

A writer in the *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday last, over the signature *Justitia*, refers to the Aylward case, as reported in our columns; and whilst unable to impugn the accuracy of one of our statements, invokes a Parliamentary inquiry into all the circumstances of the tragedy. This suggestion will, we hope, be attended to.—Our object is to elicit the truth; and that object will best be promoted by a full and public investigation. We hope, therefore, that upon the meeting of Parliament some member will bring the subject before the notice of the Legislature—and move for the production, and publication of all the correspondence connected therewith.

We are very happy to be able to add that several of our French contemporaries are interesting themselves in the matter, and have given the details of the case, in so far as these have as yet been made public, to their readers. This action of our French contemporaries affords an ample refutation of the reckless calumnies of interested intriguers—to the effect, that Catholics of French origin in Canada do not sympathise with their Irish coreligionists; from whence the conclusion is inevitable, that Irish Catholics have no cause to waste their sympathies upon the French Canadians; and should seek to strengthen their political influence, and elevate their social position, by allying themselves, politically, with the Clear Grits or Protestant Reformers, whose hostility to the people of Lower Canada, to their laws, language, religion, and peculiar institutions is a matter of notoriety.

A sad day it will be indeed for the best interests of our religion, of the common religion of French and Irish Papists, when these perfidious counsels of interested and unprincipled place-beggars shall be heeded, or followed by the English speaking portion of our Catholic community. The fortunes of the two great Catholic races in Canada are bound inseparably together, so that aught that, whether for good or evil, affects the one, in the same manner affects the other also; and prudence, no less than the call of honor and of duty, prescribes the obligation of cultivating and maintaining friendly and intimate relations betwixt two people who have so much in common, and who are so absolutely necessary to one another. The French Canadian Catholic surrounded as he is by foes, cannot afford to dispense with the aid of his Irish brother; and neither can the latter afford to dispense with the good offices of the Papists of Lower Canada. The common enemy would of course, if he could, sow dissension in their ranks, and estrange the one from the other; but the true Catholic, he who has the interests of his Church at heart, will always make it his first and foremost duty to promote union, hearty union, betwixt the children of St. Patrick, and the sons of Old France.

For this reason we are always delighted when we find our French contemporaries interesting themselves in the affairs of their Irish brethren—as is the case just now. The *Colonisateur* and the *Journal de Quebec* both devote a considerable portion of their columns to the discussion of the melancholy details of the Aylward tragedy, and display a lively sympathy with the unhappy victims of prejudices—national and religious. Other papers printed in the French language also take the matter up, as for instance, the *Reforme*, and discuss it, though from a different stand point. The latter finds in the execution of the Aylwards a text whereon to preach against "Capital Punishment," or the "Death Penalty" in general—and herein we disclaim all sympathy or community of sentiment with our French contemporary. God forbid that we should have uttered, or appear even to have uttered, one word against the "Death Penalty," or the right of society to inflict Capital Punishment upon its guilty members. We, as we have often said, look upon the gallows as a most important, and indeed invaluable agent in modern civilisation—as in one sense the tree of life to those who have rejected the Cross; and it is because we would not see the gallows demoralized, or discredited, that, as in the case of the Aylwards, we have energetically, and to the best of our abilities, protested against judicial murder. We are, we say, jealous of the gallows; we would not have it tampered or trifled with, or brought into suspicion; and a single unjust execution does more to discredit the gallows, than all the diatribes uttered against it, by the Robespierres, the Couthons, and other eminent blood and mud-stained philanthropists of the last century; who in their private capacities, were as notorious for their theoretical aversion to the "Death Penalty," as in their public capacities, as renovators of society, and Apostles of the Gospel according to Jean Jacques, they were infamous for their practical disregard for the sanctity of human life. We can never hear a fellow declaiming against "Capital Punishment" without a cold shudder, and an involuntary reminiscence of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and the "Furies of the Guillotine."

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.—Dr. J. A. Sewell has been elected Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University.

