Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

No. 36.

THE PROPHET OF THE RUINED ABBEY. By the Author of " The Cross and Shamrock."

CHAPTER VII.

At the break of earliest dawn, the drum and fite sounded merrily through the main street of Cloughmore. And gay were the colours that were flying in the gentle breeze of the morning, and spirited were the horses that capered and danced under their riders, as this disciplined and well-formed procession moved at a smart pace through the stirred up and alarmed town. The young folks rushed to the doors and side-walks half-dressed, and the old cautiously raised the window blinds, to gaze at the novel spectacle. There were various and different conjectures among the townspeople, regarding the cause of this early movement of such a formidable array of horse and foot.

The column was about 1,700 strong, and marched in the following order: 300 of the fourth dragoon guards led the van, followed immediately by about 200 yeomen, led on by Sir Authony, or rather driven on by him, for he rode in the rear of his troop, between the cavalry and infuntry, where he kept an animated chat with Sheriff Juggler and A. B. Westrop, who followed the yeomanry, comfortably seated in their gig. About 1,100 foot soldiers, with a dozen artillerymen in charge of two light field-cannons, which brought up the rear, completed this armament .-Cautious and slow the column moved along, as its head gained on the gradual ascent of the winding road, and dreadful was the alarm created through all the ranks, on beholding the advanceguard rush back at a rapid gallop, to report that the enemy was in view at the very pass where the troopers fell in the action of last night, as they could tell by seeing their helmets and knap-sacks on the roadside. The report further stated, that the rebels were commanded by a personage much resembling the escaped priest, and another leader formidable by his tall stature and the shining armour and helmet which he wore. The column here halted to receive the final orders of the colonel, regarding the treatment the rebels were to receive. He was sorry, he said, to have to inform them that they were to give " no quarter" to such ungrateful and disloyal subjects. Such, he said, were his instructions, certain it was that, as there was no discretion allowed him, he must fulfill his orders. There was to be one exception to these general orders regarding 'quarter;'-the escaped priest, if among the rebels, as most probable, must be taken alive if possible. And though he had not yet received any orders from the government on the subject, he could promise whoever succeeded in recapturing the priest a very handsome re-

Two hundred picked men were now ordered by the colonel to lead on the attack, consisting of 140 tall grenadiers on foot, and 60 cavalry. 40 of whom he nicked from the yeomanry corps. on account of their knowledge of the place.

'Onward, advance,' set the column in motion; and Sir Anthony and his men moved on like automata, through fear. They had not advanced many yards forward, when a spark was seen to issue from behind the famous 'Cloughnagour' rock, and then instantly the report of a rifle, and Sir Anthony dropped dead on the road. Another and a second, and a third discharge succeeded the one that bore Sir Anthony's doom, without the knowldge of where they came from, or how numerous the body from whom these fatal shots proceeded. The yeomanry corps staggered and hesitated at every step, on seeing no less than four of their comrades cut off by the unerring aim of their invisible opponents. They began to think of all they had heard of the enchanted warrior; their imaginations became confused, and they would have turned back if they dured, but they knew that the naked bayonets of the red soldiers were at their backs, and that retreat was no less fatal than to advance. Providentially one of them perceived a gap in the stone wall that fenced the road, turned his horse to the left, and passing along a narrow defile, partly formed by a mountain torrent and partly by nature, he gained the level plain, and scampered back towards the town in full speed. He was followed by the whole of his cowardly associates, who, with both hands grasped around their horses, necks, and their bodies hanging at one side, so as to be protected by the shoulders and necks of the animals, were soon out of the reach of the enemy's fire. 'A good riddance of yourselves and your cowardly captain! exclaimed Clive, you wretched, headless cavalry. Forward, dragoons; double quick march, and dislodge that enemy from behind the rocks. Advance at full speed. Take the priest alive if you can. I cannot believe there is anything of a formidable force there after all, he said, addressing humself to the sherift.

Off the drugoons rode, shaking the very earth

only sign of life was a peat fire, that lay in cinders and ashes, at the foot of the great rock of Cloghnagour!' But hark! what, or who is that running along the level flat between the two mountain peaks on foot? A solitary individual foe. 'Pursue bim, guards and take bim alive if possible,' shouted Sergeant Fury, who had the along from the town so gay, so neat, and in such command of this torlorn hope. With that they good spirits, returned back about four o'clock in them a loose rein, make like the greyhound after are within musket shot of him. Now he looks back at them, and hears their calls to him to surrender. In a few moments more he is their prisoner. They have but to pass that little billock, with the peai-stack on its top, that for a moment shuts him out from their view, and if he yields not when called on, he falls a victim to his own folly. But crack goes the rifle again from behand tha turf-stack, and one of the fine red-coated cavalry falls and bites the 'Canavaun' in death! He is quite dead. His brave comrade that Father O'Donnell is put to death wrong.' stops a moment, to gaze on his brother dragoon. He hears the words of the flying rebel exclaiming, 'Now take me if you can. No surrender.' The pursuing trooper redoubles his speed, and just reaching the summit of the knoll, cries out with all his lungs, 'Now, brigand, surrender, or die!' His voice is heard by his comrades in the rear, who lancy that the rebel is a captive, and slacken their pace. 'But where is the robber!' exclaimed the foremost dragoon; 'enchanted, fled through the air, or sunk through the earth? I can see for a mile around me, but not a bit of the murderer can I see.'

The colonel forthwith came up, and so did the whole force, but no prisoner, nor any account of one could be given by the unhappy soldier who chanced to be foremost in pursuit of the enemy. All that poor Private Gummell could say was, that he pursued the flying rebel up to this, and that he must have either vanished into air, or sunk into earth in this precise spot where he now

The poor fellow was unborsed immediately, and after a summary examination, ordered on his knees, and one of the grenadiers singled out from his rank, and on a giving signal a bullet pierced his heart. 'I will enforce something like discipline in this troop,' said the colonel, 'or deci-mate you by lot, you cowardly rascals! Would to Heaven, Mr. Sheriff,' said he, addressing Juggler, 'you had kept your dastardly yeomanr at home at their congenial welfare of murdering old men and defenceless women and children. rather than that this confusion should be created among our men by their contagious cowardice.'

He then ordered the whole troop to deploy into a wide circular line, so as to take in the whole plain as far as the road between the two peaks of the mountain; and giving them instructions to close in till they all met in the centre, so that if there were man or mouse secreted there he could not be missed.

The men were disposing themselves under the instructions of their officers, and the sound of the bugle announced that all was done according to instructions, when on the opposite, or left peak of of the mountain, near its base, a man, wrapped in a cloak, was observed to move in rather a hurried gait up the side of the bill. The colonel placed his telescope to his eye, and taking a close view of the man so spied, cried out to Sergeat Fury, 'Go, capture that man, who is, if I am not deceived, the escaped priest. Speak not a word to him, and do not offer him the least violence.' In less than fifteen minutes the order was executed, and Fury, coming back to make his report, remarked that he doubted not it was the priest, for he could recognize the cloak, which was seen by himself frequently on the prisoner; and it being rather an elegant one, he could not be mistaken.

'All right,' answered the colonel. 'Fury, take that horse of Gummell's and mounting the prisoner on it, conduct him back to the town well guarded. Tell Capt Jones to lead back the whole of the dragoon guards, as there appears to be no enemy here, nor sign of one, while myself, with the infantry, will prosecute the search for this missing rebel, who, you say, disappeared here.'

Sergeant Fury touched his cap, and went to execute his orders. In the mean time the search for the 'enclanted warrior' commenced, and there was not a foot of the square mile that constituted this mountain level but was walked over loot by foot and mek by inch by the colonel and his eleven hundred men. This search was not confined to the smooth surface plain, but the boz-holes, out of which turt was cut, the ravines. the turi-clumps, or 'grogutons,' and every other possible hiding-place, was examined and searched most carefully, but all to no purpose.

becoming suddenly overcast with dark, portentous clouds, the colonel; chargined in mud and senses, that this was not the man. Mr. Bremand causing the mountain to resound with the sure in temper, ordered a quick retreat back to ner, said Lieutenant Scarcecrow, is not this formed they had engaged relays of fresh horses glum, who, we are happy to say escaped hangsand causing the industrial to resound with the second with the formal the fo the formidable pass, when, wonderful to relate, making good their retreat, for the column had him as Priest O'Doanell ?'

there was not a single soul to be seen. The not advanced a mile when the thunder roared over their heads, the forked lightning struck the earth, which groaned and shuddered beneath their feet; and the heavy rain, which a frightful | Anglum.' south-east wind blew right in their face, drenched them to the very skin. That fine body of men, which, at six o'clock on this eventful day, moved put spurs to their panting steeds, and giving the afternoon, in the most wretched plight, with their firelocks and buckles rusty, their red coats the timid hare, to seize their victim. Now they washed almost white, their pantaloons and boots all for nothing. Id bates Banher and Ballinacoated with mixed bog and road mud, their sloe. feathers, gay and formidable furs, flabby and deformed; and to add to their woes, their stomachs empty, after the foolish and profitless expedition to Knockmeldown.

The peasantry, on the other hand, felt rejoiced that God, as they said, 'did not allow the holy priest to die without showing his anger.'

'O the Lord save us!' said Mrs. O'Halpeen to her husband, Mihaul; 'isn't that a shure sign 'Oh,' cried Judy, 'it's the last day of the

world. Come, let us say the rosary.'

