

partiality, as might be seen by the statements of the *Paris* correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, of the 22nd of April. He would also call the attention of the House to the fact that the Count de Montalembert, in his work on the political future of England, boasted that acts were committed on the part of the Ultramontane power in England which could not be done in Naples, even under its former monarchy. He thought it right to call the attention of the noble Lord to these reports, and to ask whether he could furnish the House with any information on the subject.

Lord Palmerston said the hon. Member for Warwickshire (Mr. Newdegate) had asked him if he could afford any information respecting certain contingent arrangements which were stated to have been made in case of death, or abdication, or other cessation of authority of the Pope. He had seen the statement to which the hon. gentleman referred copied into an English paper, but Her Majesty's Government had received no information at all bearing upon the statement in that document, and he could not pretend to know the rules and laws by which the Papal government was directed, though he should very much doubt whether it was in the power of the existing Pope to make in his life-time arrangements for carrying on the ecclesiastical and temporal government of his dominions. He was not, however, competent to form an opinion upon the question, though he had no information that corroborated the statement of the hon. gentleman.

Our PROSPECTORS.—Without being too sanguine, we may now hope for a lowering of the price of food. It will require many months, and perhaps some years, to repair the ravages made by disease and hunger among the cattle, sheep, and poultry of the kingdom; but when we saw last week the vivid greenness of the meadows in the steady sunshine, and heard that man and beast could go dry foot over the whole face of the country, we began to think of beef and mutton as possibly coming once more within the reach of society in general, instead of being the expensive luxury they have been for the last two years. When that time comes we must remember that the dearth of food and the farmer's losses have taught us some lessons. There has been a close study of the economy of feeding stock, and far more is known of the way of giving roots, and of the value of straw, and of the relative value of various kinds of food than we might have learned for a long while without some such pressure.—*Once a Week*.

Errors of the Civil War.—The London *Times* says:—“Unless the war between the two sections of the Union should be terminated more speedily or conducted more considerably than it seems possible to imagine, we hardly see how works of industry and peace are to escape interruption. War, to say the least, means exhaustion of capital, expenditure of energy, suspension of ordinary pursuits. A Cotton Planter who, besides looking after his estates, has to take part in a campaign, is not likely to manage his business so successfully as before. If the war is carried into the Northern territory the South will be drained of men; if it is concentrated upon Southern soil it must needs damage Southern industry. It is said that the slaves, so far from wishing to rebel against their masters are ready to fight by their sides; but such military service would draw them from their work as effectually as insurrection itself, and the crop would suffer accordingly. Whatever, in short, may be the event of the rupture, it should not be lost upon us as a lesson. Put it how we will, we are relying for a supply of the very first necessities on a source which is exposed to interminable peril. So long as American Cotton is raised by slave labour, and slave labour is held by more than half of the American people to be abominable, our supplies can never be safe.

THE “TIMES” ON ANGLICANISM.—The clergyman may be a Calvinist, who divides his congregation into the elect and the damned, the first division consisting of himself, his family, and a few particular friends, and the second containing your humble self and the world at large. Or the clergyman may be High Church, and of the strictest sect; he may decorate his church with all sorts of fanciful emblems, he may intone the service, chant every psalm and response with Gregorian simplicity, and make the worship of God a spectacle and a procession, or, as you may happen to feel it, a profanation and a farce. Or he may simply preach so ill that human nature cannot stand it; or he may be very old and hump, or very young and irreverent. Or he may be a very fine gentleman, who gives his parishioners to understand that they are savages; or a very vulgar fellow, whom no gentleman can tolerate. He may be a man of known immorality, or a slanderer careless of veracity, or a man who utterly forgets his sacred profession from the moment he leaves the pulpit on Sunday afternoon till he gets into the “reading-desk” next Sunday morning. He may have a delivery so peculiar and grotesque as to render every word he utters ridiculous, whether it be Scripture, or the Church prayers, or his own composition. He may be in the habit of saying the most absurd and wicked things in his sermons, amounting in effect to downright atheism, little as he knows it. For our purpose we are supposing extreme cases, for, in point of fact, such cases are comparatively rare.—Such cases, however, there are, and they may occur every day; for there is nothing whatever to prevent any man from going to the altar and buying a living for his foolish, or fanatical, or profligate, or incapable son, and so setting him up as the lawful and spiritual medium between the Almighty and a thousand or two of his creatures.