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—This great national and charitable demonstration came off with most brilliant success on the evening of Wednesday, the 28th ult., in the City Concert Hall, which had been elegantly decorated for the occasion. The attendance was all that could be desired, and spacious as is the Hall, there was scarce standing room for the thousands gathered together to do honor to the event.

The proceedings were inaugurated by a most appropriate Address from T. McKenna, Esq., President of the Society; and were agreeably diversified by music, both vocal and instrumental, and by Addresses during the course of the evening from Messrs Devlin and McGee, both of which were listened to with profound attention, and at their close were rapturously applauded.—Prince's Band was in attendance, and discoursed most eloquent music. The Glee Club of the Scotch Fusiliers, whose excellent singing excited universal admiration, executed several pieces to the great delight of the audience; and the members of the Tom Moore Club, with many other Amateurs of both sexes, contributed largely to the pleasures of the evening; and the success of the entertainment.

The refreshment tables were kindly furnished, and attended to by the Ladies of the Saint Patrick's Congregation, who were determined not to be surpassed in the cause of charity by their fathers, brothers, or sweethearts. The consequence was that this department was a signal triumph, and greatly helped to swell the proceeds of the Soiree. Amongst the guests we noticed all the Presidents of our different National Societies, who thus as it were typified the *entente cordiale* which fortunately exists amongst all classes of our Montreal society, without distinction of creed or of national origin.

For the several eloquent Addresses in the order in which they were delivered, we refer our readers to our second page.

A French contemporary, the *Colonisateur* of the 3rd instant, states that a report has been circulated in town, to the effect that the Reverend M. Cazeau of Quebec is, in a manner responsible for the execution of the unfortunate Aylwards—as thus:—That the amiable clergyman above named having been appealed to by the Rev. Mr. Brennan to use any influence which he might possess, in favor of the Aylwards, called with the intention of doing so, upon certain members of the Executive: but that having read the report of the trial, he declined to interfere, and directly or indirectly expressed an opinion unfavorable to the condemned.

We care not by whom, or with what object this report has been emitted; but we are in a position, and are authorized to give it a formal and explicit contradiction. The Rev. M. Cazeau was appealed to in behalf of the Aylwards: but this appeal reached him only on the 6th of December last. He immediately called upon the Executive; but was informed that all appeals for mercy were useless, as orders for carrying the sentence into execution on the 8th of December had already been forwarded to Belleville. Under these circumstances, and having done all that it was in his power to do to procure a respite for the condemned, but finding all his efforts fruitless, as the Executive were inexorable, he returned home. This is the plain truth of the case: and if any one has directly said, or indirectly hinted, that in any manner the Rev. M. Cazeau is in any degree responsible for the execution of the Aylwards, he who has so spoken, has been guilty of deliberate and cowardly falsehood.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our city readers that they may soon expect the pleasure of a Lecture from an amiable gentleman, and accomplished scholar, late a Minister of the Anglican Establishment, and now by the grace of God, a member of the Catholic Church. This gentleman, whose name is Mr. Fothergill, has already lectured at Quebec, before a numerous audience, on the subject of the "Middle Ages," and has thereby established his reputation as a fluent orator, and as one who has not only read much, but who has thoroughly digested what he has read.

The day, and other details as to the Lecture, have not as yet been determined upon; but we trust that in our next, it shall be in our power to give full information on these points; and in the meantime we content ourselves with bespeaking for the gentleman a numerous audience, and a hearty reception from the citizens of Montreal.

