of the Earl of Sandwich, and terminated at Glenmahon, on the Castle Iver's estate, when the two favorites were drawn on the last tie. Hare were plenty and the running was excellent. There was a very large attendance of sportsmen, including many gentlemen from Limerick, and the weather being propitious a most exhiliarating day was enjoyed by all who took part in the sports.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About seven o'clock on Saturday evening, two or three countrymen were going home together on a car, all somewhat intoxicated, and commenced to drive the animal in a furious manner. Near the Seaghana Bridge the linchpin fell out and the wheel slipped off the axletree. One side of the car was thrown with a crash to the ground, the horse was upset and injured, and the occupants were thrown violently on the road. One of the men, named Casey, had his skull fractured; another was slightly injured, and the two others escaped. Very slight hopes are entertained of Casey's recovery.

PROFESSION OF A NUN.—Miss Mary Shine, daughter of the late Mr. Shine, of Listowel, made her profession this day, at the Convent of Mercy, Tralee, under the name of Sister Mary Bridget. Miss Dillon was also received into the community at the same time. The interesting ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, who came especially to Tralee for that purpose. Mass was said on the occasion, and was assisted at by a great many clergymen, and a number of the immediate friends of the young ladies. The solemn music suitable to the occasion was most happily rendered by a thoroughly efficient choir.

CONSECRATION.—Killarney, Tuesday Evening.—To day the solemn and impressive ceremony—the consecration of the Franciscan church—took place in this town. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the building throughout the day was filled with people, many of whom had come a great distance to witness the ceremonies. The consecration was also made the occasion of a general holiday, for nearly every business establishment in the town remained closed while the ceremonies were going on. The church is entitled the "Holy Trinity."

A TARTER.—A formidable female, named Mary Leahy, better known as Tom Steel, was charged with being disorderly and assaulting Mr Wm Morrissy, publican, George's street. It appeared that two men, of respectable appearance, sought shelter in Mr. Morrissy's house from the violence of the prisoner, who followed them, and when Mr. Morrissy attempted to put her out, she struck him in the face. The Bench sentenced her to two months' imprisonment, and the prisoner having threatened the prosecutor on leaving the dock, was brought back and ordered to give bail at the expiration of her sentence, or, in default, be imprisoned for a further term of three months.—*Cork Examiner.*

THE WRECK OF THE ENOCH BENNER.—When the body of Capt. Benner, the master of this ill fated vessel, which was wrecked in September last, off Cape Clear, was washed ashore on Rabbit Island, several articles of valuable jewellery were abstracted by some of the poor fishermen of the neighbourhood. However, through the services of the Rev. Robert Troy, P. P. Castletownsend, all the property, consisting of a massive gold watch, two gold chains, a seal, three gold rings, a gold stud and other articles, was recovered, which as memento are invaluable to the relatives of the deceased captain at Boston, quite regardless of their intrinsic value.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A LIMERICK VESSEL.—The schooner Bee, Captain Peterson, of Limerick, which sailed from Balina for Liverpool on the 19th January last with a cargo of oats, oatmeal, and empty sacks, has not since been heard of, and it is feared that she has been lost with all hands in the late gales. The Bee was owned by Messrs. Russell, of this city, and was proceeding upon charter on the voyage indicated, which, ordinarily speaking, ought to have been accomplished in two or three days. She had a crew of six hands, exclusive of the captain—all belonged to this port, and for the most part men of families. A vessel which sailed in company with the Bee is known to have been lost, and it is reported that the hull of a vessel greatly damaged, but resembling the description of our local schooner, has been thrown up on Bomore Island near the mouth of the Clyde.—*Chronicle.*

BURGLARY.—For the past few weeks, burglaries in the neighbourhoods of Passage, Glenbrook, and Monkstown, have been frequently reported to the police, and they have accordingly been put on the alert. The more recent case was that of a widow woman named Sullivan, residing in the parish of Shanbally. This poor woman's house was broken into on Friday night, and the premises stripped of almost every moveable article. A man named Mahoney, who has of late been noticed loitering about the country, was suspected of being the perpetrator of the outrage, and he was arrested by Head-constable Hoare. The Head-constable subsequently proceeded to the prisoner's residence, where nearly all the stolen property was found. More was got in the pawn-offices of Passage. The prisoner will be brought up at Passage Petty Sessions.

MIDLETON DRAG HUNT.—This event, which for the past week or so, has been looked forward to with much interest in sporting circles, came off yesterday over a course situated within about six miles of Midleton, and one and a half of the village of Dungourney. The start took place at Sandy-hill, and the course then went in the direction of Ballydunna a distance of about four miles. The dogs then engaged in the drag were packed from the Clonmult harriers and they hunted up the scent in excellent style. The prize was £30, or a piece of plate, entrance being 1 sov. each horse to carry 12st. In the first heat Cinderella lead, Modesty and Lucy Long following. Mr. Stephen Barry's mare occupied an important position in the race at this time, but coming to grief was thrown back considerably, and lost the first heat altogether. However in the two that followed the mare showed her superiority over her competitors, by winning each heat with the greatest ease. Mr. Barry was, accordingly awarded the prize.

