APRIL, And following days,

THE WHOLE OF THE SPLENDID FURNISHING OF THE

ing was to tell Beaven and Earth, men and Sur,-I have the honor to transmit to you	warmer devotion than ever, we implore your Apos-	The procession having arrived at the Cathed-	QF 1120
	The faith of the state of the s	ral filled it from porch to chancel. Grand High	DONEGANA HOTEL,
angels, that the members were sad when their copy of Resolutions and Address to His Holines	(Signed),	Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop	NOTRE DAME STREET,
angust Head was suffering, it need not he add. Pope Prus IX., adopted at a meeting of the pi	- Rev. E. P. Rocas, Chairman,	Horan, assisted by the Very Rev. Vicars, Gen-	
ed that the greatest enthusiasin prevailed. rishioners of Prescoll and Uncooplown, on Sur	- FRANCIS COLHANE, Secretary	1 1 M Densell and Deltard and the Roy 1	Consisting of :
How happily selected was the place, how ap- day, 25th inst., and request your insertion of	f Moved by Capt. Joseph Dissett, seconded by	eral McDonnell and Dollard, and the Rev. J.	Very Handsome Mahogany Wardrohes
priate the time of the meeting! The Church them in your journal.	James O'Connell, Esg. :	Lonergan.	Mahogany II S Tetr-a-Tetes and Chairs
	"That the Rev. Chairman be requested to vacate	After the first Gospel, the Rev. Father	Mahogany and EW Wardrobes and Book-Gases Chests of Drawers, Easy Chairs and Ottamana
camp net canta a stand act is storp in strand	the chair, and that P. C. Murdock Esq., J.P. he call-	Walsh ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most	Mahogany Centro, Side and Card Tables
sumiless over ner alphotecum derente in the	ed thereto."	patriotic and eloquent discourse appropriate to	Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables
servering deate of her samos opvesely the		the day and the occasion. He began by giving	Damask Curtains, Pier Glasses and Gasatiers
beautiful Temple in which her children had but A public meeting of the Parishioners of Pre-	- Moved by James Mooney, Esq., seconded by	an historic and learned account of the Life and	Velvet and Tapestry Carpets and Oil Cloths
recently assisted at the commemoration of the cost and Throoptown, in the Diocess of King	- Hugh Gallagher, Esq. :	Times of St. Patrick, the glorious Apostle of	Silver and Silver Plated Ware
shame and the glorues of Calvary, draped to vio- ston, was held to the Church after Mass, o	n [ "That the thanks of this meeting are most justly	Lines of St. Latrick, the glotious reposite of	Wines, Tumblers, Champagnes and Decanters
lat its statues covered its conntitives veiled its Sunday, the 20th of March, 1860, for the put		Ireland; and concluded by a brilliant exhortation	Dinner, Dossert and Breakfast China Sets
holiday ornaments put aside. In such a time and pose of expressing sympathy and condolenc	, the worthy Chairman, not more so for his courtesy	to his hearers to endeavor to initate the example,	Knives, Forks and Crockery
such a place, the children of St. Patrick, with with the Sovereign Pontiff, in the attempts a		and follow in the footsteps, of their illustrious	Together with-
such a place, the children of St. Patrick, with with the Sovereign Pontiff, in the attempts a	zeal in instructing us in the doctrines and precepts	Saint.	The Beds, Bedding, and entire Furnishing of Eighty
their faithful Priest, a true child of St. Patrick, present being made to curtail him of the Patri	- which our Holy Church teaches, and the watchful	After Mass the procession re-formed in front	Bedrooms
too, at their head, had met to pledge their undy- mony of St. Peter, to which, He, as Sovereig		of the Cathedral, and marched through the prin-	Also,
ing love, loyalty, and devotion to the suffering Pontiff, has succeeded, and which it is his sacr		cipal streets of the city; the bands playing the	A very Superior-Toned PIANO
successor of the sainted Celestine, at whose bid- ed duty to leave to his successor unimpaired.		national airs of Erin, and every countenance	And-
ding St. Patrick devoted hunself to the salva- Rev. E. P. Roche, Chairman,-	James Mooney, Esq. :	national airs of Linin, and every countenance	Two Pair of well-matched HORSES
tion of their island-home. Contrary to the ad- Francis Culliane was requested to act as Sec	"That a copy of the foregoing resolutions and ad-	wearing a look of gratilied pride and satisfaction.	Carriages, Sleighs and Omnibuses
vice of his physician, and the warnings of his retary.	dress be sent to the Canadian Freeman, True Witness	The splendid appearance of the procession as it	
	and Quebec Findicator, newspapers-and that they be	marched through our principal thoroughfares,	Sale each day at TEN o'clock.
friends, the Vicar General, who was but just re- The following resolutions were manimous	y requested to publish the same."	must have been a source of great pride and ex-	BENNINO & BARSALOU.
covering from a very sovere attack of illness, adopted :	(Signed),	ultation to every Irish heart, and reflected great	IF The Furniture will be on view Three Days bc-
presided at the meeting. I. Moved by Timothy Buckly, Esq., second	P. C. HURDOCK, J.P., Chairman.	credit upon the St. Patrick's Society of King-	fore the Sale. And, as the Furniture is in first-rate
I regret that I cannot give anything like a sithy Daniel Conway, Eso,	FRANCIS OCLITANE, DECICIALLY.	ston.	condition and comparatively new, the Sale presents
faithful abstract of his beautiful address, which Resolved :-" That it is with unmitigated sorro	Signed on behalf of the meeting, 1000 in number,	The procession having marched through the	on admirable opportunity for parties furnishing.
enchained the wrapt attention of his audience we have received the tidings of the attempts to i	i control in ordina of outloophor ratio, contr	different streets, finally halted in front of the City	ter and a second se
for more than one hour. He said that but 'a volve the Sovereign Pontiff in the universal ru		Hall, which was soon filled to repletion by an	INFO. MATION WANTED
few days had elapsed since they had in that holy , that oppresses society in Central Italy. His own p	<ul> <li>Matthew Cullen, Felix M'Crea, James Brady, Thomas</li> <li>Cullen, John Delany, William O'Keeffe, John Savage,</li> </ul>	Hall, which was soon lined to repletion by an	
place, prostrated themselves before the Holy of culiar merits ignored, and His sacrod Person disr	Patrick Managan, William Dunn, Thomas Conlon	minense crowd of enclusiastic and patriotic	OF PETER and JAMES MELROY, astives of the
Holies, to give praise and glory to the Most High garded.	Michael Murphy, Rodger Moylan, Charles Mahony,	Irishmen. An eloquent and truly patriotic all-	County Monaghan, Ireland, who landed in Canada in the year '47 or '48. Any information concerning
Tones, to give praise and good to the nost of form Moved by Hichard Tracy. Eso, seconded by	v Florence Mahony, John M'Govern, John Kelly Ber-	dress was then delivered by the ex-President,	them will be thankfully received by their sister
for the mercicitize and touched the mercicity of the	i nard Kelly, Francis Ford, Charles Mallon, James	Daniel Macarow, Esq., who in the absence of	Mary M'Elroy, who is at present residing in Mon-
idenetis, en onge eine interior presenter	Kavanagh, Patrick M'Auley, Thomas Daly, Charles	the President, James O'Reilly, Esq., ably filled	treal. If by letter, address to care of TRUE WITSERS,
Saint? They had not then forgottenwhen had Resolved ; - "That we considered the plighted fair transform that it was from Rome the of one distinguished Potentate to guard with jealout	I menter meeting and a courty haward humgan,	his office on this occasion. He exceedingly re-	Montreal.
ireland to gotten that it was nom house, the gare and protect in its integrity the Patrimony		gretted the absence of their President, Mr.	and the second
City of the soul, the home of the Irish Catho- St. Peter, a guarantee given to eatire Christeedo	<sup>11</sup> Dunigan, T C B White, J P, John Buckley, Denis Crowly, Daniel Horan, Cornelius DeCourcy, Daniel	O'Reilly, who was unavoidably absent, attending	SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.
lic's heart, that St. Patrick sped his apostolic that this sacred inheritance, possessed for the bene	Gulbano Temus Millaunell Thomas Keyenegh B R	to his professional duties at the County Court	
way to their native land. Let ber enemies rage of the world, was placed beyond the reach of the wic	- Macdonald.	then in session.	SHALL be SOLD, and adjudged to the highest bid-
as they will ineratitude for religious favors ed and profaue. But that his recent conduct toward	E E	out a there are given by morehave of	der, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Faul,
then not an active her of Through upoil the holy rather warrants the apprendiction that	SYMPATHY WITH THE POPEA meeting of	Other addresses were given by members of	the Eighteenth day of APRIL next, (18th April,
, has bloken inth the ruly ike, and blong	the Catholies of the Discours of St. Hunautho	the Society; and after repeated cheering for the	1860) at NINE o'clock in the forenoon, one land be-
at most a survey of second adapted allowers from the	the dambers of the Lindess of St. Hyachthe,	Queen, His Holmess Pope Flus 1A., and James	longing to the minor child, born of the maring of
through sorrow, through glory and shame, her fi- dilities have been by P. C. Murdock, Esq., J. E	f to adopt an Address of sympathy with the rope,	O'Reilly, President of the Society, Daniel Ma-	Joseph Lagarde, yeoman, or the rarian of St. Pani,
delity to her spiritual centre has ever been true seconded by James Sweeny, Esq. :-	was held on Sunday the 18th inst. At the sug-	carow, Esq., ex-President, the vast concourse	
as the needle to the pole. Resolved, -"That we, in common with the faithf	ul gestion of His Lordship, the Bishop of the Dio-	dispersed. The day was a glorious one for the	One Land, situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, con-
"Why have the Gentiles raged and the people" de- all over the world, stimgatise as a most sacrilegio	13 cess, a layman was selected to preside over the	Trishmen of Kingston.	taining three arpents in front, by forty arpents in
sired vain things against the Lord ? spoliation the attempt now being made on the po	e- Meeting, and M. Laframboise, Esq., Mayor of		rear, more or less; bounded in front part by the
Here the Very Rev. President entered into a sessions of the Holy Father-possessions granted	O St. Hyaciathe, was selected to fill that honor-		River L'Assumption, and part by the Queen's highway, in rear by the lands of Lacouarreau, on
musturing vindication of the ways of God's Pro- him by the piety of his faithful children, increased	I able nost The meeting way addressed by Man		the one side by Nazaire Piche, and on the other
sideney in the representation of his Church Since their rear for the progress of religion, and salery he	Prince, and an Address adopted unanimously	tion of the branchial tubes, and tendency to con-	side by Francois Xavier Formis, with a House.
be nestinged along of all share antique of our ay and with subcata and interribute of or	Throughout Lower Canada we may say the move	sumption, have in Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild	Barns, Stable, and other Buildings thereon crect-
T i de Data a dans a se ato se a setta a secondadore de la secondadore		Cherry, & remedy as agreeable to the parace, as or	od.
the neural andition of the high Church ha		fectual in removing disease.	The conditions will be made known on the day of
	parish but what has met, and placed on record	Thera's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam	, Sale, or before by applying to the undersigned No-
needed not enter into any lengthened arguments Resolved, "That we, Irish Catholics, most spe	its attachment to the Sovereign Pontiff, and its	isharefore he errs and only hus that prepared by S	tary, at the industry village.
to prove the merry of that peculiar dispensation ally, are not unmindful of the years 1847 and "	e, detestation of his econies and their accurace	W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written sig	L. DISAUNIER, N.P.
to Irish Catholics. He had heard it asked where- which constitute a new epoch in the annals of L	e- policy.	nature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.	Industry, 23rd March, 1860.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLES MARCH SOLUTION IN THE STREET OF SOLUTION AND SOLUTION A 6 AAR-SDELEO SU SOUTORAN W HERE TO BE SHE