'Wid all my heart,' said Mihaul, who though he trembled like a leaf, sought to comfort his wife

by seeming courage.

We may here remark that, though thunderstorms are of rare occurrence in Ireland when compared with other countries, and are seldom or never injurious in their effects to either life or property, the peasantry, regarding these pheno. mena as so many warnings from the Diety to His creatures, are strongly impressed with the fear of His awful attributes on such occasions. Nor can this feeling be condemned as superstitious or wrong. We know from sacred tradition that God frequently communicated His will to men, when the most awful thunder and lightening rent the elements, and that the stoutest heart will quake and faint with fear at the terrors that will precede His second coming to judge the world.

So far from condemning, then, we should rather encourage these sentiments of humble and repenting fears of God's Majesty with which the Irish peasantry recognize His terrible voice in the loud roaring of the thunder when it shakes the earth, or kindles up the boundless expanse of heaven by its dreadful light.

'Pugnabit pro Eo omnis orbis terrarum contra insensatas.' 'The universe will fight for Him against the insensate.

CHAPTER VIII.

Joy of the most tumultuous character pervaded the fourth dragoon guards of King George III., as they returned from their formidable expedition to the sides of Knockmeldown.

The Sassenagh troopers were in great glee, at the idea of having secured the rebel priest, as well as at the prospect of having established their clear claim to the liberal reward which they expected for having secured him alive. Many a gross jibe and ribald loke was indulged in at the expense of his reverence, whose capture, singular | flecting on the ludicrous position of matters, and enough, took place on Tuesday of the last week of Lent.

As they approached the town, the hedges and fences were crowded with the townspeople, particularly the young of both sexes, who had come out to see the return of the dragoons, as well as to sympathise with the recaptured priest. Many a loud prayer was offered by them for their benefactor, as they supposed bun to be, when seen by them at a distance, while his guards were saluted with a vehement hooting. As the troop approached, however, and the prisoner was recognised, the sorrow which was depicted in the countenances of the peasantry was replaced by a sudden mirth. and a suppressed laugh ran along the fence line as the people got a nearer view of the prisoner. At length, the humor of the townspeople broke out into audible jokes and witticism at the stupidity of the dragoons.

'Oh, Dick, Lord bless us,' said a servant girl, doesn't his riverence look mighty well after his ong time in gaol? I can't belp laughing, I'm so

He does look well, said Dick. I wondhur where they caught him. The Lord he praised, he must be a great man, intirely, whin it required so many soldiers to catch him."

Dragoons, draw and disperse these idle spectators,' said Lieutenant Scarcecrow, who felt inlignant at the audacity of the townspeople. The fences were soon cleared, the beads drawn in from the windows, and a closer guard placed around the prisoner, so that he could could not communicate, even by a look, with the neonle-The courtyard of the prison was just opened, and with three loud cheers for the king, the prisoner was given up to the governor. But that ney." official, whose face was radiant with royal smiles since he heard of the recapture of the priest. Finally, it being now near noon, and the sky now became suddenly overwhelmed with grief, when he was satisfied by the testimony of his

body else. If am not mistaken, continued Bremner, 'that is Lord Barterborough's fool, Darby

'Thin, you're right for wanst, Mr. Bremner,' said Darby, bursting out into loud laughter. " am shurely mee Lord Barterborrow's friend and fellow-servant. Yes, faith, and clothed by his high lordship's honor and glory. He, he, he! haw, haw, haw !' continued the lool. 'I had my whine saddle ride on a dhragoon's horse, and

'Whoever he is,' said Sergeant Fury, 'keep him in close custody till the colonel arrives. You will find the knavish priest is counterfeiting madness. I will wager 'tis nothing else.'

'Counterfeiting humbug, sergeant,' said Governor Bremner; 'do you want to deprive me of the sight of my eyes? Do you think I do not know this fool as well, and better than I do you!"

1 have no more to say about it, sir. I have done my duty, and but acted according to orders,' replied the sergeant.

Soon after this dialogue, the courtyard of the prison received a coach and four within its ample gates, and in this carriage were seated Colonel Clive and Lord Barterborough. They came to examine the captured priest, and to decide regarding his execution. A subordinate turnkey was despatched with instructions to conduct the prisoner from his cell to the presence of these high officials. A fit of loud laughter seized the simpleton at the idea of his being mistaken for any 'dacent gentleman.' 'I am glad to meet mee lord safe and sound here,' said he, turning to Barterborough, 'after this mornin's great hattle up at Poul nagour.'

'Who is this you have got here?' exclaimed his lordship in astonishment.

'Mee loard,' said Darby, whose ears were very acute; 'an hanist man, as your honor and glory can prove, who know me and supported me this twenty years.'

'Confound me,' said the colonel, 'if I know who is accountable for this blunder; but the renort being made to me that he was the escaped priest, I, of course, ordered him back to the town under a strong escort for execution.

' For exicution,' exclaimed Darby, who understood not the meaning of the word. 'Yes, and for a good dinner, and good pair of new breeches, such as we all know Darby to be,' said Lord Bartor a good dinner, and good pair of new precedes, too, for now I will gentleman out and out, if I terborough, rather bitterly.

only could get a velveteen breeches, as I has 'It is really a shame, added the colonel, that a dbragoon's horse and a marshal's cloak. But if exicution be a clane shirt, your honor needn't mind it, for it was only yisterday I got this shurt from Miss Mary O'Donnell, God bless her; and this cloak I got from another O'Donnell, long life to his riverence. All I want now is a good pair of shorts, if it place your honors; I don't want the 'exicution at all.'

It was with difficulty that the lord and the colonel could command their gravity after relistening to the above speech of the simpleton.-At length Barterborough, pretending great indignation at Darby, addressing hun, saying, 'You arrant knave, how came you by that cloak ?"

'Arrint knave! that isn't my name at all, mee lord, but your own auld friend Darby Anglum .--Yarrow, maybe your honor and glory don't know me in account of this cloak, said be, throwing it on the table that stood in front of him.

'Silence, sirrah, or I will hang you. Answer what has been asked you.' 'Hang me! What for? Did I ever steal.

or lie, or kill, or rob, or-----' Where did you get that clock ?'

Where did I get it, ch ?

'Yes, where did you get it?'

'I didn't get it at all, shure. It was gev me by that holy man Father O'Donnell, for God's sake; so it was. Now did you ever hear the like, to say that Durby Auglum ewor stole anything, let alone the priest's cloak 1'

'And where did you see the priest?' 'Where did I see him?' 'Yes.'

'I saw bun in chapel celebratin' the Holy right faith! I saw him goin' to sick calls. I'. vests.

"Where did you see him last time?" 'I saw him in the road going up the mountain near where the battle was to-day.

'And where did he go then?' 'He wint to Cork, I believe, to sail to Amerikee, I think, may God preserve him on his jour-

You see, whispered his lordship, 'my conjec-

No, sir, nor you can't recognize him nor no- rely on the testimony of this idiot, who won't tell a lie if he was to escape banging by it; but you have to repeat the question once or twice before he can comprehend what you say."

> They were now joined by the sheriff, who came with his death warrant, and who asked the colonel whether the priest was well watched, for that there were reasons for suspecting his resolution to commit suicide rather than die the ignominious death of the gallows.

'Catch the bare first,' answered Colonel Chive, before you prepare to cook him. Where w your priest ?

' What do you say, colonel? Did I not escort him inside these walls within an hour, and only went to the court-house to procure the death warrant and give instructions to the hangman!

'So, so; but you see your prisoner turns out to be no other than his lordship's entertaining guest, honest Darby Anglum.'

'Why, colonel, you must joke, My lord, L assure you I saw----We are in too serious a mood now, sheriff, to

indulge in such comical track,' and the colonel; "there is your recaptured priese for you." · Faith, I'm very like him now sourely, said Darby, 'in this cloak. Amn't I, mee lard Shur-

Well, well, what's to be done in that case ? 'What do you recommend?' answered the colonel, giving a meaning look towards his lordship. We await your wise counsels. Speak

'My mind is at once to hang this fool in the place of the priest, for sure he deserves hanging, at any rate, on account of his treasonable trick.

'Hang me!' cried Darby. 'Do if you dare, and mee lord prisent. You want hangin' yourself may be, or killing, like Sir Authony, the 'Keolaun,' who niver let Darby inside his beggar kitchen. His bead is now up the boreen, and yours ought to be there too, you hangman,' said the fool, rushing at the sheriff as he spoke with clenched fists.

Oh, save me, save me, or he will murder me ; take away your fool, my lord,' cried the ballstrangled official of the rope.

'You ought to have a little better sense, Mr. Sheriff, than to bandy words with a poor simpleton, and somewhat more humanity than to recommend the mu der of a poor barmless creature

men having the administration of justice confided to them by the sovereign should display such utter incapacity, such puerile levity, such absolute want of common sense, and, I may add, such barbarity as I must confess I have witnessed in the servants of the crown almost without exception since I have been entrusted with this unlucky command. I am not at all astonished that the neonle have lost all confidence in their natural leaders and rulers; I am not surprised that they should become disloyal and rebellious under such treatment as they have met from those whose chief duty it was and is to protect them in their lives and properties. Think of the idea of unhappy Sir Anthony Sharper proposing to bane his own butler ! and you, Mr. Sherift, proposing the execution of an idiot, a perfect innocent, and all this, as you say, through loyal motives-to keep down, the peasantry and maintain the king's rule in Ireland! Better that the Island should sink in the ocean, or that the Hottentots or Algeriues should rule it, than that its sovereignty should be upheld by such blundering misrule as I have witnessed since I came to the country.--Mind. I do not blame or censure the administration in Loudon or Dublin; I only include in my unreserved condemnation the local government as administered by sheriffs, justices of the peace. town councils, and other minor officials."