The litigation in the Yelverton case, though it has for a time ceased to be visible to the public eye, has not by any means been concluded. In fact it is at this time pending before the Scotch courts; and the case will no doubt appear again and again in different phases in our various legal tribunals. A commission to procure evidence on the part of Major Yelverton but for eight days been sitting in Manchester; and in the course of the investigation—which has throughout been narrowly watched by Mrs. Yelverton in person—the antecedents and personal character of Miss Longworth have been subjected to searching scrutiny. It is stated, however, that Yelverton has discovered nothing detrimental to the credit of his wife; and if report speaks true, a prosecution for bigamy is contemplated against the “honorable and gallant” major.

It is lamentable to find to what an extent brute force and passion usurp the place of reason amongst a portion of the working classes, degrading those under their influence from the platform of humanity to a level with the beasts of the field. Conspicuous in illustration of this spirit are the trades’ outrages, in which the senseless, indiscriminate vengeance of operatives is wreaked on the operatives on the property of the employers. An infamous case of this description occurred at Ashton on Sunday, when a large number of bricks was destroyed, and needles and nails so mixed with the clay in the brick-field as to render it unfit for use. Such idiotic miscreants merit but one wish on their behalf—that speedy detection and condign punishment may overtake them.—*Register*.

The class of Protestants which calls itself Evangelical is a very numerous one in this country, but it is eminently a stupid one, for neither genius nor learning can be discovered within it. It is bold, reckless, and impudent, profoundly pharisaical, and offensively arrogant, but it is deficient in all the elements both of greatness and goodness. Its pre-judices are like its passions, and its abhorrence of common sense can be explained only by the utter absence of that invaluable gift. The people who compose this curious subdivision of the human race never learn anything, and never forget the absurdities of their founders, who to them are something like the saints to the Christians. It is true they do not worship their departed oracles; but that is the result of the teaching of those oracles themselves who, for the purpose of blotting out of men’s mem-

ories the glories of the Saints, instructed their followers to say that no man is worth remembering the moment he is dead. With these people a lie told three hundred years ago is an uncontroverted truth, a calumny of the proper kind is a veritable history never to be contradicted, and even a refutation of any statement made by them is worth nothing, for in a day or two the old falsehood reappears as if it had never been denied. A religious class of this kind has great advantages in the world; it can dispense with learning, study and argument, it has nothing to do with actual facts, for its business is to repeat its mumpisms, and, confident in the power of a lie, go on and triumph over the truth.—*London Tablet*.

UNITED STATES.

THE MAN WHO ASKS EXPECTED TO FIGHT.—Some few years ago a friend of ours met a leading Know Nothing on Staten Island; they “liquored” and had a long chat together. Know Nothing said he hadn’t any objection to an Irishman as a companion, that he might be a very good sort of fellow, but he was “god damned if he had any right to hold an office in this, here country.” Friend met Know Nothing two evenings ago, and expressed surprise that native American was not down at Washington, defending the Stars and Stripes, when Native coolly replied that he had no occasion, so long as he could get an Irishman to do it; that is the “god damned foreigner” of a few years ago.