# FRANCE.

FOREIGN IN TELLIGENCE.

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The following is from the Times Paris correspondent :----

The notion that war is extremely probable, if not inevitable, in a few months hence is becoming more general and more consistent every day ;--war, I mean, between Austria and Piedment, backed by the Italian population. Piedment, according to all accounts, is preparing aclively. She wants horses for her cavalry; Sardinian agents are engaged in making purchases in France, and others have, perhaps, by this arrived in England for the same purpose. Whether France will "drift" into the war I cannot affirm ; though it is hard to see how she can keep out of it. Unless we suppose that France and Sardinia are merely affecting an ill humonr in their diplomatic relations, the feeling must be the very contrary of friendly at this 1 ment .---If the latter be the case, the Emperor's position is unpleasant, if not difficult. We are told that His Majesty is decidedly opposed to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont ; indeed, so much so, that he will hardly recognise it if effected, and that his engagements to "the Powers" do not permit of any compromise on this head. If pronounced in favour of annexation, it will not, 1 dare say, be the universal suffrage originally meant, but a sort of thing essentially different from that which prevails here; or would in Savoy and Nice, if Savoy and Nice condescend to these places is preferable; for the popular manilestation rule, and not universal suffrage, might be a good precedent for other places where "the frontier fixed by nature" might be also found.

There are a few people who try to persuade themselves that, after all, the dissension between the two Governments is not so serious as the world supposes. The pretext on which Savoy and Nice are sought to be " restored"-namely, the aggrandizement of Piedmont by means of Lombardy, Parma, and Modena, is hardly admissible. But, if Tuscany were added, would not that pretext he more plausible in the eyes of | Celles, in France, situated upon the banks of the the public.

Emperor of the French speaks more emphatical- from the town. The proprietor of the inn, and ly than usual about the blessings of peace, and of the field which extends before it, after having his sincere desire to secure them to the country. public confidence diminishes and apprehensions | railway near the house, offered at last to underof a new conflict somewhere or another increases | take himself at his own expense the necessary tenfold. Since the Speech from the Throne I work of digging up the earth and making the have met with hardly six people who do not declare it as their deliberate opinion, that before three months are over hostilities will begin somewhere. And only a day or two ago a general officer of long standing, and in a situation which enables him to know something of what is passing out of view of the public, mentioned his be- | the foot of every tree growing in the field. This lief that war this spring was inevitable. It is a misfortune to have one's good intentions and sincere avowals thus misinterpreted, if not wilfully misrepresented. But so it is; and, strange to say, not even M. de Morny's touching commentary on the Imperial address strengthens the hopes which that address was doubtless meant to inspire, but which unluckily it has not inspired.