TAKING FRENCH LEAVE.—Last Friday night, when the gunboat Rainbow was lying in dock at Passage, where she had been undergoing some repairs, three of the marines on board—one of whom was at the time doing duty as sentry—took French leave, and scaled the iron-spiked walls of the dockyard, went into the town to enjoy themselves, went into the town to enjoy themselves. The sentry coolly laid down his rifle and accoutrements, and had it pleased the Fenians to visit the gunboat about eleven o'clock, they might have helped themselves to what they pleased to take from on board. However, the absence of the sentry was soon discovered by the officer in charge, who reported it to the police, and the latter succeeded in arresting the absconders immediately after. They were then placed on board the gunboat and will probably have to account to a court martial for their inability to resist the attractions of a night's spree in the adjacent town of Passage West when duty forbade its enjoyment.—*Cork Herald, 22nd ult.*

HOMICIDE IN BLACKPOOL.—On yesterday a man named Denis Kearns died at his residence, Hillgrove-lane, Blackpool, from the effects of a beating which he received the previous night. The man who inflicted the fatal injuries is between forty and fifty years of age, and it appears he got twice married, the second occasion being only a few days ago. His name is David Cremin, and on Sunday night he had the deceased, with some others, spending the evening with him at his house, in Hillgrove-lane. It is alleged that Kearns was chaffing Cremin about his getting married a second time, and the latter getting annoyed, some hot words passed between them. Matters, however, quieted down, and no more was said about the matter, but when Kearns was leaving the house with the other persons, Cremin followed without making any remark, and took from under his coat a whitewash-brush and fell to beating the deceased about the head. It appears, however, that the deceased was able to walk home, for the next morning, at an early hour, he was found lying in bed, attention being drawn to him by moans being heard proceeding from the room. He was found unconscious, and Dr. Curtis, the medical officer of the district, was sent for. This gentleman attended the deceased and found him in a very critical condition. The unfortunate deceased had the benefit of every medical aid, but he died at twelve o'clock. Information of the occurrence was then given to the police, and they at once proceeded to arrest Cremin. He, however, it appears, got information of the sad result of the injuries that he had inflicted on the deceased the the previous night, and on the arrival of the police they took him into custody, but, owing to his condition, it was not thought proper to remove him, and he still remains at his residence.—*Cork Examiner, 27th ult.*

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Carrick-on-Suir has given rise to another sensation. A homely farmer's son who is heir to a large farm in that locality, and who for years past has had his cranium filled with theories as to "improvement of land," suddenly took a flight into the regions of Cupid. The fair object of his regards was apparently imbued with a spirit similar to his own. Finding that the parents on both sides were obdurate, the young and enthusiastic pair took the reins [*alias* the law] into their own hands, and attempted to make a trip to Gretna Green, in the shape of an elopement to the Western world. Telegraphy, however, appears to be unfavorable to romance, for on the arrival of the happy pair at the Waterford terminus, they were "marked" by the intelligent members of the Royal Constabulary. A report of the circumstance was made to the head police station by the disconsolate parents of the flitting fair one, who came to town by the earliest train for the purpose of intercepting the fugitives; and the active and efficient head constable at once proceeded to the hulks or stations of the departing steamers. The result was that his lynx-eyes detected the dove-like pair in the shape of a Corydon and Phillis, entering the vessel with steps "slow and insecure." The head constable immediately charged down on the pair, and, being impervious to all appeals, took them into custody. The father of the would-be bride just arrived in Waterford in sufficient time to prevent an act of rashness on the part of the young lady, who, to become united to the object of her attachment, or love, sacrificed both herself and her prospects. The *finale* was that in consequence of the intelligent and timely advice and persuasion of the efficient head-constable, the rural and somewhat "verdant" pair, returned home, and were afterwards—as we learn—united in the bonds of Hymen.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