To this severe reprimand the sheriff answered not a word, but humbly awasted the colonel's igstructions regarding the duties of his office and the disposal of the death-warrant. It was agreed that the sheriff should dispose of the body of one. of the soldiers, who fell in the action of the morning, so as to awe the peasantry. The head Mass, where you could see him if you war of the of one of the reomanny was accordingly affixed to a pike after a mock execution under the insaw him at the fair when the boys wer fighting, structions of the sheriff, and placed on the highmaking pace atween the 'Caravats' and 'Shana- est gable-end of the court-house of Cloughmore, where it remained for many a day to shock the public eye; and it was from this circumstance that the impression went abroad that Father O'-Donnell was executed instead of having escaped. as it is the object of this history to show. This impression, however, though a general one, was not universal, for the officials, who were actors in the deception, knew well that the priest had escaped their hands, and so did his friends and ture was correct regarding the destination of the relations, as well as those of the few people who escaped priest; and what confirms me in the no- knew of or aided in his delivery from the power tion of his having made for Cork is, that is bro- of his enemies. Amongst these latter we must ther Thomas has attended him; and that Lam in- not omit to include the honest fool. Darby Ana planned thing, you may depend on it. You can his days partly at the Great House' of his noble patron, and nartly at Fairy Hill Cottage, the lows, and sets their foaming rage at defiance. homestead of the O'Donnell family.

The comparatively lew, however, who were aware of the escape of the priest, either were or like some beautiful sea bird, with expanded not of sufficient influence or sufficiently communicative to do away with the general belief of his execution, and though from that day to this a tradition existed confirmatory of the facts in the case, this tradition has ever been of a particular and local nature. Electricity had not yet descended from her ærial dwellings with her lightning messengers, to subserve the aspiring intellect of man, nor had the fire-king, emerging from his hidden recesses in the bowels of the earth, dared to commit his glowing car, on his iron causeway, on the surface of our planet; and hence the historian of that period has to contend with a dearth of facts and lack of materials tack, he attempted by this means to remain out. which renders his task one of difficulty, and of gun-reach of his gigantic pulsuers. which the facility and extent of modern sources of information must for the future abundantly provide against and for ever preclude.

CHAPTER IX.

We shall now take the leave of the council and its deliberations, about their prisoner and the fool, to see what became of the fugitive and his attendant brother. The reader will not forget the address which Terry O'Mara displayed in stopping the pursuit of the priest by the dragoon guards. It was to this stratagem that he owed the success of his escape, for the darkness of the night, and the feebleness of his health, consequent on his imprisonment, rendered his progress comparatively slow. Besides these unavoidable impediments to the rapidity of their movements, their speed was furthermore retarded by the loss of a shoe by the animal which the priest rode.-They had to be very cautious likewise, in avoiding one or two patrols of yeomen, whom they could distinguish from the boisterous choruses of their loyal songs of 'Croppy, lie down,' Boyne Water,' and other Orange doggeries, with which they enlivened their nightly promenades during these rebellious nights. The fugitives on both occasions escaped the vigilance of these drunken night guards by getting inside the road fences, and halting under the shade of some hawthorn or birch-tree, or making the best speed they could through the fields and over the fences, till they were a -mile or two in the advance or rear of their enemies. These incidental delays would have made the recapture of the priest an easy feat to the party of dragoons, long ere he reached Dungarvan, had not the gallant conduct and unexampled daring of O'Mara retarded their hot pursuit, and driven them back in a panic to their head-quarters. Between two and three o'clock in the morning, having arrived in Dungarvan, the clergyman took affectionate leave of his brother Thomas, having been met by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, who expected him anxiously during the night, and who undertook his further escort to torn away, the deck swept clean of guns, bulthe slep which was to receive him on board .--This was a gallant yacht named the Joun d'Arc, of the sailors and soldiers carried overboard by a which was commanded by a brave Irish exile, one mountainous wave, when the brave Le Barry at of the 'Wild Geese,' Le Barry, who volunteer- last exclaims, in French, 'Mon Pere, tout est ed on this dangerous expedition from hatred to perdu!' and rushed down into the cabin to inform England, as well as from friendship to his friend the father of their despairing condition. He Capt. O'Donnell. The vessel lay anchored a little found the faithful servant of God on his knees, outside the bay of the borough in the shade of and, with uplifted hands, calling on Heaven for an island rock, to avoid observation. A rocket mercy, mercy, mercy! Having made a brief land by the action of heresy? Ireland! During was shot into the air by the party on shore, who confession, and received the absolving sentence three centuries that Catholic country is under an opstood opposite to where the craft lay at auchor, of Heaven, he assisted the priest up to the deck, and in a few minutes a boat manned by four marines was observed moving silently but rapidly it it repented of its cruelty by the sacrifice of so by St. Patrick, a plank was shoved ashore, and ere they sank to rise no more! Another sea it is a cold, calculated persecution which spreads as reverend friend, bid adieu to his native land and and the captain is swept. from his side, and the Joan d'Arc, he was received with great courtesy senseless into the cabin. All is now lost, as the by Commander Le Barry, who after having con- hull of the yacht is borne on before the storm gratulated him on his escape under the flag of without a mast and without a rudder, or a living France, took him to his cabin to invite him to re- soul to steer her, and it is well that her gallant nose, and to get from him a brief account of his crew perished in one mighty gulf, for soon a more except, and hear the fate of his friend the captain. terrible death than that of drowning had awaited On hearing that the captain was left behind in them. She is now urged on by the force of a prison, the eyes of the vehement Le Barry emit- rapid wind, assisted by furious billows, and the ted parks of fire through rage, and it was difficonty that he could restrain firing on the town of and destruction is re-echoed from every cave Dungarvan. This adventure being altogether a and nook and cavity of those terrible cliffs private affair undertaken wholly at the risk of against which she is about to be dashed. A few Le Berry and O'Donnell, with the sole conniv- minutes more, and not a trace of the gallant ance of the French monarch, this bold project of Joan d'Arc could be discerned by the eye of a bombarding the town was at once abandoned .- spectator who might chance to have witnessed Beiles, the innocent in the case would have to her fate from the shore. She has either sunk to saffer, while the guilty would be sure to be out of reach of harm, and besides, such a step might the waves, or crushed against the dreadful cliffs do no good but much injury to his friend's case. A council of war was held by the few officers of dread Atlantic on the Western coast of Ireland, the ship, consisting of commander, lieutenant, and her wreck must have been forced into the caverns midshipmen, and a seat at the council-table was of this iron coast, or scattered in undistinguishthat the escaped priest should be first placed out fate of this unlucky vessel, however, was not of danger, ere any further steps should be taken witnessed by a single person from shore; for the for the release of the captain. The rage of the gallant Le Barry was now changed to the gentle dew of tears, when he found he could not assist his bosom friend. But what could be do? He form their incubation and young; the violence of had only about twenty-five men on board; he the sto m had caused all persons whose occupamaster, and the distance from shore of the place houses, and the amazing rapidity with which she brethren of Poland! Ah, the oppression possible to expect to succeed in his rescue.

The stern command was now given in the captain's martial tone of voice, to haul the anchor, unfurt the sails, and prepare a return to 'Lo Belle France.' Instantly the nimble sailors runs up slong the tall masts, or balances hunself on the giddy yard arm, while the marines and other hand- seized on the lever-bars and work at the capstan, or secure the port-boles against the enlancholy clank of the plaintire anchor-chain rings along the beach, and is borne by the breeze over the bay, and the grave chorus of the sailors loosing their canvas to the wind, and balancing theirselves on their unsteady footholds, is re-echoed from the rocky shore, and the sprightly vessel herself, as if conscious of the dangers of delay, dances on the surface of the watery plain, and, lating to Ireland, to Poland, and other countries, like a greyhound in the leash, seems eager for where the faithful suffer perpetual persecution for dances on the surface of the watery plain, and,

To one on the sandy beach she now appears like: a swan riding over the surface of a rippling lake, and now disappearing on the surface of the uneven surges. They had scarcely cleared the shallows, and gotten outside the perils of the rock-bound coast, when one of the sailors from the top-mast cried out in the usual tone, Sails ahoy! and the captain soon perceived by his telescope that two British frigates were in pursuit of his little ship. To make resistance against such formidable opponents, the captain thought would be utter madness. He therefore spread all his canvas to the breeze, and keeping as close as he could to the shore, on the starboard