Piedmont is said to be arming to the teeth .---Letters from Turin speak of the day being not far distant when Victor Emmanuel will have dently recently burned, and bearing upon them 180,000 men fit to take to the field. But will proofs of the crime committed ;--all these cir-M. Cavour really turn a deaf ear to the Imper- counstances combined to lead to the unmediate ial warning, and occupy the Romagna, as an in- arrest of the innkeeper and his family. It apfly to the side of her ally under any circumstan- out the neighborhood. ces? It is hardly conceivable that she will act against her. Whichever way we turn all is uncertain, complicated, and threatening. So peo- joicing, merrymaking, cheering, langhing, and fro-ple here believe ; and hence the stagnation of licking, the political sky became imperceptibly and trade and the general disquietude which we see prevailing. Sir Robert Peel, it is almost superfluous to say, was quite right as to the importance he attaches to the word " revendication," which occurs in the Imperial speech respecting Savoy .---That term was used advisedly. The Emperor is well acquainted with French legal terms ; and even if he were not he probably had some one at hand to whom they are necessarily familiar. In Raymond's large quarto dictionary revendiquer means, " to demand back a thing which belongs to u-, and which is in the hands of another ;--- to demand back a thing which has been taken from us, or which has gone astray." And the term is explained in the Dictionnarie des Arts et Sciences thus : ... Revendication, m law, means the act by which the owner of a thing la recondique-i. e., claims it from him who has unjustly despoiled him of it; or from him who actually detains it." The 549th Article of the Code Napoleon says :--

tense," which were performed amid enthuasiastic applause, and shouts of " Viva l'Imperatore ! Viva l'Annezzione !" The situation of the country is very critical.

It is stated that as soon as the principles of France and Savoy the Great Powers will be invited to a Conference in order to examine the reasons brought forward by France in favor of the annexation.

It is said that Count Arese, who has returned to Turin, has been intrusted by the Emperor with the mission to bring about a speedy and demont of the question of Savoy .- Times Correswondent.

The Monitcur says :- " Some German papers creased by the creation of three new regiments. The fact is, the number of batteries having been reduced, the artillery has in reality undergone a reduction."

AN UNPLEASANT QUOTATION. - A Very amusing incident occurred the other day during the trial of M. Vacherot. Among the passages of his pamphlet, set out in the indictment to support the charge that he had excited to hatred and contempt of the Government, and had enuniversal suffrage be had recourse to, and it it deavored to set one class of citizens against another, was one in which he said that France, as at present constituted, consisted of two classes only-" the rich and the poor." M. Marie, in contending that the expression of such an opinion furnished no reasonable ground for a proseuse the ballot-box. A popular manifestation in cution, begged leave to read to the Court a passage from a well-known work which had never been prosecuted, in which French society was divided into "sybarites and helots." On hearing this the presiding judge, M. Partarrien Lafosse, turned as red as a turkey-cock, and exclaimed, "Well, but that is abominable. Who wrote that? Why was that not prosecuted?" M. Marie replied, " I am quoting from the works of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte." This palpable hit produced a shout of applause, and the President, in a great rage, threatened to clear the court. - Paris Letter.

"As Assassis Host."-In the village of Loire, is a small inn, entirely isolated from any It is extremely provoking that whenever the | other habitation, and a good quarter of a mile made useless allempts to prevent the laying of a embankments upon his own ground. The reasons for his persistent efforts, although not at first understood, were however soon brought to light. No sooner was the spade put to the earth than the workmen discovered first one dead body, then a second, a third, and finally one at startling discovery that rerealed all at once so many crimes, raised the public voice and provoked an investigation; the inn-keeper upon whom rested all suspicions, and old stories of travellers having suddenly disappeared, feigned great indignation, and at once denounced his accusers.

But his daughter who had hung herself a few months before without any apparent cause ; the strange rapidity of his fortune; the many efforts made to prevent the construction of the work; the condition of the bodies discovered, some evi-

Italy resolved to express their wish before the were even asked, to publish the Sardinian statutes, and elect representatives for the national Parliament .--Cavour addressed his electrar note, Fault united in his person the War Departments of Sardinia and Central Italy, several Piedmontese were sent to help. the annexation of Savoy shall he settled between in the organisation of the Central Italian army, and everything seemed to go on smoothly. The old Parliament being dissolved, the annexation went on as it were by itself. The law prescribes the time within which the electoral lists must be made out, the time for petitions, for the approval of the lists, and for the election. Thus, once the first step made, the Government, even if it wished, could not stop pro-ceedings without committing an illegality; and, allowing all delays for formalities, the Parliamentary finitive settlement between France and Pied- elections cannot be well deferred beyond the end of the month. As far then, as the elections go, a change in the policy of the Emperor of the French cannot make any alteration; he cannot pull in the steed, but the opposition of France to the annexaannounce that the French artillery has been in- | tion may have some effect on the actual convocation of Parliament, which, according to law, can be de-ferred for four months after the dissolution of the last Parliament.

Whether it be the catholic agitation which frightened the Emperor, or whether it be the opposition made by every one to the cession of Savoy and Nice which disgusted him, or the approach of Russia and Austria which made him hesitate, or, finally, whether it be some disposition on the part of the latter to listen to former schemes, which made it advisable for him to pause. certain it is that attempts are made to throw up a dyke against the fusion of Centrel Italy. As there was no encouragement held out to act, so there is now no veto used to stop the annexation, only indirect insinuations, proposals of differont solutions, and representations about the dangers attending precipitate action, which, taken together, are sufficiently significant to cause some hesitation -Times Cor.

A despatch from Cavour to Ricasola, dated 29th of February, communicates the French ideas relating to the settlement of the Italian question. Cavour says the assurances of the French Govern ment show that the election of a Prince of the

House of Savoy would be opposed by France .-Whatever will be the result of the new vote of Tuscany, the King wil accept it before hand.

TUSCANY-FLORENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 1 .-- A decree has been published convoking the Tuscan people for the 11th and 12th of March in order to vote, by universal suffrage and ballot, on the two follow ing proposals :- Annexation to Sardinia, or a Separate kingdom. All Tuscans being twenty-one years of age and enjoying politics1 rights are entitled to vote.'

CENTRAL IRALY-BOLOGNA, MARCH 2 .- " A decree of the Government calls together the inhabitants of the Emilian provinces for the 11th and 12th of March to vote ballot and universal suffrage on the two proposals, aunexation to Sardinia, or a separate kingdom.

The Paris Constitutionnel has a semi-official article against the general adoption of universal suffrage, as applied to the doctrine of national sovereignty. A false extension of the principle may become an incessant source of trouble and danger to Europe, though an extension is about to take place in Italy in opposition to counsels of France.

Rous.-Letters received from flome confirm the statement that the communication presented by the Almoner of Victor Enimanuel to the Pope announced to His Holiness that the King of Sardinia would, perhaps, be under the necessity of occupying the Umbrian Marches, the population of which do not cease to demand the anexation of their country to Piedmont. The Pope replied immediately, expressing his surprise and grief, and threatening the King of Sardinia with excommunication. Eight students of the University of Rome have been expelled, and the Prelate Rector has been dismissed. Another dis-turbance has taken place among the students. The Government is occupied with the loan. A mixed commission has been appointed to report definitively upon the fusion of the Railway Companies, and hopes are catertained of a speedy settlement of the question. The Monitore of Bologna states that the electors persist in demanding annexation.

#### ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND TO THE POPE.

On the 17th ult., His Holiness graciously received

a deputation from the Catholics of the British Em-

likely to reject the proposition recently, made by the exile, or humiliate him under a despot; and we are Russian Cabinet. If Russia and Prussia would pledge, convinced that if that edifice is overthrown it will themselves to uphold the principle of legitimacy in Central Italy Austria would readily agree to the proposed conference, but both the Northern Powers have declined to enter into binding lengagements. In official circles it is related that the Russian proposals finds no favour with the British Government, and it is probable that such is really the case, as Her Majesty's Ministers must well know that Prince Gortschakoff wishes to have free conferences (freie conferenzen), in order that he may have an opportunity of trying to undo what was done at Paris in the year 1856. The city is full of strange reports in re-spect to Central Italy, and one of the most singular of them is, that the agents of the French Government in Lombardy and the Romagna have received orders to agitate in favour of Prince Joseph Napoleon, who, as you are aware, quitted Rome when the Encyclical Letter of the Pope was published. Dur-

ing the last night the Emperor Napoleon's speech to the Legislative Body was received here, and the passage referring to Savoy produces an extremely disagreeable effect on the Austrians, as they believe that King Victor Emmanuel would not have consented to make such a sacrifice had he not received

some promise in respect to Venice. As if to increase the confusion of ideas which has prevailed here during the last few days, the Neue Munchener Zeitung a semi-fficial paper, says it has good authority for stating that the Emperor of the French intends to change his policy towards Rome, "and to maintain the integrity of the domains of the Church." From Munich we also learn that the King of Bavaria is not disposed to permit either the Pope or the King of Naples to raise recruits in his dominions. This intelligence may be correct, as His Majesty refused to see the Austrian General von Mayerhofer, who had a letter of recommendation from the Archduchess Sophia, but still I am much inclined to doubt its truth, as the Royal family of Bavaria has from time

immemorial been one of the mainstays of Rome, and a daughter of the ducal branch of the Wittelsbachs is married to the King of Naples. The agents of the Papal Government continue to raise recruits in the Tyrol, and in the valley of the Adige.

The announcement of a treaty between Russia and Austria is without foundation ; but it is asserted that Austria, although not bound by such a treaty. will no longer oppose the Russian policy in Turky. A most important document has been made nublic at Vienna, which was originally intended for the Congress. It is a declaration in defence of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father, signed by the whole of the Catholic Episcopate of Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, Scotlaand, Holland, Ireland, and Switzerland.

The Nord-Deutsche Zeitung says that the Berlin Cabinet has, through its Ambassador, made a communication to the Cabinet of Vienna to the follow-

Austria should deem it necessary to consolidate her actual position in Italy, or to re-establish her former position by any aggressive measure, and would especially regret to see that Power make an armed inrasion on the right bank of the Mincio, which she has ceded. On the other hand, should any enemy coming from the West cross the Mincio line without provocation from Austria, Prussia, who looks upon that line as indispensable to the interests of Germany, would look upou those interests, and consequently upon her own, as compromised. She would consider herself provoked to the struggle, and would regard such a step as a casus belle."

## RUSSIA.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg denies that an alliance has been concluded between Russia and Austria, and a member of this Government yesterday declared that the statement recently made by one of your contemporaries on the subject was totally false.

To inquiries made here by the representatives of some foreign Powers the Austrian Government has replied that, its interests not being directly affected by the aunexation of Savoy to France, it would observe on this question the same passive conduct which the great Powers exhibited at the time of the last war in Lombardy, and that Austria will not protest against the annexation of Savoy." PRUSSIA.

An incidental debate took place in the Prussian Chamber of Representatives on the 1st inst A petition was submitted to the Chamber by 383 inhabitants of Breslau in favour of the national and

fall, not upon the heads of Catholics alone. [Apolause.]

## SARDINIA AND HER RULERS.

(From the Correspondent of the Weekly Register.).

We, who have lived for many years in Alpine lands, know from experience how sudden are the changes from the sudden sunshine to the most dreadful tempest-from the calm and socurity of summer weather to the dread dangers of death-dealing winter-we have spent weeks and months of uninterrupted serenity in the midst of glaciers-in the very dwelling places of avalanches and whirlwinds-in the homes of earthquakes and snowdrifts-of devastating torrents and of everlasting spows.

The whole of Christendom was astounded when the Emperor of the French made his curious announcement to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's Day, 1859; and still more when the King of Sardinia, on the opening of his Parliament a few days later, spoke words of menace to the same Emperor of Austria, and openly avowed his sympathy with evil deeds and firebrand revolutionists.

We who have been in Italy before, and during those proceedings which have naturally convulsed Europe, think it right to enlighten the British public on the circumstances that have occurred during the discreditable and dangerous reign of terror that has destroyed the peace of Central Italy ever since the mask was thrown away by the Governments of France and Sardinia.

The whole mass of mankind should be made to resent such treasonable practices, to protest strongly and determinately against such an unwarrantable attack of might against right, reviving thus, in the 19th century, the robberies and raids, the forays and

feuds of a barbaric age. And this brings us to the nucleus of the whole matter. What is called the traditional policy of the House of Savoy, dating from the earliest time, is nothing else than robbery and unwarrantable spoliation, was so at the commencement, continued so through the middle ages, and is trying to be so still in the present day, in spite of civilisation, right, justice, solemn compacts, and Christianity itself.

If powerful monarchs can overrun neighboring states with impunity, what security is there for life or property? What becomes of the balance of power, and where is the use of entering into treaties?

The fact is, that under specious pretexts, the law of nations has been shamelessly broken; and, if ci-vilisation has not yet advanced sufficiently to enable us to punish as they deserve the responsible miniaters who have lent their names and influence to perpetrate such iniquity, at all events we are determined to present their conduct in its true colors, so that, whatever their talent, how great soever their fame, how high their position, they may no longer deceive the public or delude their followers.

We are, therefore, about to tell a plain unvarnished tale of the occurrences which took place lately in Piedmont, so that the world may know the he true character of the whole transaction. "Those who live in glass bouses should not throw stones " ' Those who have attacked the Governments of Rome and of Naples, religion, and Catholicity, about to be attack ed in their own stronghold.

In order to enable our readers to understand the situation of affairs when the war began, it is necessary to initiate them into the character of those who were mainly instrumental in bringing it about. The President of the Council of Ministers Count Cavour, in Sardinia, is a man of great parts : he is gifted with extraordinary talents, but he has no principle, no conscience-no respect for God or manno regard for the rights of others, and is rash and self-opinionated to the last degree.

In early life he was entered in the Military Academy, and so little respect had he for his superiors, after sundry acts of insubordination, he was that. expelled, and his military carcer nipped in the bud. He then came to England, studied our customs, and was particularly pleased with the Protestantism of this country. His father implored him to return to his native land, and urged him to do so, promising to get him appointed attache to one of the Sardinian embassies. He replied that he would not return home, unless he could see his way to be prime minister.

As in early life he was reckless and vain, so in maturer years he became thoronghly unprincipled and ambitious, and now that he is getting into years become daring

"The mere possessor does not make the proceeds his own except he possesses it (the property) bona fide; in the contrary case he is bound to render the proceeds, with the estate, if the owner demands it back."

The " revendiquer" was not, you may depend upon it, employed by chance. But the ground of which the revendication is made is that Savoy belonged to France during the revolutionary period. If, then, we consider the territory that fell to France from 1797 to 1814, and to which the same term would apply, we may judge of the vast territorial changes that would follow.