A LOVE STORY.—For some days past a story of a very interesting nature has been in circulation here. As the story goes there lives in a place not far from Tralee, a young girl of humble though respectable descent, who at present occupies the situation of housemaid. She has but recently arrived at puberty, is handsome, blooming, and bouncing, and was recently seized with a desire to embrace the wedded state. She was recently observed to pay a noteworthy attention to outward appearances. Furthermore she was latterly seen more frequently than usual in the open air, clothed in her best toggery and her most winning smiles. In the course of her preambulations it was her fortune to encounter a young man who has but lately assumed the *toga virilis*, and who is in her own grade of life, but of appearance somewhat prepossessing. His good looks made an immediate impression on her tender heart, and an acquaintance followed. The lady procured the assistance of a third party, who proved a skilled mediator. The courtship progressed rapidly and happily. Arrangements were made for a permanent union, but to the surprise of each it was found that neither had wherewith to defray the expenses of the marriage ceremony. Female ingenuity was triumphantly displayed in overcoming the obstacle. The girl had been previously intimate with a young man, living some two miles distant, who was attached to her, but who had not been sufficiently prepossessing to secure her affections. To him she now went, told him though they had been separated and had not spoken for some time, still he should bear in mind that "absence makes the heart grow fonder," and plaintively confessed she loved him. The unhappy youth, quite deceived, clasped her in fond embrace. Marriage was agreed upon, but the girl was anxious to purchase some bridal decorations to give a *prestige* to the approaching festival. The sum required was equivalent to what the clergyman should receive for performing the ceremony, and this sum the unsuspecting dupe [who was better to do than the favored lover] gave to his intended with a heartfelt liberality. With a light heart she returned to her second love and informed him she had the money, without letting him know where or how she got it, and repaired with him to the adjoining church, where they were married in due form. When the deceived learned how he had been duped, he went indignantly to demand the money back; but the lady received him with supreme indifference to his threats, and finally set a cur dog at him.

ULSTER.

DISCOVERY OF SUPPOSED FENIAN ARMS.—Lisburn, Saturday.—On the evening of the 16th inst., as two lads were engaged in fishing for eels in a flax pond at Largamore, in the neighborhood of this town they discovered a quantity of rifles and bayonets lying in the pond. The articles were all broken, and appeared to have been thrown in for the purpose of putting them away. The boys communicated the circumstance to the constabulary, who proceeded to the place and took charge of the weapons.—Considerable excitement has resulted from this discovery, leading to the supposition that some seditious parties may have their abode in the neighborhood. The police are making enquiries to ascertain the owners of the arms.—*Belfast News Letter.*

RUFFIANLY OUTRAGE.—A most ruffianly outrage was, a few nights ago, perpetrated in the neighborhood of Muff. A number of fine sheep, the property of Mr. John Cavanaght, Slardin, were out at grass with a person named John Lynch, Carnamoyle. During the night of the 16th instant, some person or persons inhumanly stripped the poor animal of nature's clothing, and thus exposed them to inclemency of the weather, unusually severe at the time. The result was that a fine ewe, carrying two lambs, died, and the sheep generally required the utmost care to bring them round.—*Belfast Observer.*

ALLEGED MURDER IN THE CO FERMANAGH.—On the night of Saturday, the 22nd inst., a melancholy homicide was committed in this county. It appears, so far as the particulars can yet be gleaned, that the deceased, Thomas Macusker, was in company with a man named Conner M'Manus returning to their different homes in company with Daniel and William Magernan, from Lisnaskea market. Deceased had been quarrelling along the road, when M'Manus drew a knife and wounded him in the side above the groin, which caused immediate death. The alleged homicide immediately ran off, and went to Mr. Geo. W. Hannan's, of Teirasna, where he had been living for the last half-year, and lifted some flax money which he had with Mr. Hanna's, and has not been heard of since. The constabulary are patrolling the country in search of him, but to no effect as yet. At one o'clock on Sunday the deceased was conveyed to his residence in Killactowney by a great many friends, under an escort of constabulary, where an inquest will be held on him by the Coroner, Bisyney E. Leslie, J. P., on Monday. The event has created the greatest horror in the usually quiet neighbourhood. The deceased, Thos. Macusker, who was well liked throughout the county, has left a wife and a small family to bewail his loss.—*Observer Feb. 29.*

MORE ORANGEISM IN STEWARTSTOWN.—On Friday night, the 22nd inst., shortly before ten o'clock, our town was invaded by a body of Orangemen, with fifes and drums. They stole a march on the town, as neither fife nor drum was heard until they arrived opposite the house of the Rev. Father Siane, P.P., which is in West-st., and then they commenced their discordant notes. They proceeded into the market-place, and on to the Orange Hall, where they were joined by their drums, down North-street, playing "Croppies lie down." Having returned to the market-place, they proceeded through Dungannon-street, and returned and left the town the way they came in, playing "The Protestant Boys." You may guess the surprise the Catholic inhabitants got. I hope the authorities will look after their conduct, as they were seen and heard by the police throughout the town. I think the police cannot but know the tunes they played, as some of them are musicians themselves. Our town has been the scene of bloodshed on different occasions through the fell spirit of Orangeism. We once could boast of the best market in Tyrone, but by Orange doings we can now say that we live in one of the worst market towns in Ireland, none o her excepted. They would have liked that some Catholic would have been so foolish as to have retaliated; but the Catholics acted on Judge Keogh's advice, and now we hope to see the guilty party brought to justice, as Judge Keogh said about Donaghmore, which is not far from this town.—*Weekly Observer, Feb. 29th.*

CONNAUGHT.