The heavens now began to be overcast with black portentous clouds; the loud roar of the thunder of heaven soon silenced or rendered unheard the cannon of the frigates, and the summits of the Cummerah Mountains and the neighboring hills, enveloped in dense surcharged mists, blazed with the incessant flushes of the electric fluid. The terrific chase continues unabated around Ardmore Head, outside Youghall Harbour, past the Cove of Cork, and so far the gallant Joan d'Arc saved her distance and kept her ground; but in order to be able to double Cape Clear, and reach the wide Atlantic, she has to change her tack, and the rising violence of a strong breeze from the south-west compels her to reef her sails and lighten her canvas. The breeze will be instantly a gale, and the gale threatens to be a hurricane, and what is to become of the Joan d'Arc then? There are two poor sailors overboard - Lord have mercy on them! and there is Father O'Donnell giving them absolution, ere they sink for ever under the mighty waters! The top-gallant-mast and the mizen-mast are gone, and so are the yards and every tack of canvas from her bare limbs! She is now almost at the mercy of the waves and of the British frigates, but the gigantic hunters are obliged to save themselves from the rage of the elements, and, with close reefed sails, to seek for refuge in the Cove of Cork. The Joan has escaped one enemy, and the most merciless, though not the most powerful of the two, that is, land, who, for their faith, have also suffered persecuthe wrath of the English men-of-war; but she is carried before the wind, and nothing but the hand of Heaven can save her from the doom of a watery-grave. No one despairs as yet, however, and the manly bosoms of all burn with emulation in the work of saving their, ship and themselves. Nothing is heard on deck but the voices of captain, soldiers, sailors,-all encouraging one another to work: for the common safety, to struggle against the threatening destruction. The mainmast is at length snapped in twain, the rudder warks, and stores; the bravest and most active during a sort of fitful calm of the burricane-as towards the shore. The parole from the boat many men-who, with uplifted hand pronouncing was given St. Denis, which being responded to the absolution over the poor fellows overboard Father O'Donnell having embraced his faithful heaves itself over the trunk of the Joan d'Arc, defiance to his prosecutors. On his reaching the priest himself is hurried in an eddy of water back wild breakers of Malbay are grinning with rage, the bottom of the ocean beneath the violence of that form the barrier to the encroachments of the know by the preaching and example of our Divine dread Atlantic on the Western coast of Ireland, model that such is the lot of his disciples. We are, given to Father O'Donnell; when it was resolved, able fragments over the raging element. The wild coast against which she was driven was uninhabited, save by the millions of sea-gulls, and other aquatic birds which seek here safe retreats was specially warned not to compromise his royal tion was outside doors to take refuge in their was drifted before the wind must have hindered

her from being observed from the shore. (To be Continued.)

> FRANCE AND IRELAND. · From a Correspondent of the Nation.

Lille, March 15, 1862. The Leuten Pastoral of Mgr. Parissis, the eminent Bishop of Arras, contains an allusion to Ireland, and | way of eternal salvation, is, by law, forbidden in the centuries of persecution that Catholic country croachment of surly waves. And now the me- has endured at the hands of their Processant rulers, solely on account of her tenacity to the ancient faith, and to the imperishable chair of St. Peter. This is not the first time that Mgr. Parissis has exposed, in his Pastorals, the sufferings of Ireland for the faith; and as anything from the pen of that dis- mate, the hardness of labor, the cruelty of privations, tinguished prelate must, I think, be interesting and the barbarity of the guard, cause the victim to enedifying to your readers, I here send you a synopsis dure a continual agony, in presence of which slavery of the Pastoral (which fills four columns of the Pro- of old was an enviable condition? Above all, is not pagateur of Lille), with a full extract of that part rethe expected race. Off she starts with her prow conscience sake. The subject treated throughout is | that great Catholic nation, to wear mourning for deto the south-west, guided by a faithful hand at charity or Christian compassion:—"That universal ceased friends—victims of cruelty—was severely, and the steerage; with her snow-white pennous to of God, in becoming man, has imaggrated on the monies have been troubled, pious reurious dispersed, the breeze, she dashes amidst the conosing his the breeze, she dashes amidst the opposing bil- earth, and which sustains, in their amazing develop- and temples profuned by an armed soldiery, striking,

But the second of the second

ment, the thousands of pious institutions, consecrated mutilating, and slaughtering defenceless Catholics by the Church for the relief of all the sufferings of both sexes, whose only crime was to kneel and humanity." His Lordship here enumerates some of pray for their religion and their country? Let us those sufferings the most worthy of our compassion, stop here, beloved brethren lest our further recital and regarding the sympathy to be accorded to each, might inspire you with sentiments which it is rather. wings, skimming over the ocean, now appearing be says :- "Our intention in this instruction, dearly beloved brethren, is not so much to combat the ravings of a criminal and fictitious compassion, against which we, however, forewarn you, as to solicit your prayers and, if need be, your alms, in favour of those who have a right to true, holy, and evangelical compassion. You will easily comprehend, dearly beloved brethren, that before all, the first law of compassion, according to God, is to have for object only that which is an evil, and the compassion ought to be the more profound in proportion as the evil is great. Acting on this principle, it is clear that we should compassionate first whatever separates from God, since that is the supreme evil. Thus it is that that zeal which manifests itself everywhere at the present day for the conversion of sinners is in the Church a brilliant manifestation of Divine charity, and of the faith of neoples." Further on the Pastoral. alluding to those separated from the Church by heresies and schisms, says:-

"Oh, there is no doubt that on this point even more than on the other, we should all show a great reserve and indulgence, and even respect for their persons. No, it was not in vain that the Son of God founded His Church, and that he classed with heathens and publicans those who will not hear her." I am reluctantly obliged to omit the lucid exposures and salutary advice of the venerable prelate, in speaking of heresies and schisms, and to proceed to that part of the Pastoral where, alluding to a false and seductive compassion, his lordship says: -" What do I say-it has outstepped the bounds of particular commiseration, and compassed the conspiration on a large scale; it has made its accents the most lamentable heard in the far distance : its lamentations have become howlings, and it is said to entire peoples, living in the abundance and charms of the fairest country on the globe : -

"What! do you not see that you are plunged in misery, that your princes are tyrants, that your laws are chains of slavery, that your priests are deceivers, that their conduct is brutal? People, Oh, how I grieve to see you thus in fetters!"

And those same peoples who, after all, had a fair share of pleasures and enjoyments, even here below. have been thus induced to think themselves really

we wish to demonstrate to you, dearly beloved brethren, because such is our duty as minister of the God of Truth, is, that this great and high sounding compassion, if not a strange aberration is a detestable hypocrisy. . These indefatigable talkers about 'tolerance' and liberty of conscience,' what

an object of pity and compassion. have they said, what have they written, in favour of the Christians in Syria, and of Cochin China, mastion during whole centuries-persecution redoubled even at the present hour? What have those who so vauntingly proclaim themselves the 'defenders of liberty of conscience' done for those martyrs? Have they openly and clearly taken up their defence? We all know, dearly beloved brethren, that they have done nothing, and that they never will do anything, precisely because their pretended compassion is nothing but a tactic, that the word 'liberty of con-science' is only a war machine, and that at bottom, in this sensibility, so demonstrative always for dissidence, there is nothing true unless it be an implacable hatred directed against the Church of God. It is for this, dearly beloved brothren, that we desire to let you know the true state of things. Oh yes, without doubt, we have reason, in our own day, to deplore the vexatious excesses, in certain countries, against the holy liberty of conscience; but, contrary to what may be told you of these excesses, nowhere does the Catholic Church practice them. Often, on the contrary, she is the victim of the tyranny of those who are loudest in complaining of her intolerance and firmness. For example, bas the Catholic Church ever done anything to equal that which was perpetrated, and continues to be perpetrated, against Irepression the most inhuman, the most murderous, and will add, the most cynical, solely on account of her faith. For, note well, beloved brethren, it is not here a question of those excesses which are produced by a war of religion, which find excuses more or less from the war itself, and generally end with it. No, much during peace as in time of war. All means are considered good that are calculated to uncatholicise and pervert that people so eminently religious. Certain persons have dared to say that one of our Catholic charitable societies in France placed the poor in a position between conscience and famine. That was an odious calumny; it was impossible to produce a single instance as proof. But, as regards Ireland, is not such a system unfortunately a striking reality? Are there not every year thousands of the Irish people who not only suffer, but die from hunger and starvation rather than abandon their faith? Do not their very persecutors reckon at above 100,000 the number of those that have perished during twenty years? Have not still greater numbers withdrawn themselves into exile in order to escape exhausting death and misery? Do we not know that from that double calamity Ireland has lost more than two millions of its inhabitants? We have here sufficient attacks against liberty of conscience-at tacks the most grievous, the most flagrant, the most heartrending. But why do I speak thus to you, be-loved brethren? Is it to inspire you with sentiments of vengeance and hatred against the authors of such cruelty? God forbld! It is writter, "Pray for those that persecute you and calumniate you. therefore, neither discouraged nor surprised by that which arrives either to ourselves, and on ourselves, or of which others are the victims elsewhere. But we wish to demonstrate to you, in the first place, that the compassion of the ene-mies of the Church is highly inconsequent, if not tying; and secondly, to show to the world that truth of all times -that the Catholic Church suffers persecution always, but inflicts it never. And finally, to exhort you all, dearly beloved brethren, to acts of real and true compassion for those who are subject to such crue! trials, principally by the most efficacious means, which is prayer. O yes, let us pray for not merely come from famine, but from vexations perhaps even more direct and sacrilegious. Is it known to you, dearly-beloved brethren, that in Catholic Poland, the priests, the hishops, the lawfol orof a schismatic anthority? Is it known to you to become Catholic-the right to enter on the Poland, and that whosoever dares to make use of this right, and wherever a priest dares to exhort to it, the criminal by law is, on the instant, punished by a configention of all he possesses, by exile, and, in most cases, by that horrible torture called captivity in Siberia, where the continual intensity of the clithis torture imposed on Catholics solely for having