TROUBLES IN ST. LOUIS.—Extract of a letter:—Saint Louis, Missouri, May 12, 1861. “This place is in a fearful state, and you may rest assured that you will yet hear of a dreadful fight in the State. People in Canada can have no idea of the present position of things here; people are flying in all directions and some of the finest country residences are left desolate. Governor Jackson of this State and his Legislature are all for the South and he ordered out the militia to encamp in the outskirts of the City. All went well till Thursday evening when the Union men came down from the arsenal, 7000 strong with artillery, and surrounded the secessionists in their camp, and demanded their arms. After some delay the arms were piled and they surrendered, upon which a number of ruffians whose feelings were with the secessionists, attacked the soldiers, who in return fired into the crowd killing 25 and wounding 40 or 50. That night throughout the city the excitement was intense; eleven men were shot in the streets and several murders occurred in the saloons. Nobody is safe in the streets after dark. In a week or ten days you will hear of this state seceding, and as the Illinois troops are all ready to cross over, such a battle will be fought as has not been heard of for a long time. The Germans who number almost 60,000 are all Lincoln men. The Irish are all against the Government. I have volunteered and having been accepted, shall have command of a battalion by the end of this month, should the fight come off, I will write you the particulars, for I intend to be in it.” The above is an extract from a letter to a friend in this city, written by a resident of Lower Canada, well known here and may be relied on as authentic.—*Montreal Herald*.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS’S LETTERS OF MARQUE.—The recent events in America have given rise to a very curious event. We have very often called the attention of our readers to the laws of maritime warfare. We have pointed out how favourable they were to nations which were generally neutral in times of war; we have shown how much, as America was always presumably neutral, they operated in her favor. And such were the fair probabilities, the plain conclusions of very simple reasoning. But what has been the result? In fact, the Northern States of America, the shipping States, are at this moment suffering very materially from the usages of warfare; those who are expected to benefit have been the first to suffer. The position of the Southern States was in many respects a peculiar one; but in no respect was it more peculiar than in this—though possessed of a very long line of sea coast, they have not the vestige of a navy; not a single armed vessel of war belonging to any of them. They were wholly unable, therefore, to provide for the now imminent contingency of a maritime war with the North in what we hold now-a-days in Europe to be the regular and legitimate way, and are driven to what we deem an exceptional and unjustifiable course. As they had no navy, they issued “Letters of Marque,” which will empower any individual to fit out a privateer, with which he can annoy the mercantile navy, and in some small measure carry on a maritime warfare with the North. The effect has been immediate, and would have been foreseen, if only the unprecedented events which have caused it could have been anticipated.—*Economist*.

The honor of our soldiers is at stake in their conduct while in the service, and on that account we have regretted to see some of the enlistments in New York. Ellsworth’s Zouaves are of a low character, with whom few of our New England troops will long wish to be associated. We see by a telegram in Tuesday evening’s papers, that two of them have been guilty of gross outrages on females and are likely to be shot. Our army correspondent speaks of them as a degraded class, and we see that on the day they arrived at Washington, Gen. Scott closed all the liquor shops which occasioned no trouble till they arrived. But these fellows are very respectable compared with Wilson’s brigade, made up of the Roughs—the thieves, pickpockets, burglars and murderers. The character of the brigade is well known, as also the inducements held out for their enlistment. If they are ever in actual service the whole christian world will revolt at such a policy. There is no need of justification for such enlistments. Men are plenty—honest, honorable brave men, who are ready to defend their country. These men seldom have true courage, never make good soldiers, and would prove traitors at any time.—*Newburyport Herald*.

