partiality, as might be seen by the statements of the partic 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 Montalemberi, in his work on the political future of England, bossted 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 sub-

Lord Palmerston said the hon. Member for Warwickshire (Mr. Newdegate) had asked him it he could afford any intermation 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 imto an English paper, but Her Majesty's Government had received no information at all bearing upon the statement in that document, and be 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 PROSPECTS. - 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 benst could go dry foot over the whole face of the country, we began to think of beef and muton 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 rears. When that time comes we must remember that the dearness 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.

EFFECTS 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 considerately 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 necessity on a soucre 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 be High Ohurch, and of the straightest 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 gentleman, who gives his parishioners to understand man of known immorality, or a standerer 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 Mart 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 has for eight days been sitting in Manchester; and in the course of the investigationwhich has throughout been narrowly watched by Mrs. Yelverton in person-the antecedents and persound character of Miss Longworth have been subjected to searching scruting. It is stated, however, that Yelverton has discovered nothing detrimental to the credibility of his wife; and if report speaks true, a prosecution for bigarny is contemplated against the bonorable 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 bensts of the field. Conspicuous in illustration of this spirit are the trades' outrages, in which the senscless, indiscriminative 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 brickfield 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 learning can be discovered within it. It is bold hidden vices, glozed over by impossible laws against reckless, and impudent, profoundly pharisaical, and unapproachable offences, had no heritage of slavery 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 utler absence of that invaluable gift. The people who rope this institution of American slavery might have compose this curious subdivision of the human race been gradually extinguished. But the coarse and never learn anything, and never forget the absurdities of their founders, who to them are something States of America—the fanaticism which converts the sof their founders, who to them are something States of America—the fanaticism which converts thing like saints to the Ohristian. It is true they do the Lord's Day into a day of gloom; and hypocrisy, not worship their departed oracles, but that is the and secret sin the fanaticism which would destroy result of the teaching of those oracles themselves legitimate trade, and institute a coarse and brutal
who, for the purpose of blotting out of men's mecensorship on private life, under the pretence of April 19, 1861.

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morres the glories of the Saints, instructed their folpense with learning, study and argument, it has nothing to do with actual facts, for its business is to repeat its mumpsimus, and, confident in the power of a lie, go on and triumph over the truth.-London

UNITED STATES.

THE MEN WHO ARE 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 that 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 n 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 re-turn 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 secceding, 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 mer. The Irish are all against the Government. There volunteered and naving 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 better to a firm 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 may simply preach so ill that human nature cannot Europe to be the regular and legitimate way, and stand it; or he may be very old and humble, or very are driven to what we deem an exceptional and unyoung and irreverent. Or he may be a very fine justifiable course. As they had no navy, they issued "Letters of Marque," which will empower any that they are savages; or a very vulgar fellow, whom no gentleman can tolerate. He may be a man of known immorality, or a standerer careless of measure carry on a maritime warfare with the North. The effect has been immediate, and would have been forescen, 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, pickpackets, 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, or 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 are we of Slavery in any form- But when England was driven from that great continent, with the help of the chivalry of France, slavery, in its direst 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 taint which a dissolute 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 Southerns when they were asked to emanci-pate 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 developement to the level of-say, of the evangelical coalheaver 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 Pharisces, to denounce the Southerns, who "kept their brethren in bondage." Under that great old Christian system, which obliterated seridom in Eu-

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checking "intemperance," as it designates drunkenlowers to say that no man is worth remembering the ness—a particular form of intemperance, far less moment he is dead. With theid people a lie told dangerous than its own—this utter fanaticism, which dangerous than its own-this utter fanaticism, which three hundred years ago is an uncontested truth, a seeks to attain its ends by Pharisaical pretence, bully-calumny of the proper kind is a veritable history ing, and insolence, has naturally outraged the South, ing, and insolence, has naturally outraged the South, never to be contradicted, and even a refutation of and driven into war men, who, by gentle counsels any statement made by them is worth nothing, for and brotherly love, might have been more at peace in a day or two the old falsehood reappears as if it and union. It is easy for these fanatics in Europe had never been denied. A religious class of this and America to howl and rage, and denounce per-kind has great advantages in the world; it can dis-dition upon all who differ from them; but rational dition 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 harnssed by the hypocritical philanthropy of the brutal fanatics who, in the blusphemed name of Christianity, would overwhelm them with a bloody, servile war. - Dublin Irishman.