dared to exercise a liberty of conscience? Is it

known to you that even recently, in the capital of

Hamilton Carlottin Associa

our duty to stifle in the bud, and which, thank God. are far from our heart. Ob, no, once for all, curse not the persecutor, rather pity him; and do for the Catholic Poles all that Catholic charity inspires you to do. Above all things, pray for them; pray ardently the Divine Pontiff, who became like unto us in order the better to compassionate our sufferings. What shall we say of our brethren in the extreme East, who are exposed to still more horrible persecutions? It is true that, thanks to the strength of our arms, and the glorious magic of the French name, liberty of conscience has been accorded, at least in part, to the christians of the vast empire of China, and that in its immense capital the adorable Cross of our Saviour is replaced on our restored temples. But in the neighboring kingdoms what is yet going on? In Japan, the same sacrilegious law obliges the inhabitants to trample under foot the sacred sign of man's redemption. In Tong-Kin we find those who adore the true God forced to adopt a clandestine worship under pain of confiscation, incarceration, and sometimes death. In Cochin China, especially, we find a redoubling of furies and atrocities, outstripping even the outrageous and bloody persecutions of Nero and Diocletian. The Christians are ferreted out by Mandarins, who are interested in allowing none to escape, chased from their dwellings, which are burned or thrown down, and reduced to the worst miseryin fine, by an artful barbarism, unheard of heretofore, they are delivered up to the executioner, who marks their foreheads with infamous ineffaceable letters, branded in the quick flesh, in order that everywhere they might be exposed to the constant rudeness and violence of the Pagans. Oh, dearly beloved brethren, we have here even apart from religious behef, a holy and tender compassion, and, nevertheless, you will not find the least reference to it in the writings of anti-Christian philosophy. No doubt, the heroic courage of the faithful martyrs is one of the glories of the Church; but, alas! in those days of horrible trials, are there not some who succumb in presence of such torments? Besides, is not persecution of itself a great evil? And even in the glorious times of primitive fervor, did not the Christians incessantly pray God for the appeasement and cessation of persecution. And now, beloved brethren, let us enter into ourselves and let us terminate this painful recital by a few practical exhortations, in accordance with the generosity of your hearts and the sincerity of your faith. Combat in yourselves the sad and fatal leaning one has to occupy his thoughts with nothing but himself. Let your thoughts and solicitudes be habitually directed, first, towards those who belong to you, and are your dependents; and if they are suffering either spiritually or corporally, or from sacred for their faith; in favor of Ireland and of Po- other uncertain troubles of this life, have compassion on all their sorrows-learn to compassionate them in the full sense of that inspired word. But do not confine to your families that fecund and boly sentiment. Look around around you, and in the measure of your means, power, and leisure, oc-cupy yourselves with giving relief to others-in the first place, by having yourselves enrolled as much as possible in those Christian associations, which have for their object the reunion of many and to concert means for developing around you works of mercy with more ensemble and efficacy. Next take part in all the groat Catholic institutions - of the Propagation of the Faith, of the Holy Infancy, of St. Francis of Sales, and others-that, by the aid of the feeble offerings of each member, produce such amuzing results. But above all, at the present moment, dearly beloved brethren, show your sympathy with the incomparable grief of our sovereign Pastor and Father-grief at the injustices, the scandals, the sacrileges, occasioned by actual circumstances-grief for the many souls whose faith is troubled, whose conduct leads astray, whose religious habits are losing themselves in revolutionary enticements - grief on account of the supplications effected against the Holy See, and which, while placing it in a state of constraint for the present, and peril for the future, may not only compromise its dignity, but above all, injure that supreme independence which we all desire to conserve to it, for the security of our conscience; in fine, grief at the unworthy calumnies to which the good and holy Pontiff is continually subjected in every country in the world where newspapers, hostile to the interests of our holy religion, are circulated. Alas! where are they not in circulation at the present day? Oh, dearly beloved brethren, sufficient employment, however well-disposed they after Jesus, the Man of Dolours, and Mary, the Queen may be, to aid their poor neighbours in that way; Martyrs, is there another than Fins IX, who has a better right to address to us all these words of the Prophet in the Lamentations: - 'O ye that pass by the way, attend and see if there be sorrow like to my sorrow.'-Lamentations, chap. i v. 12."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday, the 25th ult., a deputation from the Corporation of Limerick, attired in their municipal ropes, and attended by the mace-bearers, waited upon the Lord Lientenact, at the Castle, for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency a memorial from that body, praying that a charter might be granted by the Government to the Uatholic University.

The deputation, which was headed by Alderman William Lane Joynt, Mayor of Limerick, (who carried his wand of office) was composed of the following

M R Ryan, J P; Maurice Leniban, John M'Donnell J P; Ambrose Hall, Robert M Mahon, J P; Stephen Hastings, Eugene O'Callaghau, J.P.; Daniel Cullen, Matthew de Courcy, City Treasurer; John Ellard, Town Clerk; Joseph Murphy, Law Adviser

In attendance upon His Excellency were Mr. Hatch-

ell, Private Secretary, and an Aide-de-Camp. Alderman Joynt and - May it please your Excellency. I am directed by the citizens of Lunerick to renew the expressions of regard for your Excellency which they have so long entertained. The memorial we have the honor to present was unnuimously adopted by the Town Council of the city of Limerick, representing a large number of Catholics and Protestants. The sincerity which the citizens feel in the question of a charter for the Catholic University is proved by the fact that they have subscribed £2,000 within the past few months for endowments in the University for the dioceze of Limerick, and I believe a sum of £8,000 during the past year by the people of Ireland. The citizens of Limerick look with conlidence to the political principles of your Excellency's past life, and of that great party with which you have been associated, as the best guarantee that those principles of education acknowledged during the gans of the true faith, can publish nothing, can present century will be carried out to their legitimate preach nothing, but under the control and sanction extent, and that every obstacle will be removed tending to prevent the complete study of science, whether that the supreme right of conscience—the right from positical or other causes. The question of a to become Catholic—the right to enter on the charter involves no expense to the Government, and we for ally hope that your Excellency will use your great and deserved influence to concede to the promoters of the University that recognition of the education conferred there which they believe they are entitled to from their numbers, their resources, and the aids which they give the Government.

Alderman Joyn: then read the memorial. His Excellency rend the following reply:-

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemon of the Corporation of Limerick -1 beg to return to the members of the Corporation of the ancient city of Limerick my sincere thanks for the respectful assurance of the dutiful logelty which they bear to the Throne of these realms.

"I must always have no colightened soul for the education of the rising generation. I should at the same time be wanting in candor if I did not state to 'you that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared, as at present advised, to give their countenance to any evetem of exclusive education.

"If any means can be suggested for placing Roman Catholics upon a more complete equality with Protestants during their attendance in the Queen's Colleges, I feel assured that the Government would consider it in the most impartial spirit."

His Excellency then handed the reply to Alderman Joynt, adding-I feel it is all I can say at present. I suppose you will find it not very satisfactory.

Alderman Joint-Not very.
The deputation then retired.

GENEROSITY OF THE POPE. -The Holy Father has sent, through the hands of Cardinal Barnabo, a con-tribution of £100 to the Mansion House Committee for the relief of our suffering people. This benevolence, exercised at a moment when unusual difficulties press upon the Pontiff, and require for their resistance his entire resources, must ensure to him the gratitude of Ireland, and the prayers and blessings of the poor, for whom he has manifested such a pater-nal regard. Rome has, at all times, manifested sympathy for Ireland. An attachment, which neither time nor circumstances could succeed in weakening, has ever subsisted beween them; and words of encouragement, as well as practical proofs of support, have, in all our necessities, come to us from the Holy See. How strangly does this munificence of Pius IX contrast with the conduct of our Government? Out of his scanty resources, and in the midst of his afflic. tions, he liberally subscribes to relieve our destitu-tion; whilst our rulers, who are bound to protect and save us, either turn a deaf ear to our entreaties, or respond to our supplications by taunts and success. Our Lord Lieutenant, after deputations had waited on him, and public bodies had appealed to him, and private influence had operated upon him, sent to the starving poor of the West the generous contribution Our Chief Secretary procured spring vans to bring them to the workhouse, and the higher powers closed their eyes to their condition; and yet, unsolicited and unasked, the Pope extends to us his generous hand, and forwards a subscription towards the relief of our poor, worthy at once of his saintly goodness and royal bounty. It is a and thing to reflect that we are still obliged, in our necessities, to look abroad for protection. Denied that natural aid which it is the simple duty of the Government to afford us, it is yet consoling to reflect that, from such hands as those of the Holy Father, we can expect aid, which is not so much the offering of pity as of love. We trust our people, who are ever ready to appreciate kind. ness, and ever grateful for services, will treasure up this bountiful act of the Pope, and cherish with fond attachment the general sympathy which dictated it. No wonder, indeed, that freland should, even on other grounds than those of religion, be devoted to the Holy See, and that Rome should find in us faithful champions of her rights, as well as ardent helievers in her destiny .- Morning News.

The Right Rev. Dominick O'Brien, the highly esteemed prelate of Waterford and Lismore, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Patrick Wallace, C.C. o the curacy of Ballypooreen, and to translate the Rev. John Terry, C.C., from Ballypooreen to Ballyneal.

The Rev. James Maher, P. P., Carlow-Graigue, uncle of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, has addressed an admirable letter to the new member for Dungarvan on the subject of out-door relief in Ireland. In one passage the reverend gentleman says : -" Within a few years (from 1846 to 1860) Ireland which is sometimes called the right arm of England, has lost one million of people by surrention, with all its frightful horrors. It has lost more than a million by emigration and it has lost a third million by what is called the clearance system - landlords laying waste for their pleasure or their profit, for their whims, or more frequently from prejudice whole districts in a day."