"What is to be done?"—asks the *Montreal Witness*—"about those continual verdicts of our judges in favor of Rome whether the law be on its side or not." This question seems almost superfluous; for the verdicts of which the *Witness* complains have been either rendered, or fully acquiesced in, by "our Protestant judges" who cannot therefore be suspected of an undue bias in favor of Popery, or of twisting the law to suit the views and interests of the Catholic Church. The particular decision of which the *Witness* complains, and which prompted the impertinent question above quoted, was given by

Mr. Justice McCord; and if that decision be as the *Witness*—no very high authority in the matter—hints, contrary to law, the Judge, not the Church of Rome, is the party against whom our contemporary should direct his attack. We do not presume to offer any opinion as to the legal merits of the decision pronounced by the Protestant Judge above named; but we feel well assured that that gentleman is well able to take his own part, and to defend himself against the strictures of the *Witness*—whose knowledge of law is probably as limited as his acquaintance with history and theology.

'She (Ireland) might go astray a little if left to her own devices, but for all that I think that I know, that had I been a man, I should have joined in the cry—'Ireland for the Irish'—and if she's mismanaged, let it be by herself.'—(*London Hartley Tourist in Lady's Newspaper Dec. 6, 1862.*)

We could well imagine the look of mute astonishment, that would pervade the features of an English Paterfamilias, at his lodgings in Paris, were a French Gens d'arme to present himself all at once some fine morning at his breakfast table, and insist upon henceforth directing the internal economy of his household. When the stupendous impudence of such a proceeding allowed him his tongue, his first question would doubtless be 'am I an idiot?' or is this the result of a writ de lunatico; inquiring? Having satisfied himself on the score of his own particular sanity, astonishment would give place to indignation, and with a rude logic, vent itself in ejaculations—'Magna Charta! Habeas Corpus! And every man's house his castle! Before long the conclusions of logic would take a muscular development; and rising from his chair, Paterfamilias would doubtless settle the question to his entire satisfaction, without any of those little urbanities of our better nature, so necessary for the due direction of society, by kicking Mon. Mousquet-et-Sabre down stairs. It may be but a small matter, for each one to have the ordering of his own muffins, and the direction of his own toast, but the world is made up of small matters—atom heaped on atom being the sum total of every Olympus. Now in the case supposed, Paterfamilias conduct may be somewhat brusque; but we doubt whether there would be found a single Englishman, to blame its consummation. The Gens d'arme was doubtless sent by a 'paternal government,' to prevent indigestion, and those plethoric evils, attendant on too high living; but the kindness of the motive, would hardly atone for the intrusion, and P. F. would insist upon the right to *mismanage his own affairs*. It must be a satisfaction to the lovers of Ireland, and a sign of better times, to find this view of things gradually making its way into the English mind, even with reference to Ireland. It is the common sense view of affairs, and as such must commend itself to all common sense people.

But there are some individuals so antiquated in their notions, as to believe, that Ireland could not take care of herself, and that an Irishman, would not be an Irishman, if left to self government. This kind of political creed, is held by the worshippers of 'paternal governments' in general, and by those Partingtonian individuals, who think that Sandy would not be Sandy without his 'Mull,' or the Frenchman a Frenchman without his frogs' legs and garlic. To concede to Pat the right to *mismanage his own affairs*, is certainly a step in the right direction, and soon to be followed by the right to *manage them*. It is to be hoped, that all this will be arrived at without P. F.'s various steps of astonishment, indignation, and muscular development; but come as it may, it will be welcome, as 'giving even the devil his due,' and wiping a foul blot from the English character.

S.C.R.D.S.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Hartsville, County Northumberland, C.W.

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I announce the examination of the pupils of School Section No. 11, Township of Murray County Northumberland. Their Teacher Mr. Weadock subjected them to a most rigid examination in all the branches usually taught in common schools; and by the manner in which they answered, they appeared as if they could not easily be puzzled in the branches they had studied during the past year. What surprised me most was to see children of the age of eight and ten years answering questions, and transposing poetical sentences with considerable ease, showing that they understood the science of grammar very well. There were many of the boys who solved questions in simple and quadratic equations that were very difficult and required much mathematical reasoning. Their skill in answering those questions plainly proved their knowledge of Algebra. The examination was well attended by the parents of the children; and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress the latter had made during the year. Mr. Weadock came here a year ago a stranger, and the Trustees engaged him on the strength of recommendations he held from Trustees of other sections on which he had taught; and I am happy to say since he came here, he has won for himself the esteem and respect of every parent sending children to his school by strict attention to his business and careful watch over his pupils. Hoping that you will give place for the above in your excellent journal. I remain yours truly,

ALPHA.