Some idea of the stagnation of business in New fork may be formed from the fact that last week the amount of Dry Goods entered for consumption was only \$138,140 against \$826,251 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, prefaces the class of metallic material thus:—"Did manufactured gold add stone 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, remerkable that the first historic notice of any metal in Ireland refers to gold; for under A. M. 3656, we read in the Annals of Clonmacnois and those of the Four Masters, that in the reign of Tighearnma's "gold was first melted in Ireland, in Fortharts-Airthir Liffe, or the territory of Fotharta, a wooden district in Cunlann, or Wicklow, to the east of the River Liffey," and that the artificer's name was Ucadan. It is also stated by him, " Goblets 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 places of gold laid over the article, such as we observe in counterfeit rings of great antiquity, and in some antique floulæ which have come down to the present time A similar application of gold may be seen in some of the Scandinavian breast-pins. It is, moreover, remarkable that most of the early forms of ornamentation, consisting of lozenge-shaped, chevran zig-zag, or straight-lice patterns, together with valutes, concentric circles, and spiral lines, found upon our earliest stone monuments, and clay urns of undoubted heathen origin, are also the forms of decorations chiefly observed in our carliest and simplest golden ornaments and bronze celts. Topographers have not yet determined the precise limits of the Forthats 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 bistory -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 splender. In the year 1796, however, in the same part of Wicklow, perhaps on the very site of the furnace of Ucadan-upwards of \$10,000 worth of unwrought native gold was obtained in about two months, and small quantities bave, from time to time, been gathered there ever

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 FURNI-TURE, -- 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, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour. Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Scat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. 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, Varuish, Turpentine, Gine, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Uphelstery 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 121 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.

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MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING

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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

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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."

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Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arisinplantus, and diseases argi-ing from impurity of the blood. A largo part of all the complaints that afflict man-kind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pracs are found to cure many vari-eties of disease.

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

As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Carturight, of New Orleans.

"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their occident qualities surpass any catharile 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.

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"Not only are your Files admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their boundeds 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 profussion and the people."

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DYSPERSIA — INDIGESTION.

From Dr. Henry J. Knaz, of St. Louis.

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"I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion whose wholl we nativally superpassed, and also very effective them. tion when whelly 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.

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

"Too nuch cannot be said of your Phils for the cure of cartiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as effections as I have, they should join mo in proclaiming it for 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 costiveness to originate in the liver, but your litts affect that organ and cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERYBIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUMORS
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"You were right, Dector, In saying that your Phils purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their officacy. They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

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-Fits — &c.

From Dr. Edward Engl, Boltimore.

"Dear Dn. Aten: I enunct answer you what complaints
I have cared with your Pries better than to say all that we
ever treat with a purpative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathurtle in my daily contest with discase, and believing as I do that your Pries afford us the best
we have, I of course value them highly." Mor Most of the Pills in market contain Morcury, which,

although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every onnee of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is scaled and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for COUGRS, COLDS, HOARSCNESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOTING COUGH, BRONGHIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION; and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the sufficiel, from the log cabin of the American present to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hambet it contains, Currany Perforal is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and most every hamter it contains, Cherry Perchart is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we soo the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can dopend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any raliance upon any thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it onjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the efficied they can never forget, and produced cause too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

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P. K.

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OF ELLENOR and SARAH MOORE, natives of the County Donegal, Ireland. Three years ago, when last heard from they were living in New York; and where, it is supposed, they are residing still. Any information; concerning them would be thankfully received by their brother, James Moore, care of John Reilly, Aylmer Street, Montreal.