The National Pestival in Kilkenny was ushered in by the splendid band of the 36th immediately after midnight on Sunday, 16th March, the music on the occasion being "St. Patrick's Day," and "Garry-The afternoon of St. Patrick's Day was a gay time in the barrack square, the regiment being engaged in all kinds of athletic games .- Journal.

Connemara still writhes under famine, oppression, and attempted proselytism.

DISTRESS IN THE SOUTH OF IRRLAND. - To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Mail .- Sir,-1 fear the etfect of the debate on "distress in Ireland" will be to deaden the sympathy of benevolent persons for distress where it really exists-such as in districts similar to that in which God has placed my for The residents in this locality are not able to afford any none of them can afford to expend £10 in employment beyond the usual current expenses of their house holds. I therefore ask you to insert the enclosed letter which I addressed to Sir R. Peel to correct some statements of his in the House of Commons in the hope it may thus meet the eye of some benevolent person who may aid the poor of this place for the next pinching months, till God again gladdens

> I am your humble servant, Wu. А. Fishka, Rector and Vicar of Kitmee

Ballydevlin, Skibbereen.

us with the harvest.

Ballydevlin, Goleen, vin Skibbereen. Sir, -In the report of the debate in the House of Commons, as given in the Cork newspapers, I find the following statement attributed to you in reply to some observations of Mr. Maguire's, referring to this

"The hop, gentleman read the letter from a ciergynan named Fisher. The place to which it refers is he last I shall allude to. It is on the very extreme of

the Roman Catholic Diocese of Tuam. "Mr. Maguire: No; the place I referred to is Kilnoe, in the West Riding of the county of Cork.

"Sir R. Peel : Is it? Well, the hon gentleman read a letter from Mr. Fisher. Now a gentleman writing to a colonel in the army, gives to the statement made by the hon, gentleman this triumphant reformion. He save: -

"The fact is (1) an alarm has been raised by the Priests (2) and local efforts have been enecked (3) There is no pressure for food. (4) We have got special coal fund. I have closely watched the state of the people, and I do not think I ever saw (5) so large a market as we had last Saturday.'

That was at the end of December." I have numbered the assertion in the extract read by you as a " triumphant refunction " of Mr Magnire's allegation that deep distress exists in the parish of Kilmoe, in the West Riding of the county of Cork

Now, the assertions numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, have no existence in this parish. No alarm raised by Priests -no local efforts checked -no coal fund - no market -can in any way whatsoever refer to the parish of

Therefore, either the press has misrepresented you or you were led astray by the similarity of the name of this parish and of the parish of Kilmore, in some other part of Ireland (for there are no less than eight parishes of that name) or your informant led. you ustray.

The assertion marked No. 3, "no pressure for food, is contrary to the fact as regards this parish. I shall briefly state my view of what destitution means. When a family or individual is suffering from nakedness, cold, and hunger, without means of alleviating them, I think there is destitution. Now I assert that in this parish there are not alone very many individuals, but also several families, who have only miserable rags to cover them by day, and wretched bedclothing covering their wisp of straw under them by night. So wretchebed are their heds that fire, six, and seven are huddled together under the same coverlet. I therefore reassert that I am often pained when I see many respectable elderly persons stealing into church in the dusk of the evening that their wretched rags may not be noticed by the congregation. This I know to be the case with over thirty Protestant families. Hor are many of the Roman Catholic people a bit better off " This state of things

Il call destitution, from want of sufficient clothing-

ish have not sufficient fuel to cook their victuals properly, and as to have fires to warm themselves and forced upon us, and in a mere spirit of self-defence we their children in the wet and cold weather, this is are bound to dwell upon the virtue which so remarkout of the question. But, as I believe the destitution from want of fuel, is pretty generally admitted, I shall dweil no longer on this point.

Now, what I call destitution from want of food is when whole families have not one good meal of victuals in the 24 hours; for I do no reckon a handful of dilisk or other seaweed plucked off the rocks a sufficient meal, nor turnips, with a grain of salt as a relish, a proper dinner for a labouring man; yet I know many families who would never make their wants known if they had enough of even this wretched diet. The cause of this destitution from want of clothing and food is the failure of crops, both of potatoes and corn, and mortality among the pigs of the poor cottagers. For it is not among the mere labouring class (that is, those who support themselves solely by their earnings, from labour) that this destitution is the most severely felt, but among the cottagers who have have independently supported them-selves by the produce of their little plots of ground of from one to five acres. This class of persons have not know what want is for many years. The poor Law test gives no adequate criterion to judge of the case of these families. They are not, not, nor ever have been, mendicants. The alternative with them is to be houseless wanderers for the rest of their lives as they cannot receive Poor Law relief while they retain their holdings, or to suffer all the privations they are enduring while they fondly cling to their homes and the homes of their forefathers. They have taken the latter course in the hope that God's blessing may rest on the crop they are now struggling hard to get into the ground, and thus that they may once again live as independent members of society.

But it is much to be feared that many must fall victims to disease and want in this death-struggle, unless some employment be provided for them for the next five months.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, W. A. FISHER, Rector and Vicar of Kilmoe.

Sir Robert Peel. EXTRAORDINARY SEENE BETWEEN DR. M'NEILE AND ANOTHER PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN. — On Monday evening the 'Irish Church Mission Society to Roman Catholics,' held their annual meeting. The Rev. Dr. M'Neile presided, and with laboured energy endeavored to refute some statements which an Irish Protestant Clergymau, Dr. Biggs, bas made regarding the failure of these missions in Ireland. Dr. M'Neile's recent bigoted attack upon the Nuns has damaged him much in public estimation, and on this occasion he endeavored to redeem himself by using milder language towards Catholics. His power to awaken up bigotry amongst the educated classes has passed away for more intimate relationship which has of late sprung up between Catholics and Protestants in this town has removed prejudice which was the fruit of mutual ignorance. The Rev. Mr. Hains, a Protestant clergyman, holding a respectable position at the North End of the town, made several ineffectual efforts to speak, but in vain, for though Dr M'Neile had promised him a hearing, still he refused him the privilege. A scene which baffles all description ensued. Dr. M'Neile, in the most excited manner, and in tones that were heard in the street, cried out 'Sit down, sit down, Sir;' a command which, though echoed by innumerable voices from all sides, failed to move Mr. Hains in the least; upon which Dr. M'Neile exclaimed, 'Is the chairman to be supported or not?' (Loud cries of 'Yes, yes,' followed by renewed requests to 'Turn him out,' 'Hand him over,' &c.) At last, finding that though the meeting agreed he ought to be supported he yet failed to receive the support, Dr. M'Neile left the chair, declared the meeting dissolved, and wishing them good night proceeded from the platform, the Rev. Dr. Taylor and the Rev. Mr. Rycroft being amongst the foremost to respond to the call for three cheers for Dr. M'Neile. At this time some one in the body of the hall caught hold of Mr. Hains's coat, and effort was made to pull him off the platform, but he succeeded in releasing himself from the unfriendly grasp, though from that moment he seemed to have relinquished all thoughts of spending the night on the platform. Mr. Conor again appealed to Mr. Hains, but the latter gentle-tleman appeared to receive the appeal far from favorably, for he was beard to exclaim-'I wish you would please to address yourself to some one else. I consider your remarks as simply impertinent.' The hint was taken, for Mr. Conor replied, 'Well, I'll address myself to Mr. Hunt,' which he at once did.—
Whilst all all this was going forward on and did.—
Whilst all all this was going forward on and did.— Whilst all all this was going forward the platform a warm debate was excited at the bottom end of the room, and a person wearing a white necktie was observed mounted on one of the seats addressing those about him in a most excited manner and being replied to as he spoke by at least a dozen others all speaking at the same time. Mr. Hains having left the platform and advanced towards the door, he was immediately by a number of persons, all anxious to discuss with him the propriety of the course he had adopted. The discussion soon waxed warm again, for Mr. Hains repeated his accusation that Dr. M'Neile had given him a positive assurance that he should be allowed to speak, but he had broken faith with him; and a valiant champion of the doctor's wearing an orthodox white necktie, declared in the most excited manner that the Canon could not be guilty of a lie. One 'gentleman' more than hinted that 'Hains was cracked,' whilst another declared that he was a Puseyite, and these were by no means the least friendly terms in which the Rev. Gentleman was spoken of. Finding that his chance of getting out of the building by the usual mode of egress was hopeless, Mr. Hains beat a retreat, abandoning altogether his resolution to 'stand upon his rights as an Englishman,' and accorning even the invitation which was now given to him by the mob to re-ascend the platform, he passed out through the schoolroom underneath the building; and so, with-out the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, or even 'the benediction,' a meeting which opened with prayer closed amidst the greatest uproar.—Corr. of Tublet.

MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND. - A correspondent writes us that "Gold in large quantities is to be found in the Island of Ichmore, near Athlone. 30lbs of Irish lead will yield more than 11b of silver. The richest silver mines exist in the county of Wicklow, running from north to south. Kilkenny contains a superior description of conis, well adapted for oceanic steamers, as they produce no smoke. Copper, lead, and iron are to be found in several parts of the county of Tipperary .- Mining Journal March 15, 1863.