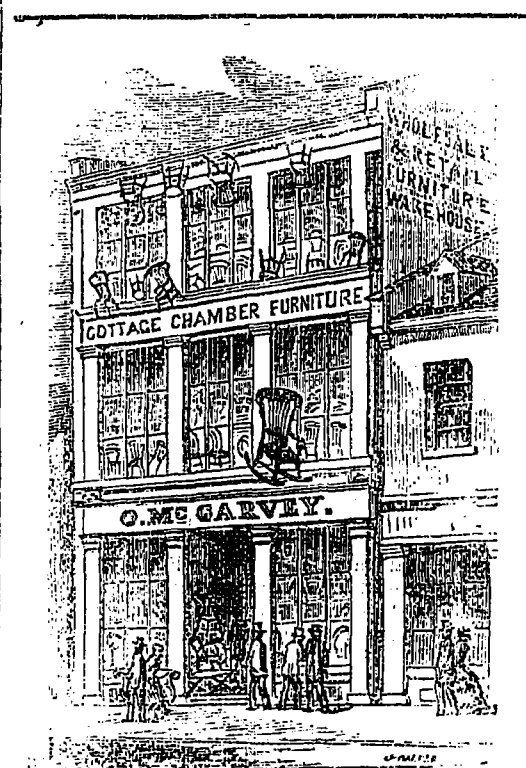
We confess our sympathies are with the South. No lover of the Slave is in any form. But when England was driven from that great continent, with the help of the chivalry of France, slavery in its direct form, was the heritage and curse she left behind her; and we can no more blame the people of the Southern States for the institution of Negro Slavery, which the English deliberately established there, than we can blame the victim of a cruel malady for the vicious unit which a disolute ancestry left in his blood. It is far more easy to create an evil than to eradicate it; and a fearful task was proposed to the Southerners when they were asked to emancipate some millions of slaves, born in, and through life habituated to, slavery. Then the attitude of the North was so insolent and intolerable. It was simply the exaggeration of that coarse and brutal fanaticism, which in England (and peculiarly to England), under the outraged name of freedom, assails religious and social liberty, and seeks to reduce all human intellectual and spiritual development to the level of—say, of the evangelical coarser who is now (in grimmest mockery of Christianity) delighting a select Protestant circle in the Dublin Metropolitan Hall. These Northern States, with their grossest development of cant, and their hidden vices, glozed over by impossible laws against unapproachable offences, had no heritage of slavery left to them; so they could afford, like genuine Pharisees, to denounce the Southerners, who “kept their brethren in bondage.” Under that great old Christian system, which obliterated serfdom in Europe, this institution of American slavery might have been gradually extinguished. But the coarse and vulgar fanaticism which prevails in the Northern States of America—the fanaticism which converts the Lord’s Day into a day of gloom, and hypocrisy, and secret sin—the fanaticism which would destroy legitimate trade, and institute a coarse and brutal censorship on private life, under the pretence of

checking “intemperance,” as it designates drunkenness—a particular form of intemperance, far less dangerous than its own—this utter fanaticism, which seeks to attain its ends by Pharisaical pretence, bullying, and insolence, has naturally outraged the South, and driven into war men, who, by gentle counsels and brotherly love, might have been more at peace and union. It is easy for these fanatics in Europe and America to howl and rage, and denounce perdition upon all who differ from them: but rational men who may conceive the position of the Southern Americans, left with three millions of traditional slaves among them, and harassed by the hypocritical philanthropy of the brutal fanatics who, in the blasphemous name of Christianity, would overwhelm them with a bloody, servile war.—*Dublin Irishman*.

Some idea of the stagnation of business in New York may be formed from the fact that last week the amount of Dry Goods entered for consumption was only \$138,140 against \$285,321 for the same term of 1860, and \$1,051,750 for 1859. Since January the falling off as compared with 1860 is \$14,600,000, and with 1859 \$16,700,000.