[This communication should have appeared in our columns some weeks ago, and but for an oversight would have done so. We hope however that our correspondent will excuse the delay, and will not attribute it to indifference to the cause of education in which he takes so great an interest.]

Caledonia, Grand River, County of

Haldimand, C. W.

On Sunday, the 25th January, 1863, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton consecrated a large Bell (weight with fittings, 600 lbs.) The Reverend Fathers McNulty, O'Shea, and Heenan assisted at the ceremony. Mass was sung by the Reverend Mr. O'Shea, and an instructive sermon preached by His Lordship the Bishop, on the wisdom of the Church in making, as it were, all things in creation subservient to the honor and glory of God, and as instruments to promote His service. Before the ceremony of the consecration, an address was presented to His Lordship, of which the following, together with the answer, is a copy. Confirmation was also administered, and the Papal Benediction was given by His Lordship.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF

HAMILTON, C. W.

MY LORD,—On behalf of the Catholics composing the various missions in this County, we, the undersigned, take leave to approach your Lordship, and with filial submission to tender our heartfelt rejoicings on your Lordship's return from the seat of Catholic unity, the City of Rome, laden with blessings from our Holy Father, Pius IX., to be imparted to his faithful children by the hands of so worthy a Prince of the House of God. Our gratitude is due to your Lordship for having represented us in the Eternal City, and offering our sympathies, united with your own, to our beloved, though persecuted Pontiff; and permit us humbly to state that the proceedings of the assembled Bishops in their address to the Holy Father echoed the sentiments of our minds and the feelings of our hearts in common with the Catholics of the universe.

How happy we feel to-day in these combined circumstances of your Lordship's visit amongst us, and also in the safe return of one who shall ever live in our affections; but more happy still in the hope that your Lordship may soon return to dispense new graces amongst your Lordship's very obedient and faithful subjects.

Signed on behalf of the Congregation,

M. Sweeney,	Caledonia,	Patrick O'Neil,	Danville,
M. Donnelly,	do	Miles Finlen,	Indiana,
D. Kennedy,	do	Daniel McKenna,	do
Jno. Cunningham,	do	Daniel Heenan,	do
James Goslin,	do	Andrew Devine,	do
John Murray,	do	David Broderick,	do
Nicholas Carruli,	do	Edward Kerrot,	do
Nicholas Murray,	do	Jas. Gorman,	Danville,
James Dalton,	do	John Walker,	do
Alex. Lamond,	do	Jasper Murphy,	do
Thomas McGill,	Danville,	John Evingham,	do
Thomas O'Brien,	do	John Hickey,	do
Thomas Carroll,	do	John Spring,	do
Thomas Connor,	do	William Ward,	do
D. Barry,	do	Jeremiah Sullivan,	do

His Lordship made the following reply:—
GENTLEMEN,—I feel deeply grateful to you and to all those whom you have been chosen to represent for your filial attachment to myself, and especially to His Holiness Pope Pius IX. May the beautiful Giver of every good and perfect gift long preserve in your souls these sentiments of pure Catholic faith and attachment to those whom He has placed over you for His own glory and the salvation of your immortal souls. I am happy this day in visiting you for the first time since my return from the Holy City, to have the privilege of blessing you in the name of His Holiness. May his blessing descend upon you all, upon your families, upon your possessions, and undertakings, in order that everything in you, and around you, may be holy and pleasing to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

We find the following notice of Mr. Fothergill, and his lecture in the *Quebec Vindicator*:

"On Sunday evening Mr. Fothergill, late of Oxford College, a convert to Catholicity, and one of that noble band of self-denying clergymen who are every day leaving the State Church in England, and its temporal advantages, for conscience sake, delivered a lecture before St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, on the influence of the Church on Society and Government in the Middle Ages. The learned gentleman's discourse was most erudite, and exhibited a student's familiarity with the sources of strength and weakness which lie hidden among the foundations of Christendom. He was warmly applauded by the audience, among whom we remarked, the Rev. Pastor of St. Patrick's, who introduced the lecturer; Very Rev. C. F. Cazeau, V. G.; Rev. Mr. Taschereau, Rector of Laval University; Rev. Professor Ferland, &c., &c. We believe Mr. Fothergill intends to lecture in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto, and we can assure our friends in those cities that they will find in him a scholar of high attainments and a lecturer of liberal views and impartial judgment."

EXECUTION OF THE AYLWARDS.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

SIR,—The last number of the *True Witness* is extensively occupied by an ex-parte statement of the trial and execution of the unfortunate Aylwards, husband and wife, at Belleville, on the 8th December last, and although the writer states at the close of his communication that he is not moved by "any design of exculpating, or of exonerating the Ministers of the day" it is, yet, to be apprehended that he had in view to impress upon the minds of a certain portion of our population, that the execution of the unhappy couple referred to (whose religion and nationality are distinctly given) was a judicial murder. Now, as such an impression would be most unhappy, it is not desirable that the whole of the case in question should be given to the public. It is not to be doubted that the usual extreme care was taken by His Excellency the Governor General, in whom is vested the sole power in such cases, before determining upon the fate of two persons, of whose religion and national origin he was to know nothing, but of whose claims, as British subjects, to the most impartial justice, he must, at such a moment have been keenly sensible.

Proof of the steps taken by His Excellency to arrive at a just conclusion must be available, and of course can be obtained upon the motion of any Member of Parliament, at the proper time. I trust that such a motion will be made immediately upon the opening of the Session, and that, as soon after as possible, the whole record of the trial, and subsequent review of it, will be laid before the public.

JUSTITIA.

Montreal, 27th Jan., 1863.

MISSING.—An American, named Poor, who worked in the Seythe Factory at Cote St. Paul, has been missing since Saturday. He wore a long gray overcoat and gray pants, had sandy hair, round face, and no whiskers, was 5 feet 10 inches in height, about 26 years of age, and had a scar on one side of his face. Any information respecting this party will be thankfully received by Messrs. Frothingham and Workman, of this city. Quite a sensation has been created in this city by the many recent mysterious disappearances which have taken place, and the absurd rumours in connection with them. This, no doubt, will tend to augment it.—*Herald 29th ultimo.*

EMIGRATION AGENCY.—We are happy to learn that the Government have adopted our suggestion to establish an emigration office in England. It is said that Liverpool will be headquarters, and that the agent will probably be Mr. Buchanan, now of Quebec. We cannot doubt that Mr. Buchanan's presence in Liverpool and Manchester would be the means of sending thousands of emigrants to Canada next season.—*Globe.*

LETTER FROM HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX., To the Right Rev. Bishop of Ottawa and the Clergy of the Diocese.

PIUS. P. P. IX.

A few weeks since we (*Ottawa Tribune*) published the acknowledgments from His Eminence, Cardinal Bernabo, of the receipt of the address from the Bishop and Clergy of this Diocese to the Sovereign Pontiff, and its presentation to His Holiness. We have now the pleasure of giving insertion to the following reply to the address, received this week by the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, from His Holiness, and handed to us for publication:—

PIUS. P. P. IX.

To our Venerable Brother Joseph Eugene, Bishop of Ottawa, and Beloved Sons the Vicars General and Clergy of the same Diocese.