The Paris papers publish the following, dated Antibes, March 5 :---

On the occasion of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Sardinian constitution manifestations were made by the Piedmontese party in the Italian Theatre. Very few persons were present, and those in the boxes remained silent. A demonstration also took place in the French Theatre, where the population of Nice demanded the "Ode Napolienne" and the " Beine Hor- their wish On this the Government of Central

tegral part of the great Italian monarchy ! And, | pears that for more than thirty years the more if he does, will the French army evacuate from- common fort of travellers, and especially pedlars, hardy and march into Tuscany? The Villa- were in the habit of stopping at this inn, atfranca preliminaries not being executed, Pied- tracted to it by the cheapness of the price ; and mont's tenure of her new province was not very they had then it would seem been assassinated in secure as matters stood; and it will indeed be the night and despoiled of their stock or money. less so if Central Italy he annexed. Will the It is truly an atrocious discovery, and one which Austrians invade Piedment, and if so, will France has excited the greatest horror and fear through-

## TALY.

gradually obscured, and now sober Lent coming with all its power of reaction makes the dark clouds appear more formidable and threatening than they really are. The feeling is something like that of a gay gentleman who has been passing a mercy night, who wants sodawater in the morning, and receives an unpleasant communication from his solicitors.-As usual in the Italian question, the change is sudden. At the King's arrival all looked bright and hopeful, and the whole town was full of his assurance that all was going on better than ever; and the last day before his departure, in receiving the Sindaco of Cremona, he told him that the position was exceedingly critical, but that he was firmiy resolved not to recede, and hoped to be at the head of 200,000 men before spring has fairly set in.

The change took place during the King's stay at Milan. There was a certain uncasiness in the beginning of last week which foreshadowed it, but it was not before the end of the week that it took a more definite form. You will guess that the change refers to new difficulties which have arisen in the way of the annexation of Central Italy. Sanguine people predicted already the appearance of a manifesto, dated from Milan, which would complete the arduous and tedious work which has been attempted so often in vain, and be followed by the immediate armed occupation of Central Italy. Now, not only is there discreet silonce about so bold an act, but even considerable doubt whether the annexation in the most regular way, by means of the Parliament, will take place quite so soon as was hoped and expected.

I have been often forced to revert to the position of Sardinia towards France, and only a month ago tried to explain it to your readers when Cavour resumed office almost contemporaneously with the change for the better in the policy of the Emperor Napoleon. I wanted thus to guard your readers against the mistake of supposing that the bridle had been taken off, showing that it was merely giving the impatient steed its head. It was the withdrawal of the opposition to all action on the part of Sardinia, but no advice, or approval, or oncouragement to act at all, or to act in one way rather than the other. No consent was given to the annexation, or to the manner in which it was to take place. The much-talked-of pamphlet, and the advice to the Pope to give up what he could not hold, was of course an invitation to those who could get and hold it to ask whether they might not take it. The answer was a new encouragement,-the wish of the population was to be consulted, and if that was

really for annexation, none would do violence to

re, expressing their sympathy with him in his troubles. There were present His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster : their Lordships the Bishops of Nottingham and Liverpool; and many other illustrious Prelates of the Church. The Address was read by the Archbishop of Westminster, and to it His Holiness vochsafed the following reply : "If, under the mysterious Providence of God, great have been the troubles which have been heap-ed upon the heart of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, greater still has been the consolation with which he

has witnessed the well-nigh countless manifestations of the filial devotion of the whole Catholic world .--Amongst these not the least is that which I have seen to-day, and which causes me now to speak. If God has still greater trials in store for me, your sympathy and devotion will be to me a pledge of unshaken firmness on my part. Sad indeed it is to think of those ill-used and misguided provinces of which you have made mention, but when the justice of God has been appeased, He will send us peace .--Justitia et pax osculata sunt." And, meanwhile, it is most pleasing to see before me the subjects of that illustrious British Empire, which I pray Alnighty God to increase day by day, not only in the progress of material civilization, but in richer and more spiritual blessings. May that kingdom, once the Land of Saints, bring forth fruit again unto salvation. May conversions be multiplied, and the true faith spread abroad ever more and more. And even where God may not be pleased to grant the light of faith, may He deign to send down upon your and such a sense of justice, that men may know

what course they should pursue. Thus shall the words of the great Gregory meet with their fulfilment: -- "Non Angli sunt, sed Angeli." Be ye then angels, my children-angels in wisdom, angels in holiness of lite, angels in truth, angels in perseverance unto the end.

And that you may lead this angelic life, I pray the Most High God to give me strength to raise these arms of mine to bless you-God Almighty give you lis blessing. God the Father grant unto you some little portion of His Almighty power, that you may be able to subdue yourselves : God the Son impart unto you some spark, as it were, of His eternal wisdom, that you may guide yourselves rightly in the paths of justice; God the Holy Spirit give unto you His heavenly love, which is God Himself (Deus charitas est), that you may live the life of God.

"Benedictio Dei Omnipotentis, Patris, et Fili, et Spiritus Sancti descendet super vos et maneat semper.

THE PAPAL ABBY .-- A French officer just returned from Rome states that the Papal troops amount to 8,000 men, of whom 4,000 are Swiss, 2,000 Chasseurs or Dragoons, and 2,000 Gendarmes or Carbineers. To these are to be added 4,000 Austrians or Bavarians at Macerata. Of these troops, 3,500 are at Pesaro, 2,000 at Aucona, 1,000 at Urbine, 1,800 at Perugia, and the Dragoons at Rome. All these troops, except the Swiss, are organised after the French model, under the direction of Cardinal Antonelli. Particular attention has been paid in the formation of the rifle corps to the selection of the men, as well as to their arms and equipment.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 2. —As this government is ex-tremely averse from the idea of becoming a party to The rock of St. Peter stands firm. We should not a conference the bases of which are not defined, it is even tremble should fate send the Hoiry Father into

constitutional interests of Italy. In its report the committee expressed its sympathies for the na-tional cause of Italy; it did not conceal the displeasure that would be felt in Prussia if any intervention took place, but it proposed to pass to the Order of the Day, convinced that the Government would share its opinion, which is that of the immense majority of the Prussian people. It, moreover, stated in support of its conclusions, that no petition in a contrary sense had been presented to the Chamber. The following discussion ensued :-

"M. de Schleinitz (Minister of Foreign Affairs) thought it without precedent to open a discussion on so serious a question in an incidental manner and on the presentation of a petition. If the Chamber wished to discuss the subject, it was becoming its dignity to take to take the initiative, or to wait for an opportunity given to it by the government. The committee proposed the order of the day, without going further into the subject. He wished the Chamber to follow the example of the committee, and to

adopt the order of the day without discussion<sup>.</sup> "M. Reichensperger (a Catholic), deputy for Co-logne, was opposed to a detailed discussion. The Chamber treated the question last year when the loan was brought forward, and the views expressed then by the liberal majority were not in keeping with the opinion of the committee. The Deputy Simson, now their President, said on that occasion that the intervention of France had destrayed his sympathies for Sardini.

" (The President, M. Simson, at this mement left the chair, which was taken by Vice-President Mathis.)

"I do not (continued M. Reichensperger) believe that events have altered that opinion. In Lombardy, it is true, the double headed engle of Germany has been replaced by another known to us; it once winged its flight as fur as Dantsic. I doubt whether the cause of Italy and constitutional liberty has gained much by it. The alliance between revolution and absolutism has since then clearly manifested itself."