THE ANTIQUITY OF GOLD IN IRELAND.—Dr. Wilde in the second portion of his catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, prefixes the class of metallic material thus:—“Did manufactured gold add some weapons and tools co-exist? Our history is silent on this point, and as yet well-authenticated notices of the discovery of any such combination, have not been recorded. It is, however, remarkable that the first historic notice of any metal in Ireland refers to gold; for under A. M. 3556, we read in the Annals of Clonmacnois and those of the Four Masters, that in the reign of Tighearnmas “gold was first melted in Ireland, in Forthartha-Airhir Liff, or the territory of Forthartha, a wooden district in Canlann, or Wicklow, to the east of the River Liffey,” and that the artificer’s name was Uendann. It is also stated by him, “Goldlets and brooches were first covered with gold and silver in Ireland,” but that would only prove the knowledge of gilding, either in the liquid form, or what is more probable, by plates of gold laid over the article, such as we observe in counterfeit rings of great antiquity, and in some antique soules which have come down to the present time. A similar application of gold may be seen in some of the Scandinavian breast-plates. It is, moreover, remarkable that most of the early forms of ornamentation, consisting of lozenge-shaped, clasp, zig-zag, or straight-line patterns, together with various concentric circles and spiral lines, found upon the earliest stone monuments, and clay urns of undoubted bethen origin, are also the forms of decorations chiefly observed in our earliest and simplest golden ornaments and bronze celts. Topographers have not yet determined the precise limits of the Forthartha, Cualann, but it was undoubtedly near, and probably to the east of, the source of the Liffey. Upwards of three and thirty centuries elapsed without any further reference to native gold occurring in either our ancient annals or modern history—not even the most extravagant of the Finian romances, alluding to the existence of the metal in Ireland, although the authors decorated the heroes of these tales with Oriental splendour. In the year 1706, however, in the same part of Wicklow, perhaps on the very site of the furnace of Uendann—upwards of \$10,000 worth of unwrought native gold was obtained in about two months, and small quantities have, from time to time, been gathered there ever since.”

A RESULT OF THE FRENCH TREATY.—The following advertisement appears in the *Manchester Guardian*:—“Matrimony.—A gentleman of Lyons travelling in England since last October, who will probably be located in London, should the treaty be ratified, is most anxious to form the acquaintance and friendship of an English or Scotch young lady, with a view to a matrimonial alliance. Reference, &c.” By the way, what does the “gentleman of Lyons” mean by the expression, “should the treaty be ratified.”



SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE, the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chestnut, and enameled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany and Oak Parlor, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Chane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from \$40 to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods:—Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Yarnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 12 1/2 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MCGARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,
244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
April 19, 1861.

MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING

OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.

(Size—Two Feet by Three Feet.)

AS a Work of Art, it cannot be excelled. We have reason to believe that a more elegant portrait of the Holy Father has never been published. He is represented at Full Length, in his Pontifical Robes.

We have determined to place it at the extremely low Price of

ONE DOLLAR

per Copy, in order to bring it within the reach of the most humble. We shall also present each purchaser with a Medal or Rosary of greater or less value, some of which will possess real value.

In addition to One Dollar, subscribers in the United States will remit four letter Stamps, and subscribers in the Canadian twenty cents in stamps, for pre-payment of postage.

Hear what the *Metropolitan Record*, the Official Organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, says:—

“We have received from the Publishers, Caldwell & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, two very fine Engravings of the Holy Father, one plain and the other colored. The low price at which they have been issued places them within the reach of all. This is an admirable likeness of His Holiness, mild, gentle and benign-looking, and we doubt not that the publishers’ anticipations of a large sale will be fully realized; for what Catholic family would be without so pleasing a remembrance of one of the most beloved and revered Pontiffs. It will make a very large and handsome picture; its size is 24 inches by 36, and its price One Dollar.”

We have also numerous other Testimonials of a high order.

A prompt order will receive the earlier impressions. With a Club of 10 Copies, we will present an ELEGANT COLORED COPY, valued at \$5, to the getter up of the Club.

Address, CALDWELL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.



Ayer's Pills

Are particularly adapted to the treatment of indigestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pills are found to cure many varieties of disease.

Subjoined are the statements of some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. H. Cartwright, of New Orleans. “Your Pills are the price of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.”

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. “Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.”

DYSPEPSIA—INDIGESTION.

From Dr. Henry J. Allen, of St. Louis. “The Pills of Dr. Ayer are kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon these ailments with a curative power, and they stimulate the organs of digestion, and induce vitality and vigor into the system.”

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION.

From Dr. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midwife in London. “I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.”

CONSTIPATION—COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada. “Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of constipation. If others of our friends send me them I find them to be of the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe constipation originates in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.”

From Dr. E. H. Cartwright, of New Orleans. “Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alternative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy when given in small doses. They are very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.”

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