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN SLIGO.—Sligo, Wednesday Evening.—The eight Fenian prisoners who are to be tried at the present assizes on the charge of treason-felony and attempting an insurrection in this country from the new famous privateer Jacknell, were conveyed to this town yesterday from Dublin by the train leaving the Broadstone terminus at 8 30 a. m. At about twenty minutes to four o'clock the train pulled up at the station, when the following prisoners were taken out of the third class compartment, where they were handcuffed together and closely guarded by police:—William Nagle, John Fitzjames, Patrick Ram, Ledwich Fitzgibbon, Andrew Leonard, Dennis O'Connor, Patrick Nugent, and Daniel Lee. Being surrounded by two files of police with fixed bayonets, they were removed to covered cars that were waiting and conveyed under strong escort to the county prison, a large crowd, principally women and children, followed them. The windows along the route were crowed with spectators, and much excitement existed. No breach of peace is anticipated.—*Freeman.*

ENGLAND

A short time since a pond in Regent's Park was emptied, and the dead bodies of five babies were found.

Lieutenant Oxley, 1st Lieutenant of H. M. S. Wolverine, was tried by Court Martial at Portsmouth on the 12th ultimo, charged with having, on or about the 4th of November, 1867, neglected on his duty while his ship was lying at Quebec, in consequence of which neglect on his part, two seamen were drowned. The Court sentenced him to be "severely reprimanded."

TWO BODIES FOUND IN A CANAL.—On Friday morning the body for a young woman was found in the Rochdale Canal, at Manchester. The deceased had evidently been in the water for several days. Whilst the boatmen were removing the body others who were working a boat near found the body of a young and well dressed man in the water. This body was also removed to await an inquest. A watch and about £3 in money were found in the deceased's pockets. His face was much disfigured, but it is not yet known whether the injuries have been caused by a boat's keel or by blows.

SCENE AT A LONDON FIRE.—A disasterous fire, and one that almost terminated fatally to more than one inmate, occured on Monday morning on the premises of Mr. Sword, tobacconist, 16 Oxford-street, London. The proprietor and his wife were absent from home. The fire broke out in the basement, and speedily shot through the upper part of the premises, rendering the escape of those in the house—comprising the servant maid and three or four children—almost impossible. An immense crowd collected on the alarm being raised, and the firemen were soon on the spot. Praise-worthy efforts were made to rescue the persons named. The cheering of the crowd was most enthusiastic as the children were one by one rescued from the back and front windows of the dwelling. The servant was saved by one of the firemen literally dragging her from the burning building by the hair of her head.

SCIENE OF THE HEIR TO THE EARLDOM OF ABERDEEN.—On Wednesday last a great deal of excitement was created in Cambridge by the announcement that the Hon. James Gordon, brother to the Earl of Aberdeen, and heir presumptive, an undergraduate of Trinity College had been found dead in his bedroom at his lodgings at Mr. Clarke's, boiser, Trinity street. Mr. Gordon was twenty two years of age. About six o'clock on Wednesday evening a report of firearms was heard, and on Mr. Gordon's room being entered, the body was discovered at the foot of the bed attired as usual. To the right of the corpse there lay a rifle which had evidently been recently discharged. The skull of Mr. Gordon had been blown away, and it was clear that the fatal bullet had passed upwards, as evidenced not only by a hole in the ceiling of the room where the body was found, but of the room above.

The practice of marrying off British Princesses to impecunious German Princes has not been eminently satisfactory in the case of Prince and Princess Christian. Before his marriage, Prince Christian enjoyed the unprincely income, from his German estates, etc., of $1,000 a year; but, saddled upon the British nation by a most fortunate, for him, marriage with the Princess Helena, he receives a pension of $30,000, beside a cash payment of $150,000 as a dowry for his wife. This seedy gentleman, with a bald head and a churlish countenance, now snugly installed in a British palace with a nice wife and a fine income, does not have a very pleasant time of it. When he took his young bride, British gossip declared it was a shame, and never since have they been reconciled. On the occasion of the recent visit to Liverpool, Prince Christian was soundly hissed by the populace, while the rest of the party were greeted with cheers. And now the Tomahawk scalps him in a caricature with a motto referring to beggars on horseback. Doubtless Prince Christian's bank accounts is a modifying plaster to his wounded sensibilities, especially as he has done nothing to deserve his good fortune.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE SHEE.—His lordship expired on Wednesday morning at a few minutes past eight o'clock at his residence in Sussex-place, Hyde Park gardens. On the 7th inst. he discharged his official duties as one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench and pronounced judgment in at least one important case. The following day he was stricken with illness so serious as to greatly alarm his family and friends. Although he rallied a little, such improvement as he manifested was delusive; for his strength gradually ebbed until his death on Wednesday. His name will be memorable on the roll of English judges as that of the first in modern times of the Roman Catholic religion. His brilliant career at the bar forced the way to this peculiar distinction, and his elevation to the bench was event generally approved. His lordship was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Shee, of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, by the daughter of Mr. John Darell, of Scotney Castle, Kent. He was born in 1804, and married, in 1837, Miss Gordon, daughter of Sir J. Gordon, Bart., of Gordonstown. The learned judge, was educated at Ushaw Roman Catholic Home Circuit, of which he ultimately became the leader. He was created serjeant-at-law in 1840, and became Queen's serjeant in 1845. In 1846 he was appointed a judge of the Court Queen's Bench, on which occasion he was knighted. At the general election in 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Marylebone. In 1852 he was elected to the House Commons for Kilkenny, which he represented till 1857, and unsuccessfully contested at the general election that year.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