Venerable Brother and Beloved Sons, health and Apostolic Benediction.—The divine bond of faith and charity, by which God draws together those who are separated and links together as one the dispersed, has so impressed your souls and hearts towards this Apostolic See and Our humility, that, despite distance of places, you affectionately cleave to Us, as a brother to a brother, and most wise children to a most loving father. This is indeed a most pleasing evidence of that life-giving force, and Spirit from on high directing the Church, by which the head and members of the body Catholic are so intimately connected that the pains and consolations of the one are most deeply felt by the other. And hence it is, that, from such testimony of love and respect (as that you have exhibited towards us) we experience no trivial joy and reap the most delightful consolations amid the troubles and anxieties by which we are surrounded. In like manner, as your sweet expression of respect and love come unto Us, pressing peace, and happiness to Us, so, in return, may the significance of Our good will, and grateful thanks come unto you, while We address you in the words of the Apostle: *Rejoice, be perfect, be of one mind, have peace; and the God of peace and of love shall be with you.* (1 Cor. chap. xiii, v. 11.) Receive, in like, as a gaze of heavenly grace, and pledge of solid felicity, the Apostolic Benediction which we most lovingly impart to you, asking it, and all the faithful of the same Diocese.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, the 10th day of December, 1862, and 17th year of Our Pontificate.

PIUS IX., Pope.

MISSING.—About 400 workmen are at present employed at the Action mines. The produce this month will reach over 2500; and the prospects of the mine have considerably improved. The present quotations of stock in Boston place its market value at \$1,200,000. Wickham mine will be worked strongly as soon as the weather permits. The stock commands considerable favor, and shows the present market value of the mine to be \$500,000, a figure which, we need not say, appears far beyond its real value, the mine being as yet comparatively undeveloped. The Garthby copper mine is likely to be taken up by an English company, one of the proprietors being now in England negotiating a sale.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, February 3d, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2 25 to \$2 80; Middlings, \$2 50 to \$3; Fine, \$3 75 to \$4 10; Superfine, No 2, \$4 25 to \$4 30; Superfine, \$4 42 1/2 to \$4 50; Fancy, \$4 55 to \$4 70; Extra, \$4 95 to \$5 05; Superior Extra, \$5 15 to \$5 30; Bag Flour, \$2 25 to \$2 42 1/2. Markets rather more active.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4 50.

Wheat—Canada Spring, 31c to 34c ex-carts; U C

White Winter, nominal, \$1 02 to \$1 03.

Peas per 66 lbs, 70c to 72c. Nominal.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots dull, at \$6 15 to \$6 25;

Pearls \$6 to \$6 05.

Butter per lb.—There is a little more inquiry, but

sales can only be made at reduced prices; we quote

inferior to choice, 16c to 16c.

Lard per lb. 7c to 8c.

Tallow per lb. 8c to 8 1/2c.

Hams per lb, no transactions.

Pork per brl, Mess \$10 to \$10 50; Thin Mess,

\$8 50 to \$9; Prime Mess, \$7 to \$7 50; Prime, \$7 30

\$7 50.

Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs, are very dull, and prices

irregular; we may quote from \$3 to \$4, according to

quality and condition.

Seeds—Clover, 7c to 7 1/2c per lb; Timothy, \$2 10

\$2 25 per 45 lbs.—*Montreal Witness.*

Married.

In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Terence J. Mahon to Miss Mary Jane McNulty, all of Montreal.

Died.

On the 24th ult., at Dublin, where he was pursuing his studies for the medical profession, Thomas, third son of the late Wm. Treacy, Esq., Mountath, in the 20th year of his age, much respected.

A BALLOON FEAT.—A strong balloon would carry ten persons and baggage across the plain, (or West) 300 miles in ten hours; thus what a saving of time and toil. And so with Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—one stops a cough, a dozen breaks a sore throat, and a box will cure the most obstinate cold 25 cents a box.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman's, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 9th Feb.

(By Order.)

P. O'MEARA, Sec. Sec.

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A good reliable Agent wanted in every town, to take the entire control, for his neighborhood, of one of the best and most profitable articles ever presented to the public. The right man or woman can make from \$20 to \$50 a week easily.

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