After stating that liberty was put down in Italy, and alluding to the murder of Count Anviti, the speaker continued :---

"The committee pronounces itself for non-intervention. Is it ignorant of the fact that there are 50,000 Frenchmen in Lombardy? Does it wish that the French alone are to have the monopoly of intervention, and that Germany and Prussia are to be idle spectators if the French cross the Alps, and the Telegraph sends orders from Paris to Turin ? The intrigues and guineas of England have always played a great part in Italy, Mazzini's letter to Sir John Adams at Giasgow is a proof of it. The patriots who faqor a united State in Italy forget that, to obtain such a result, the kingdom of Naples must be upset, and many other things accomplished. The Mission of Prussia is to uphold the principles of truth, of right, and of legitimacy (sensation), and not to aid revolution. I am confident the Govern- members men from every part of the Peninsula, who ment will not fail to do so. Principles rank higher than the rights of Princes and of thrones. If you overthrow principle the thrones will be shaken. It sion of all that the liberals were doing in Piedmont, will be said that I am not impartial in this question. and obtaining for the minister of the day minute dewill be said that i am not impartial in this question. ('Hear, hear,' from the Liberal benches.) I do not deny that my political friends and myself have at heart the welfare of the Pope, who is persecuted by This association was, as it were, the nucleus of all

d sacrilegious.

When he succeeded D'Azelia, he was too great a man to follow the beaten track, and he immediately cast about for a policy that would be in accordance with his feelings, and give him the opportunity of doing great things. He studied the history of the House of Savoy ; he

saw how they made their way from the dreary Mau-rienne to the still wretched Montmeillan, from thence to Chambery and to Geneva, and then ugain over he Alps into Piedmont, and to Sicily and the island of Sardinia, plundering their neighbors and appropriating their honors and their territory, reckless of consequences, and regardless of all existing rights. He remembered the saying of one of the kings of that race, who declared that the whole of Italy was like an artichoke, which they could have altogether if they took it by degrees, leaf after leaf. Cavour adopted this hereditary policy as far as the results were concerned, but was not all scrupulous, nor even prudent, in the means he made use of.

Turin was at that time swarming with emigrants who had fled from other states of Italy in 1849 :some having been comprised in the affairs of that eventful year, led away by their enthusiastic love of a liberty which they do not even now understand, and of an absurd dreamy belief in an impossible state of society which could never exist-misguided men who were following a shadow by day and a will-o'-the-wisp by night-all of them irreligious. und none of them were conscious of what high principle or purity of character meant. The advent of these pseudo martyrs nearly don-

bled the population of Turin. It was necessary to employ them to keep them out of mischief, and they were made use of in various ways. The most able among them got into Parliament, and obtained posts of honor and importance in the army, and in the employment of Government. The Neapolitans were generally the most favored as being the best speakers, and lively, witty, conversational companions. although they were generally the most superficial of the whole lot. The Lombards were treated, perhaps, the worst of all; they were always sure to help the Piedmontese, and were their natural allies against the Austrians. They were therefore put off with anything at all that could be found for them, or with nothing at all, according to circumstances. The Venetians fared rather better, although not a very great deal. They were also somewhat cleverer, and this may in some degree account for the slight preference shown to them, but ability had a very small share in the distribution of honors and emoluments. Cavour had a deeper game to play than mercly to employ troublesome immigrants from the other parts of Italy. He befriended them with a view to ulterior movements, and ingratiated himself with them in order to make them tools for the furtherance of his adopted policy.

He got them to join in a national society under the presidency of the Marquis of Palovicin-Trialzi.--This great association had enlisted among its active carried on a constant communication with their relatives and friends at home, keeping them in possession of all that the liberals were doing in Piedmont,

the disaffection and irreligion of the country-it represented at Turin the feelings of anarchical and revolutionary men wherever they were to be found in

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. — MARCH 30, 1860.

## urged them to propagate their Satanic principles and buoyed them up with hopes of being able to per-petrate their disbolical designs. (Thepolicy adopted by Oavour, having mainly in yiew, the extension of the Sardinian States, was not a policy of principle but entirely one of expediency ; his only consistency consisted in sapping the foundations of religion so as to weaken as much as possible the influence op-posed to his revolutionary proceedings. His principles, so far as he had any, were subversive of order, and his desire was to sow dissension in the ranks of of all who professed any Conservative leanings .-This, however, he would never openly allow, be-cause his object was to keep well with foreign nations that he might be able eventually to get them to serve his interests. By the help of the National Association he disseminated the most anti-social and atheistical ideas throughout the whole of Italy; while in Sardinia itself he encouraged men of an ex tremely low moral standard, to say the least of ithe encouraged talent of every kind, provided only that it was ably directed against what all Christians are taught to revere as sacred and unassailable .--The articles that appeared in newspapers well known to be supported by Government aid, indirectly, were and are still scandalous in the highest degree ; nothing was spared-neither the holiness of God, nor the blameless lives of his sainsts, nor the sauctity of cloisters (where, thank God, there are living holy men and women worthy of the pure and primitive

ages of the Church). Thus while secret and affiliated societies were acting as spies and informers throughout the whole of the Peninsula, and urging their fellows everywhere to join in propagating dangerous theories and Ltopian visionary, schemes, well adapted to captivate a quick and enthusiastic, but singularly unreasoning people and while the Sardinian press (which was diseminated far and wide wherever the Italian language could be understood was traducing the clergy, falsifying history, and making the worse appear the better cause; and while indifferent monks: and doubtful priests abetted in the wickedness, Cavour made use of one of the most unscrupulous individuals to take the responsibility of those odious measures, which he shraak from endorsing directly himself, not because he disliked the measures themselves, for, on the con-trary, he was "the head and front of the offending," hut because he knew that they would damage him in the eyes of men of principle and rectitude in his own land, and with representatives of foreign governments with whom he would have to come in contact as Secretary of State for foreign affairs and as head of a government which might at any time have to solicit assistance in case of emergency, from nations of high principle, actuated by honourable motives of justice and honesty. This cat's-paw of Cavour was Ratazzi, who formed the late transition cabinet, with General La Marmora as President of the Council of Ministers-an administration, by the way, which carned for itself no renown, and left behind it no glory. Ratazzi, a shrewd, cunning lawyer, is one of the most daring of unprincipled statesmen. He is above the middle stature, somewhat taller than Cavour, and presents a singular contrast to him, as he appears a perfect skeleton. He is admirably pour-trayed in that felicitously worded couplet addressed to one of like insidious character :-

"Thou art so witty, profligate and thin, "Thou seem'st a Milton with his death and sin."