A very important bill has just been passed in the House at Washington, which is no less than the remission of the five per cent taxation on all articles manufactured in the country, with the exception of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, oils, gas, certain kinds of wine, and tobacco through all its manufactures. The whiskey tax is to be $2 per gallon, and stringent regulations are to be made to enforce the collection of it. The operation of the act will commence at the end of the present month. Some thousands of articles will thus be relieved from taxation.

The 10th Sikh cavalry and one or two other regiments under orders for Abyssinia, have been stopped at Aden and encamped there. The force already in Abyssinia is supposed to be amply sufficient for the purpose.

THE MUSICAL MIRROR.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled, from want of space, to hold over till next week, a communication from Oakville, on an article which appeared in the last number of the *Journal of Education.*

All communication intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach this office by noon on Monday at latest, to insure insertion in the ensuing issue.

No general correspondence should exceed a half column at the outside, and should be written on one side of the sheet only.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any of our City Subscribers to whom the paper may be delivered irregularly, are requested to notify the publisher, that the irregularity may be corrected.

THE

Canadian Freeman.

Concordia, parvæ res crescunt; discordia, maximæ dilabuntur.—"By unanimity, small states flourish; by discord, the greatest fall gradually to ruin."

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

The *Christian Guardian* acknowledges that in our remarks upon the subject of "Crosses," we attempted "some show of argument." We are sorry that we cannot pay a similar compliment to him; for though his reply to us is not so crammed with indecent allusions to "Romish ignorance and superstition" as his former article on the subject, there is even less of reasoning than before. However, for this he gives an explanation. We are informed that it honors him to be noticed by the FREEMAN. We suppose, then, that thereby he is also raised in the esteem of his readers, that he deems it unnecessary to refute our arguments; or perhaps the real secret is that he is unable to do so. We shall examine each of the six paragraphs which compose the reply to us, which appears in last week's *Guardian.*

In his first paragraph, he denies that his object was to prove Catholic doctrines superstitious; "Romish" doctrines, he calls them, not having due respect for the Queen's English, in his desire to use offensive language. What his object can be in denying his own words, we cannot tell; unless it be to make an excuse of some kind for abandoning an untenable argument. We need only quote his words from his article of the 12th ult, and then leave to our readers the decision of the question of veracity. The two following sentences are the pith of a lengthy argument in the article referred to:

"That the sign of the cross may be, and tends to become the parent of superstition, we have abundant evidence in the Church of Rome."

"A religious custom which has grown into so huge an evil, may well be regarded as having a tendency to superstition instead of sanctification."

In our issue of the 27th ult., we proved that the Holy Scriptures and the Christian Church in all ages, authorise the use of sacred symbols, that the cross is a reasonable symbol of our Redemption, as evidenced by the same authorities: therefore it cannot be denied that the use thereof is both lawful and advantageous. Hence the *Guardian's* mere assertions to the contrary, are of no weight, until he succeed in refuting our argument, which he has not even attempted to do. Therefore, we need say no more to his assertion in his sixth paragraph, that its use is "unlawful," or that in paragraph 5th, that printed words express better than images, the doctrine of the Atonement. As we do not reject the use of printing as a means of instruction, such random assertions can be intended only to throw dust into the eyes of the unwary. If the editor of the *Guardian* has any skill in mathematics, he may perhaps inform us, how many times more intelligible than the crucifix, will be his "New Testament" to an illiterate but pious Christian, whose neighbors are as illiterate as himself? Why Voster himself would scarcely find a whole number big enough to put for denominator in the fraction that would express the answer! Again, the *Guardian* says:

"We did not say that a cross on a Methodist Church was a homage and an approach to Romanism; we merely represented a Lower Canada priest as uttering such a boast before his congregation. The FREEMAN has a remarkable faculty for mistaking a point"

We must apologize to our neighbor for attributing to him that sentiment; but as we knew that no Lower Canada priest could utter such arrant nonsense, we really thought it was the *Guardian's* own opinion, particularly as that journal has confessed several times during the last few weeks, to a "remarkable faculty" for omitting quotation marks, where they ought to be. Which of us mistook the point, friend?