PETITION AGAINST THE LONGFORD ELECTION. - By great effort apparently, Colonel White, or rather Lord Palmerston's Government, succeeded in having at the last moment, a petition lodged against the return of Major Myles O'Rielly We entertain little doubt that this proceeding will prove to be labor lost for Colonel White, but we are very certain that it has been got up in mere spite and bitterness, with the object of punishing the patriotic priests and people of Longford, for the high crime of having opposed and defeated a friend of Lord Palmerston's anti-Irish and anti-Catholic Government. - Nation.

It is stated that Lord Palmerston has given instructions to his agents to find out those of his tenantry in Ireland desirous of emigrating to Canada, and afford them not only the means of going, but also to provide them with the necessary tools, &c., to enable them immediately on reaching their new home to commence work. Many have already availed themselves of this offer, and many more are arranging to follow.

On the 13th of March the first sod of the Enniskillen and Bundoran Railway was turned by H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., in the demesne of Necarne Castle, near Irvinestown.

To play the Pharisee in individuals is detestable, from nakedness.

Again, the vast majority of the people of this partinot care unnecessarily to exalt our own race or peoand even in nations is decidedly unamiable. We do ple at the expense of others. But the necessity is daily ably distinguishes the Irish people. We are linked tightly with a nation more powerful than ours. Between the two countries there are radical differences which time may reconcile, but which are yet far from being smoothed over. Up to the present moment the connexion has been for us only unmixed misfortune, and it is but within a comparative few years it could be characterized as otherwise than intolerable oppression upon one side and intolerable misery on the other. The time for the more grievous wrong has passed away, but the spirit which inflicted it has not yet departed. It lives in the petty injustice of every day's legislation; it is palpable in the spirit of animosity to the country, and the faith identified with it, which is palpable in nearly every English utterance. Disguise it, smooth it over as you will, the name of Irishman is still in England regarded as little less than a reproach. Our poverty is naturally mocked at—there is nothing so contemptible in the eye of John Bull as to be poor. Further, we are a land of criminals in morals, of idolators in religion. England is the home of domestic virtues, the pattern of all that makes the life of an individual respectable, of a nation great. Surely when such are the contrasts daily made to our disadvantage, it is not a mere spirit of malignity which leads to the question, who is our accuser? What is the real character of the nation which sets up to be the censor of our morals, which sends us missionaries to teach us true religion? For answer we shall just turn to the revelations of the Divorce Court. In the first place, we may remark that noble institution has no existence in this country at all. Its introduction here was unanimously rejected by the representatives of the Irish people. It was felt that there was no need for its operations, even if its functions were, under any circumstances, allowable. But so urgent was the demand in England for wives to get other husbands than those they had accepted before God for better for worse, of husbands to get rid of wives who had found the limitation of their pleasures by matrimony too trying-so general was the clamour to render nugatory the tie which is a pillar of morals and an essential element of civilization, that the legislature had no choice but to yield. The court commenced its work on the 11th of January, 1858. It was literally the cleansing of an Augæan stable. No sooner were the arrears of filth disposed of than new mounds of rottenness arose for the labourer. There were altogether from that date to the 30th of July 1861, 1,200 cases for the decision of the Judge. Of these there were 781 petitions for dissolution of marriage, 248 for judicial separation, 43 for restitution of conjugal rights, 16 for nullity of marriage, 100 applications by wives for the protection of their earnings from their husbands who had deserted them. There have been a few petitions under the Legitimacy Declaration Act. Such an appalling mass of vice as the record of the Court disclosed startled even the most firm believers in the myth of English moral supremacy, and that most unmeaning or cants, the holiness of the English fireside. Consolation, however, was administered after a little. It was said when the returns were moved for after the court had been twelve months engaged at its scavenging, that the rush of business was merely "the accumulation of old sores; that when these had been wiped off, there would not be much to do in the court, and that the people of England were not so depraved as the first year's experience seemed to demonstrate."--These are literally the excuses that were made when first were made known the scandalous figures. But how have these opinions been borne out? Here is a summary that we quote from a London paper :--The act received the royal assent in August 28, 1857. If, however, the dates when the alleged acts of adultery were committed are examined, it will seem that, out of 781 petitions for dissolution of marriage, the cause of offence which gave rise to the petitions that took place antecedent to the passing of the act were 437, and since the passing of the act 344. This however, is hardly a fair criterion, because the vast majority of petitions that were filed in 1858 arose out of misconduct committed in former years, or, at all events, before August, 1857. But if the petitions for dissolution of marriage for the year ending 30th July, 1861, are examined, a very different result is shown. Out of 177 petitions for dissolution of marriage, only 51 arose out of occurrences previous to the passing of the act, whilst 126 arose from misconduct since the tions have nearly been cleared off, the number of petitions still kept up to what they have hitherto been." Thus it is shewn that the incidents which call for the court are not abnormal, but are the every-day condition of English society. Adultery goes on so fast that to dispose of the legal cases arising from it a court must be exclusively devoted to its consideration, and that court kept the busiest of any in the country. Nay, arrangements have been made by giving additional nowers to the judge ordinary to facilitate the business, otherwise it would be found quite inadequate. Now as the crimes with which this tribunal deals are not those which seek the light, what are we to think of the state of society in which they are thus painfully obtruded upon our view .-What are we to think of the health of the body upon which ulcers are so numerous and so palpable? We may at all events without much presumption think that morality has not attained such a degree of purity, as would entitle England to compare itself

> Sir Henry Brownrigg, Inspector-General of Con-stabulary, has just issued two papers from his office which will supply materials for the forthcoming debate on the constitution and utility of that body .-These papers show that all the time of the force is not spent in military drill. In addition to their special duties as peace-preservers and crime-detectors, they collect statistics for the Registrar-General and for the Census Commissioners, and when the Registration Bill passes they will have a large amount of additional work. The papers which have just appeared prove that they perform with diligence and care their duties in reporting and recording crime as well as in detecting and prosecuting criminals. The first document referred to is a " Return of Outrages reported to the Constabulary-office in Ireland during the year 1861, with summaries for preceding years." In this return the outrages are given for each county and province, and for each month in the year. The 'agrarian" outrages are given in a separate table, and distinguished in the same manner. There is also return of the agrarian outrages especially reported during each year from 1844 to 1861 inclusive; a similar return of all offences, in each kind, from 1837 to 1861; and another return of minor offences, of which no special report was made, brought before the magistrates in Petty Sessions in each month, from January, 1839, to December, 1861. They have also given the number of cases of intoxication, common assaults, and affrays for each year during the same period. In addition to all this, there is a return of the number of sheep and cattle stolen in each month from January, 1847, till Dec. 1861. It' appears that the total number of all offences, spe-arm, county Antrim, a very extraordinary inquest cially reported, in Ireland during the year 1861, was was held by John Jellet, Esq., coroner, on the body 3,881. Of these 915 occurred in Ulster, 1,057 in Leinster, 1,119 in Munster, and 790 in Connaught .-The lowest number of offences was perpetrated in the month of September, the highest in December. The former was 287, the latter 402. The number of "agrarian outrages" last year was in Leinster, 85; herty, who appears to have had two or three chilin Ulster, 60; in Munster, 49; in Connaught, 35. dren, all of whom were mendicants. Shortly before Half the agrarian outrages perpetrated in Ulster oc- the death of the boy, she had been summoned for curred in the county of Donegal, where Ribandism drunkenness, and fined 5s. by the magistrates; but has so long balled the powers of the Executive. In the alternative was offered to her that, if she went

with us, much less to assume its constant tone of

lofty superiority. - Cork Examiner.

that time they have gradually declined, with the exception of two years -1850 and 1857 -till they came down last year to 229. It is interesting to notice the steady and gradual decline of criminality in Ireland since the epoch of the famine. Beginning with 1849, the following are the diminishing numbers for each year respectively in the province of Ulster :- 1,835, ,783, 1,518, 1,125, 1,090, 1,023, 992, 941, 877, 878, 915. There is a slight increase during the last two years, which may be accounted for by the deficiency of employment arising from the partial failure of the crops. In Leinster, also, there has been a gradual decrease. For example, in 1849 the number was 3,486; in 1860 it was only 967. Last year it rose to 1,057. In Munster the change is still greater. In 1849 the number of reported outrages in that province was 7,011; in 1859 they had fallen to 940-less than one-seventh. The number last year was higher -1,119. In Connaught the number of reported offences fell gradually in the same period from 2,576 to 700. Taking the whole of the country, we find the number of outrages against person, property, and the public pence declining from 14,908, which was the number in 1849, to 3,492 in 1858; the number for last year having risen, from temporary causes, to 3,881. The stain of bloodguiltiness is long wiped off from the national character. In the three years following 1836 the number of homicides in Ireland for each year was 230, 247, 190 In the three years following 1845 the number for each was 170, 212, 171. For the last three years the numbers were only 88, 88, and 91. Against 264 cases of firing at the person in 1847, we had only 91 last year, which was much above several previous years. In crimes against property there has also been a steady diminution from the highest number, in 1847, to the present time. In that year the number of sheep stolen was 11,232, and of cattle 4,059. In 1861 the numbers were—sheep, 904; cattle, 399. In 1861 the numbers of cases at assizes and quarter-sessions were as follows: - Cases, 3,809; convictions, 2,248; acquittals, 652; bills ignored, 421; no trial, 488. Each case may include several persons. The total number of persons prosecuted by the constabulary in 1860 was 3,946, of whom 2,310 were convicted. The number for 1861 was 4,338, of whom 2,476 were convicted. Including cases in which the police were not prosecutors, the total of persons sent for trial at assizes and quarter-sessions in 1861 was 5,796, of whom 3,041 were convicted. There were only 872 cases at assizes and quarter sessions in which the constabulary did not give evidence. They were also concerned more or less in 235,267 cases summarily disposed of by the magistrates at petty sessions, many of the parties in those minor cases having been made amenable by summons. The grand totale for all sorts of offences for 1860 and 1861, and the way in which they were disposed of, are thus given :- 1800-Cases, 238,714; convictions, 166,692; acquittals, 37,953; bills ignored, 348; no trial, 34,021. 1861—Gases, 199,667; convictions, 138,613; acquittals, 33,838; bills ignored, 421; no trial, 26,795 .- Dublin Cor. of the Times.