#### COMMERCE.

It has no limit. Its domain is widespread as civilization itself; wherever it comes life, wealth and progress appear, like the sun's light it stirs into action the whole face of nature. It is a lordly tree with many branches. It has a stream for every land and a tide for every sea. It is the pulse of nations, the forerunner of storms, and is yet the very repose of peace. It is the poor man's staff, the rich man's ambition, and one of the brightest gems in the diaamonton, and one of the originest gents in the dia-dem of royalty. It builds cities, maintains the army, and gives character to nations. Its influence is felt everywhere It dries up the bitter tear and spreads a scene of gladness and content where poverty and despair held their dismal sway. It gives strength to the arm, action and enterprise to the mind, and honest pride to the man. It engages the professions, fosters the fine arts, and keeps up a constant inter-change of thought between nations and men. It is a sort of a universal passport or medium, or language by which all countries and peoples come to know each other as circumstances may require.-System and Commerce are which the whole machiner tive motion. Commerce t

Italy. It fostered there iniquities, worked them up DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD OHERRY. to a state of frenzy, gave them encouragement, and Ballon's) Pictorial of the 24th July (says ;-Realiz-Ballon Pittorial of the 24th July says; - Realiz-ing the true sense of responsibility attaching to the Editor of and Publisher of a widely circulated jour-nal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medical compound the real virtue of which we could not conscientiously indorse. This balsamic compound has become a home fixture : and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial or Pulmonary Complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

The following Certificate from a distinguished genleman is equally conclusive :---

From Rev. Henry Wood, formerly editor of the Congregational Journal, Concord, N.H., more re-cently American Consul at Beyroot, Syria, and now Chaplain in the Navy.

Concord, N.H., March 2. Messrs. SETH W. Fowle & Co., - Gentlemen: --Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my Lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, nd when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, 1 supposed the disease incurable.— Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Sympathy with my fellowsufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,

HENRY WOOD. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON and for sale at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage, & Co.; Carter, Kerry, & Co.; S.J. Lyman, and by Druggists generally.

THE TOILET COMPANION is the name by which Messrs. Joseph Barnett & Co., at Boston, designate the neat and convenient case in which the famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use. viz., "Kalliston," "Cocoaine," "Oriental Tooth Wash,' and "Florimel." Kalliston is an article the ladies already regard as an indispensable preparation for promoting the healthy condition of the skin and beautifying the complexion .-The Cocoaine, containing a large proportion of Co-coanut Oil, imparts to the hair a glossy appearance, Oriental Tooth Wash arrests decay of the teeth, cures canker, hardens the gume, and imparts fra-grance to the breath. *Florimel* is a delicate and enduring perfume, of exquisite odor, and so pure as not to discolor the lightest fabric. These preparations are not only of approved usefulness, and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such noderate prices .- Louisville Democrut.

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TUNING PLANOS

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# FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Sunday, the 26th February, in St. Law-rence Main Street, a Lady's MINK GAUNTLET.--Whoever leaves it at the Office of this paper will receive the above Reward.





THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may be required.

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January 7.

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arula and Scrofalous Affections, such as itan area. Ulters, Sores, Lauptions, Plan be ... Pustales, Blotches, Bails, Biaing and all Skin Diseases.

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ALFRED B. TALLEY, Anthony's Fire, Rose or Ervsipelas, Fetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-warm, Sare Eyes, Dropsy. In: Eohert M. Prehe writes from Salem, N. Y. Eth Spin (Sio, that he has cured an invetting use of 22 nov, which threadynod to terminate faulty, by the present rung use of our second altimate and adapter-ous attack of Methanest Preparation by large does of the same pays he cures the common *Ecophanes* by it con-stanty.

Pronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck. before Slean of Prospect, Texas, writes: 9 Three s of your Suescaarilla curve me from a  $to tree - a = s \sim s w diag on the neck, which I had suffered from the years.<sup>31</sup>$ 

b) as swifting on the neck, which I had suffered from the second weyers?"
Concearcheron or Whites, Ovarian Tumor. Fternic Ulceration, Fenale Diseases.
b) a d, b, S, Cheming, of New York City, writes a S is a second second of the the numerous complaints for which we can be the the numerous complaints for which we end the true in the numerous complaints for which we can be the second aready by theoretion of the others. The above the second aready by theoretion of the others. The above the second second we were the second site of the second second by theoretion of the others. The above the second site of the second second second second by theoretion of the others. The above the second site of the second sec

#### Syphills and Mercurish Olsease.

Syphifis and Decentric Observes. New Onteracts 25th August, 559. Gald, C. Avill, Siri I cheerbilly couply with the system sector, and report to your some of the system sector, and report to your some of the system sector, and report to your some of the system sector, and report to your some of the system sector, and report to your some system sector, and sector and sec-set to be which it is necessarily and have found as first of the work could be superfixed and the system sector and sector and sector and the system sector and sector and sector and the system sector and sector and sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the system sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and the sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and the sector and the sector and the sector and the system sector and the sector and

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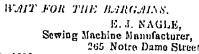
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March 8.

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e the two main-springs by		The Course of Education will embrace a Period of
y of society is kept in ac- ransports the products of	GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.	Five Venes' Study.
nd returns to us with the t inventive genius can de-		FIRST YEAR:
ation, we would advise an	ALTERATION OF TRAINS.	TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.
e fashious just arrived at Dame Street.	*******	Preparatory Class:
	ON and AFTER MONDAY, March 19th, Trains	Religion; English and French Reading: Califyra-
CH HALL,	will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows :	phy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French
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e Street, (West).	For Portland and Boston, stopping over	SECOND YEAR:
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the lowest price distinctly	from Richmond) at	Religion ; French and English Reading ; Etymolo-
Gentlemen will save con-	Ange en la cuita	gy; Calligraphy: The Elements of French and
establishment, the Latest Dress Department are now	WESTERN TRAINS.	English Grammar: The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sa-
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J. IVERS.	Stations, at 8.15 A.M. Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way	lish: Vocal Music.
	Stations, at S.30 A.M.	THIRD YEAR:
ALE TEACHERS.	Night Express Train, for Toronto, Lon-	TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.
	don, Saraia, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Wilwaukee, at 6.00 P.M.	Religion ; French and English Reading with ex-
SIONERS of the Parish of	' This Train has Sleeping Cars attached, and	planations; Etymology: Calligraphy; Arithmetic,
uire, on the First of July	form close connections at Detroit Junction with the	planations; Etymology : Calligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); English and
IER; one who will be able and French.	Express Trains of the Michigan Central Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads.	French Syntax : Sacred History ; Object Lessons in French and English ; Vocal Music.
aid, to A. H. De Caussin,		FOURTH YEAR :
	TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT POINT SAINT	TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH.
	CHARLES AS FOLLOWS: From Toronto and all Western connec-	
t model school,	tions, at 10.30 A.M.	Religion; French and English Reading, with rea- sonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Gram-
instant Street.	From Kingston and Way Stations, at 9.15 P.M.	mar (French and English ; all the Rules of Arithme-
	From Toronto and Principal Stations, at 12.30 A.M. From Quebec (Mized Train with Mails) at 7 30 A.M.	tic; Geography : History of Canada, under the do- minion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and
Fronch, Commercial and	From Island Pond, with Boston and Port-	Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern
s imparted in this institu- As the strictest attention	land Passengers, at	History; Object Lessons in French and English;
Literary Training of the	From Quebec and Intermediate Stations, at	Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.
ol, there are none whose	W. SHANLY,	FIFTH YEAR :
re not satisfactory allowed	General Manager Montreal, March 10, 1860	TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.
to the Principal at the		Religion; Elocution, English and French; French
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Notre Dame Street.	Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-	of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully re- quested to send their children early to the school, so
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PE & CO.	not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet	lessons. Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin,
Case of JADIES' CHE-	prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-	stating the conduct, application and progress of their
li colo a.	ers, will be unchanged.	children.
	Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.	The Religious instruction will be under the direc- tion of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will
AMERICA	and the second	give lessons twice a-week in Erench and English.
COMPANY.	WANTED,	Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will be procured.
	A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by	If The duties of the School will be Resumed at
his Old Established Office, rable as other First-Class	a person of long experience, who holds certificates	Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current.
	of recommendation of the most unexceptionable char- acter for competence and morals.	For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School,
M. H. GAULT,	A letter addressed "To Teacher." in care of TRUE	F F APOHAMBBAILT

Agent. WITNESS, will meet with prompt attention.