In paragraph second, the *Guardian* admits that the sign of the cross was used frequently among the early Christians; but adds, "it is wholly unauthorized by the New Testament. This is all sufficient to condemn it as an act of worship." In the New Testament the cross is always spoken of with respect, and as the likenesses of good things are useful, so must be the likeness of the cross. However, even if the use of the sign of the cross were purely practised only after the Holy Scriptures had been written, it would not follow that its use is unlawful. Practices which are evidently pious may be adopted by the Christian Church—and this practice of reverencing the cross, has been in use from the most remote antiquity; so much so that it is at least probable that it comes from Our Lord or His Apostles; for the *Guardian* will find on reference to St. John's Gospel, chapters xx. and xxi., also to 1 Cor. v. 9, Coll. iv. 16, Thess. ii. 14, &c., &c., that these did, said and wrote many things which are not found in Holy Scripture.—The sneer about practices unauthorized in the New Testament, comes with ill grace from those who, like the co-religionists of the *Guardian*, attend "revivals" and "camp-meetings," encourage "public confession of sins," &c., &c., for which there is *certainly* no warrant in Scripture. The use of the sign of the cross has at all events in its favor, the approval of Sts. Ambrose, Paulinus, Cyril, John Chrysostom, Helena and John of Damascus; also, Theodoret, Constantine, Eusebius, Lactantius, &c., &c. One passage from Tertullian will show the early use of this beautiful emblem: "Whenever we move, when we enter and go out, in dressing, in washing, at table, when we retire to rest, and during conversation, we impress on our foreheads the sign of the cross."

But the *Guardian* quotes Scripture against kissing, or otherwise reverencing the material cross or the crucifix! He says:—

This is solemnly forbidden by the second commandment, which he quotes thus: 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image,' &c

These words are really a mistranslation of the latter part of the first commandment. This deceit is perpetrated in the Protestant bible, for the sake of making out an objection against the Catholic practice of venerating pious images. However, not to be too long, we abstract from the question of translation, and maintain, first, that even if it had been intended to forbid to the Jews all use of images, this prohibition would not extend to Christians; just as the command, "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day," does not oblige Christians to keep holy the seventh day of the week, from the sunset of Friday to the sunset of Saturday. The part of the old law which was natural duty, obliges Christians as well as Jews; but the ceremonial laws of the Jews ceased to oblige after Christ established His Church. The Jews were extremely prone to idolatry, having come out from an idolatrous people. Catholics are not prone to idolatry, and therefore a law, which owing to the idolatrous tendencies of the Jews, might have been imposed upon them, through the fear that they might make bad use of a good thing, has no reference to us. This, the *Guardian* himself acknowledges, when he says "the Paschal lamb was laid aside, when the great Antitype had come."

Next, we maintain that the (first) commandment does not prohibit the use of images. It is forbidden to make "a graven thing," *i.e.* an idol, for the purpose of "adoring or serving it," as we find in Ex. xx. 5; for the Hebrew, *Pesel*, Latin, *Sculptile*, or Greek, *eidolon*, signifies an idol, or image god, to which divine honor is paid, as may be seen in Judges xvii. 3, Is. xliv. 15, 17, xiv. 20, Jer. x. 14, &c. Images for a good purpose were by God Himself, commanded to be made. Thus, Exodus xxv. 18, 19, "Thou shalt make also two cherubims of beaten gold, on the two sides of the oracle. Let one cherub be on one side, and the other on the other." See also, Num. xxi. 8, 3 Kings vi. 23. Hence it is no wonder that Ezechias in his zeal, broke the brazen serpent, when it was prostituted to idolatrous purposes, but as long as it was employed for a pious purpose, as the crucifix is by Catholics, its use was in accordance with the divine will. The *Guardian* acknowledges that the Manna, Ark of the Covenant, and Aaron's rod, were treated respectfully;—but says they were kept out of sight. The Manna was certainly seen often enough to fulfill the command of God. "Let it be kept unto generations to come hereafter; that they may know the bread wherewith I fed you in the wilderness." Ex. xvi. 32. The same is certain of the other sacred symbols.