U.E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal. and the second of the secon

Ricumation, Gont. Liver Complaint.

Hiemmatism, Gont, Liver Complaint. INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., dth Aniy, 189.
A. J. C. AVER. Sim: I have been afficited with a point fill chronic *Reconstruction* for a long time, which hadfed the shift of physicians, and stick to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sanspanilla. One basis could find, until I tried your Sanspanilla. One basis cured me in two weeks, and restored my general hadre our on the that I am for better than before I was attached. I think if a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM. Libes Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: a I have been added for years with an *offiction of the Liber*, which destropest my headth. I tried every thing, and every this 2 official to relieve met and I have been a boken down arm for some years from no other cause than *decongrount of the Ame*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Expy, advised metatory your Sansaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blees-tor official it has cured me, and has so purified my blead better and be add four is not head on again. The hard cau he said of you is not head good enough."

Schirrus, Caucer Tumors, Enlargement, Vi-teration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the

territion, Cartes, and Linear reported to us where Bones. A great variety of cases have been reported to us where curves of there formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not ad-mit them. Some of them may be found in our American Alumnar, which the agents below named are pleased to family gratis to all who call for them.

Byspepsia, Heart Discase, Fits, Eplicipy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Melarcholy, Neuralgia. Univ remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimu-hat s the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond there are still a strendth has long been required by the recessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE BAPID CURE OF

oughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consump-tion, and for the Relief of Consump-tive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

stages of the Disease. This is a remedy so universally known to surplass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its univelled excelence for eoughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the dvillzed nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects-some living trophy in filed midist of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and do more than to assure them that it has now all the vir-tues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind. **Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell. Mass.** 

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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

## Oct. 20, 1859. ACADEMY OF THE CUNGREGATION OF NOTHE DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pu-pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

## SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TERMS :

Board and Tuition	570	60
Use of Bed and Bedding	7	00
Washing	10	50
Drawing and Painting	7	00
Music Lessons-Piano	28	00
Payment is required Quarterly in advan		
October 29.		

# 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 cduca-tion 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. Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English lauguages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

#### TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the lst Septem-ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

## WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS?

INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK LYONS, who left Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office. copying the above.



J., Bishop of Newark

## THE MISSION PRAYER BOOK.

A MANUAL of INSTRUCTION and PRAYERS adapted to preserve the Fruits of the Mission .--Drawn chiefly from the works of St. Alphensus Ligouri With the approbation of the Moat Rev. John linghes, D.D., Archbishop of New York.

Printed on the finest paper from new and elegant type, bound in the strongest manner, with fine steel engravings. 500 pages. At prices from 38c. to \$3.

## A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

ROME ; Its RULER and Its INSTITUTIONS. By John Francis Maguire, M.P. for Dungarvan. 12mo, Cloth, \$1.25.

Any person who wishes to form an honest opinion of the Government of the Papal States, would do well to read this book.

A CO PANION TO THE LILY OF ISRAEL.

## JUST PUBLISHED, THE LIFE OF ST. JOSEPH.

THE admirable Life of the glorious patriarch Saint Joseph, taken 'rom the Cite Mystique; with an Ap-pendix of the Life of the Venerable Marin of Jesua, of Agreda, (author of the Mystical City of God;) and an introduction from the manuscripts of M. And an introduction from the manuscripts of M. Olier, founder of the Seminaries of St. Sulpice.--16mo., Cloth, extra, 50c.; gilt, 75c. THE PRETTY PLATE. By Dr. Huntington, Author of Rosemary. 16mo., with 5 plates, Cloth,

1s 101d; Cloth, guilt, 3s 11d.

D. & J. SADDIER & Co., Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

Montreal, March 16, 1860.



OOUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, JEBITATION, SORENRESS, or any affection of the Throat OURED, the Hacking Concertion HOCHES BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUCH, ASTHUA, GATAREH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUCH LOZENGES

A simple and elegant combination for Couens, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGBLOW, Boston.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSH ¥858."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEDCHER. " I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPRAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Threal, so common with SPHAKENE and SINGERE." Prof M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.,

Teacher of Music, Southern Fomale College "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS SO AS to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "*Troches*" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev. E. B. RYCEMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wealeyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.

If you want a Machine, making a Stilek which can-not be either ruvelled or pulled out, call as E. J. NAGLE'S Sewing Machine Establishment. No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265. It is the only place in Ganada where you can buy Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt

Bosom to a Hores Collar. All Machines bought of me are warranted for Twelve month-.

E. J. NAGLE, CF OFFICE AND SALE ROOM, ET 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

FACTORY.

Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basis. N.B .- Needles 80 cent per dosen. Hovember 16, 1859.

## REGISTRY OFFICE

203 SERVANTE.

MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STRRET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.



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

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMES, and GRAVE STONES ; OHIMNEY PINCES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; FLATE MONUMENTS, BAF-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of the Trade, constantly on hand. different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cont from the former prices.

so much Machle on band. June 9, 1859.

WAR IS DECLARED

AND TO OPEN

ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST ON

> M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

#### AND NO TERMS OF PEACE,

Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his frien THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friend and the public, for the very liberal support extende to him during the past nine years, wishes to inforr them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANO FURNITURE now on hand, consist, not only of every style and quality, but in such quantities as ha never before been exhibited in this city, and got exclusively for each will be sold, at least 10 per cellower than ever before offered. Every article wa ranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may retarned one month after being delivered, and t money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,0 worth, all of which must be cleared off before th 1st of January, in consequence of extensive chang in his business, and as after that he will keep larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trad in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cann longer accomodate his customers by both his Whol sale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices. and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Bendsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chest-nut and Rnameled Chamber Sets, from \$16 to \$150; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattrusses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Folish on haud. Solid Mabogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneors,

All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate, free of Oharge, and with extra care.

Wholesale and Retail, No. 344 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

	skins, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for this season. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Nov. 17.	As no take o Mr. K of Sc: 1 T(
	GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,	<i>For</i> imme
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	At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	For
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	GUNPOWDER, very fine.	ent.
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not	BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,	Mr. reade
-010	in hhds and cases.	tha

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

Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-

rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castle Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candics, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints

STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brusbes; Cloth

RUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Oloth and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c.-Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sar-dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Conperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks 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.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-ful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doe- As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, enough to operate on the bowels twice a day Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases crofula.

### KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, O BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

r Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives ediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag n going to bed. r Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the ovement in a few days.

r Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

or Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in our hear's content; it will give you such real fort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

or Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid ng through the skin, soon hardening on the surin a short time are full of yellow matter; some on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

or Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so a is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, ered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes aing running sores; by applying the Ointment, itching and scales will disappear in a few days, you must keep on with the Ointment until the a gets its natural color, his Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

ediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

rice, 28 6d per Box. anufactared by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-Street, Roxbury Mass.

or Sale by every Druggist in the United States British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, BOSton :---

#### ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

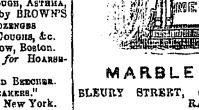
Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofuls, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Aaylum; and I have the pleasure 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 SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

#### ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEFH, Hamilton, Ó. W



N.B .-- There is no Marble Faotory in Canada has