In paragraph third, the *Guardian* asks, "Can the highest worship be paid *through* the image of the cross, without tending to a superstitious reverence for the image itself?" We have proved that Catholics know well the difference between our Lord and His image; therefore, to this question we answer, decidedly, yes. It might be dangerous for one who, like the *Guardian*, acknowledges he can see no difference between an honor paid to the true God, by Catholics, and that paid by the ancient Greeks and Romans, to the impure Jupiter and Venus, the deceitful Juno, the robber Mercury, and the intemperate Bacchus! But Catholics *do* see a difference, and therefore can safely make use of practices, which might be unsafe for the idolatry-loving ancient Jews, or the undiscriminating editor of the *Guardian*. This is so gross, that it could scarce be believed that the *Guardian* has made such an admission unless we were to quote his words; therefore we reproduce them. He argues that Christ cannot be honored through his image, because—

"He [the FREEMAN] will find the same explanation given, by ancient Greek and Roman writers, of some of their practices before the advent of Christ."

The *Guardian* will find, however, that his palliation of heathenism is contrary to Holy Scripture; for, not merely did the heathens adore "prototypes" through their idols,—they likewise adored the idols themselves. "The pine tree hath served men for fuel; he took thereof and warmed himself; and he kindled it and baked bread; but of the rest he made a god, and adored it; he made a graven thing and bowed down before it. The residue thereof he made a god, and a graven thing for himself: he boweth down before it and adoreth it, and prayeth unto it, saying: Deliver me, for thou art my god." [Is. xliv.]

Our neighbor further insinuates that we give the highest worship to the cross, because the word "adoration" has been used to express the reverence paid to it by Catholics. As we do not wish to carry our article to an extreme length, we shall merely inform him that the English word adoration, and its equivalents in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, signify not only divine honor, but also a minor respect. This may be proved by reference to the best philological authorities, and by scriptural usage. Therefore, if we speak of the adoration of any object less than God, the word must not be understood of the supreme honor paid to God alone. Yet, owing to the ambiguity of the word adore, it is not usually employed when speaking of the minor honor.

In his fourth paragraph he accuses us of proving the lawfulness of images from the authority of the Catholic Church. We did not do so, because we did not wish to raise other issues; though, indeed, we might have put forth such a proof. Our argument, in our former article, meant this: The *Guardian* maintains that it is "unsafe" to use symbols for the expression of saving truth. He presumes, therefore, to teach the Church which Christ established—whether that Church be Catholic or Protestant—that she cannot use in the propagation of truth, a means which both Old and New Testament show to be lawful; *i.e.*, symbolism. We still maintain, that such limitation "impugns our Lord's wisdom, in establishing a church capable of governing itself, without submitting to the *Guardian's* ideas of what is safe, and what, unsafe. We have reviewed all his arguments against the use of the cross. In his last week's article on the Pope's Allocution, he calls himself "a man of straw." His reasonings on the subject, would lead us to suppose that his logic is also of straw.

Cincinnati, by means of a well regulated means of charity, has given over 80,000 bushels of coal to the poor this winter.

THE NEW SENATORS.

On Saturday last, an *Extra* of the official *Gazette* announced that the Hon. James R. Benson, of St. Catharines, had been summoned to the Senate in the place of the late Hon. Ferguson Blair; and that John Glazier, Esq., of Sunbury, and Jas. Dever, Esq., of St. John, had been appointed to fill the two vacancies for New Brunswick. Mr. Benson is a liberal minded Irishman of excellent social standing, and a prominent member of the Ministerial wing of the Reform party. He is, therefore, in every way worthy to take the place in the Senate of the late President of the Council. He was elected a member of the late Legislative Council of Canada, and it is stated on authority that among other reasons for his selection, there was an understanding arrived at, that the old members of the Council should have a preference as vacancies might occur, preserving, at the same time, the equality between the number of Conservative and Reform Senators from Ontario. There are still several gentlemen in this province belonging to this class, and this statement would seem to imply that until they are provided for there is little chance for representation in the Senate for another large class of the population, whose chances of political preferment are no less effectually barred by the illiberality of the constituencies.

The Ottawa *Times*, of Monday last, seems to parry in advance the objections which upon this ground might be urged against the constitution of the Senate. Our contemporary rejoices that the Government "while studying the sectional interests of New Brunswick, have been able also to increase the representation in the Senate of the Roman Catholic population of British origin within the Dominion,"—Mr. Dever, of St. John, being the gentleman referred to. We congratulate our co-religionists of New Brunswick on having secured one representative in the Senate; and we admit that there is some force in the plea put forward for the superior claims of ex-Legislative Councillors in the Province of Ontario. But we must point out that the practical effect of such an arrangement is to put off for years the consideration of any claims which the Roman Catholics might have to a share in this representation. Our Ottawa contemporary argues truly enough that the religion of the candidate for public honors ought to be no special recommendation—that Mr. Dever was not appointed *because* of his religion, but that being otherwise suitable his religion was no bar to his preferment. The rule may be very pretty in theory, and fair in act, all that we have the right to look for from the Government in practice. But when, as in the case of Ontario, there is "a prior engagement" whereby a whole class of the community is effectually barred, this theory is of no practical value to them. We may be told that there were no Roman Catholics elected to the Legislative Council for Upper Canada, but we answer, if only those who can be elected, shall be appointed, why not have left the choice in the hands of the people? On the contrary, it is manifest that as the Senate in its legislative capacity is a check and counterpoise to the popular branch, so in its constitution [nominated instead of elective] it is designed as a corrective to the elective system, whereby classes and interests, through the favor of the Crown, may secure that share of representation which the elective system, because of its negation of all rights in minorities [except the *right* of submission!] denies them. Until this fact has been recognised, the Province of Ontario will not have benefited much from the change from an elective to a nominated second chamber.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE national anniversary of Ireland had its appropriate religious celebration in all the Catholic Churches of the city.

In the Cathedral, High Mass commenced at 9 o'clock, the Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V.G., Celebrant, Rev. J. O'Donohoe, Deacon, and Mr. Berrigan, Sub-Deacon. After the first gospel, the Rev. Father Ferguson, of St. Michael's College, preached a most eloquent and instructive sermon on the paramount excellence and importance of the gift of faith communicated to the Irish nation through the apostleship of St. Patrick. The subject was treated in that learned and exhaustive manner which characterizes all Father Ferguson's efforts.

In St Paul's, we learn a beautiful and appropriate discourse was delivered by Vicar General Rooney.

In St. Mary's, the Rev. Father White, addressed the numerous congregation in attendance.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY.

In the evening, a most delightful entertainment came off in the Academy of the Christian Brothers, on Nelson street, in the form of a *Conversazione*. We noticed the Very Rev. Vicars-General Jamot and Rooney, Revs. J. R. Lee and W. J. White present. A number of the parents and friends of the pupils also attended. The performance of the boys on their brass and string instruments, their vocal efforts, comic and sentimental, and their extremely good conduct and deportment, charmed the large and respectable audience assembled on the occasion. Refreshments in abundance and of the choicest quality were provided for the pupils and guests by the good Brothers. It was quite refreshing to see how thoroughly the young folks enjoyed themselves, and entered into the spirit of fun, frolic and nationality which the occasion evoked.

The Very Rev. V. G. Rooney, in suitable terms, thanked the Brothers and their pupils, on behalf of the audience, for having contributed so much pleasure and amusement on the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint. It was a new feature in the celebration of the day; and he trusted it was only the first of a series of such entertainments. In this wish we cordially join, as we have seldom passed a more agreeable evening.

SACRED CONCERT.

The Rev. Father Laurent had a sacred concert in aid of the funds for the completion of the St Patrick's school and presbytery. We learn it was well attended and quite successful.

THE STORM ON MONDAY.

A most fearful hurricane occurred in this city on Monday morning, and though the storm raged but a very short time, still the damage done was very considerable, resulting in loss of life in at least one instance, and injuring property to the amount of many thousands of dollars. Churches were injured by the falling of portions of the steeples, the Round House, locomotive shops and freight sheds of the Northern Railway were injured, the cupola of the St. Lawrence Hall was blown away, quite a number of chimney stacks succumbed to the violence of the hurricane, roofs of houses were taken up *en masse*, and carried some distance, and much other damage was done, altogether, we may feel thankful that the time the storm prevailed was of short duration, and that the consequences were not more serious than they really were.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The *Freeman* says the subjoined is a correct version of the resolutions which Lord Arthur Clinton submitted to the consideration of the House of Commons:

That, in the opinion of the house, the continued existence of the disaffection and discontent which prevails in Ireland, is not only an injury to Ireland, but the source of embarrassment and uneasiness to the United Kingdom, and that it is essential to the interest of the whole kingdom that the causes of these difficulties and discontent should be removed.

That in the opinion of the house, this result can be attained unless the government of Ireland is carried on, and the laws and institutions of the country are framed, in accordance with the wants and wishes of the people of Ireland.

That the Educational and Ecclesiastical arrangements at present maintained in Ireland are not in accordance with the feelings and wants of the people of Ireland.

That the system of land tenure, which has grown up under the existing laws and circumstances of the country, is not suited to the wants and circumstances of the people, and that it has failed in giving to the general mass of the occupiers of the soil proper security of their tenure, and the assurance that they would enjoy the fruits of their industry or the means of living in comfort and independence in their native land.

That while the grievance arising from this state of things continues, the causes of Irish discontent and disaffection must remain.

That while the house is sensible that the efficient redress of this grievance may involve extensive changes in the laws, the institutions, and the social system of Ireland, this house is of opinion that it is essential to the contentment of Ireland, and the honor and welfare of the whole nation, that these changes should be made.

BANQUET TO HON. T. D. McGEE.

We learn from Ottawa that a splendid banquet was given to the Hon. Mr. McGee, by his friends in that city. It took place at the Russell House, and