It is perfectly notorious that the things called

Irish Missions to the Roman Catholics have been a dead failure. No sane man doubts it. The Duiln Post had every right to take and use this as an admitted fact. Nay, more, we will challenge not Dr. M'Neile only, but any one whomsoever, to produce conversions to any extent from the Church to pro testantism as a creed in any part of the world. will produce him here in Protestant England alone somewhere about 400 or 500 parsons who after deeply studying the questions at issue, have become converted to the Church under circumstances which offer quite incontestible proof of their sincerity. And these have been, for learning, talent, and virtue, the elite of the protestant ministers. We can show him a long list of laity in every class of life, from the very highest down to the humblest, who have, at much self-sacrifice, rejected protestant persuasions for The Church and Her Faith. That list is increasing daily. But there is nothing like a similar movement on the other side. A sincere convert from the Church to protestantism as a religion is a thing sel-dom known or heard of. Dr. M'Neile did not make a statement in his speech on Monday night which afforded any proof that such a movement has ever taken place in Ireland. He might, indeed, perhaps show a group of victims huddled into a lip conformity, either as a means of saving themselves from temporal rain, or of gaining some very tangible temporal advantage. The press has teemed with the subsequent recantations of this kind of folk. These agents of corruption are sure to meet with a cruel success.
Multitudes apostatised for similar motives even during the early ferror of the Church's infancy, when, ring the persecutions, the amphitheatre or the cross was on one side, honor and wealth on the other. Take away every individual with whom there is a possibility of such motives having had a certain force, and we will venture to say that, in return for this hateful waste of nearly £30,000, whilst our industrial population are starving in the streets, this mischievous society will not have one single conversion to show-not one! The statement about the increase in the number of protestant churches and chapels in certain districts proves nothing whatsoever to the contrary. An English or a Scotch population may very well, under the actual condition of Ireland, have increased in certain localities; and a few brided or threatened lin-converts may even here and there swell the ranks of those unholy religionists. But Dr. Biggs was strictly correct when, on the strength of a personal inspection, he pronounced the work a failure. The trickery by which the agents of this society, in their despicable proslevtising crusade, impose upon their willing dupes at head-quarters has been often and often exposed by the recantations which have been published from time to time by the very perpetrators themselves of the imposition. In short, the utter and helpless failure of the work, nay, its impossibility of success, are so notorious that, we repeat, it is most difficult to believe in the sincerity of those who still labor to extort money from the credulous bigotry of sectarian old women of both sexes for so hopeless an undertaking. The truth is, the cause is a rotten one. The Irish are a quick-witted, well instructed, and refined people. When you are bringing your new-fangled reliion to their doors, and asking them to exchange the old faith for it, you will have first to explain to them why they should run such a hazard when such multitudes of the established ministers have, after deep and protracted study of the matter, exchanged this very persuasion you would win them to for the one you are so suspiciously working to induce them to give up. We ourselves, who write these lines, have precisely the same ministry as Dr. M'Neile; if he is a priest, so are we; whatever ecclesiastical mission or jurisdiction a state can give we share in common with that gentleman. We should recommend him and his fellow conspirators against the faith of the Irish poor to try their hand on such as we are. Let them recover us to the fold where they find a pleasure in the fat things they enjoy, and no restriction as to the queer things they may believe.
If they should succeed in this, they will have something more to show for their improvident expenditure than a few bribed or menaced wretches whose faith has not lasted to the point of heroism. - Northern Press.

An Awrul Death .- On Thursday last, in Glenof Owen Dogherty, a boy about twelve years of age who died on Tuesday last from starvation and exposure. The circumstances, as detailed at the inquest, were of a very revolting character. The boy was the child of a poor woman named Mary Dog-1844 the number of agrarian outrages in Ireland was to the workhouse with her children the fine would 1899, and in the year before the famine 2,000. Since be remitted. She refused, however, and, having in spend not only their blood, but money, in maintain before the Sheriff-Substitute.—Scotsman.

some way managed to raise the money, paid the fine | ing their independence. rather than go to the workhouse with her children, are firmly met and examined they soon vanish. crock put on to answer the purpose of a chimney. At night, as there was not space to lie down, they could only sleep in a sitting posture, and they were totally without covering. In this state of misery the woman kept herself and her unhappy children rather than go to the workhouse, and the effect was, that on Tuesday morning the boy Owen died. He had been ill for some days before his death, but did not complain of any particular disease; and no application was made for medical relief. From the evidence of Doctor Moore, the surgeon of the dispensary, who had examined the body, and also the ditions of the Colonial office and the military and place in which the family lived, the jury found as their naval services. A great change is at hand, and in a verdict that Owen Dogherty had died from cold and exposure, together with scanty and improper food. -The coroner urged upon the jury that they should add to their verdict something that would warrant him in committing the mother to jail for manslaughter. He said she had perfect authority over her children, and could have insisted on their going to the workhouse, but she refused to do so. The consequence of her living in the shocking way that had been described to them that was the boy lost his life. The jury, however, declined to make this addition, and the coroner said it would be his duty to inform some of the magistrates of the facts: and he honed something would be done as a warning to others, that they could not permit their children to perish in such a way without danger of punishment. The woman Dogherty is a most miserable object, and has cancer in the mouth. - Belfust News,

We perceive, with pleasure, that there is hardly iny commercial criminal business to be transacted at there are only four prisoners for trial, and but one in

A child in Omegh, county Tyrone, which was lately supposed to have died, after being waked two days, suddenly astonished its friends by refusing to be buried, and is now doing well.

The people of Limerick have subscribed £2,000 to found Limerick scholarships in the Catholic University. The sum in itself is most liberal; but when it is to be repeated for the next ten years, as we learn from the declaration preceding the subscription list, we must say that Limerick has nobly done its duty for the Catholic University.

Antiquarians tell us that no fewer than a dozen or twenty castles fortified the ramparts of Waterford of the olden time. The ruins of some of them are about to be made useful in a manner that entered not into the dreams of the builders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSECUTION OF "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."-We (Evening Star) are enabled to state that a third prosecution has been commenced against the writers of 'Essays and Reviews," and that the articles will be filed immediately after the commencement of Easter term. Dr. Lushington will thus have three cases on his hands; two having been argued and being now ready for judgment. No judgment, however, will be given until the Judicial Committee of Privy Council have disposed of the case of "Burder v. Heath," which in many of its main characteristics is analogous to those of "Essays and Reviews." In this case the Bishop of Winchester, through Mr. Barder, his secretary, proceeded against Mr. Dunbar Heath, rector of Brading, Isle of Wight, for having published unsound doctrine in a volume of nineteen sermons. Dr. Lushington, after hearing the case, deprived Mr. Heath of living, worth £600 a-year. Against that decision Mr. Heath appeals to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

A very good effect will, we think, be produced. both in this country and the Colonies, by the discussions which have recently taken place respecting colonial military expenditure. It is not likely that any sudden revolution of our system will follow, that secretaries, and governors and military engineers will confess themselves in the wrong, or that the colonists will all at once shake off the habits of apathy and dependence which have been induced by the superfluous care of the Mother Country. But motions like that of lust night awake an interest in the subject which is not likely to slumber until many changes are produced. Mr. Baxter wisely took as his theme one particular kind of extravagance, -the erection of fortifications in the Colonies at the expense of the British Treasury, to be defended in time of war by British troops. This is a part of the subject which is especially suited for discussion in the House, since the Colonies are little interested in it, and the fault, wherever there is a fault rests entirely on our military theorists and schemers On many occasions the people of the Colonies may have shown themselves undeniably selfish and exacting. At the Cape they plunged into Caffre wars, well knowing that not only would a British force fight their battles for them, but that they themselves would make a good profit out of our military expenditure. In New Zealand the settlers quarrel with the natives a great deal more than they would if they did not reckon on the despatch of half-a-dozen regiments to their aid. For years we have from time to time remonstrated against the nursing system, which is only just now giving way to a more healthy treatment of our various dependencies, and we have, not unsuccessfully, called upon the colonists to bear their share in the defence of the empire. But in the matter of these fortifications the colonists must be acquitted of all biame. They are just as ionocent as we the people of England; they know as little about the works, and give even less attention to them, inasmuch as they have not to pay for them. The fortifications, whether necessary or useless, whether noble conceptions, or crotchets or jobs, are originated entirely by the War Department or through the fancies of active-minded Governors or of Generals commanding the local garrison. The zeal of subordinates acting upon the ignorance of chiefs produces the extravagance which Mr. Baxter brought before the House. With respect to the motion of last night, of course Mr. Baxter did well to withdraw it when it had produced the wished-for discussion. Sir George Lewis was, no doubt, right in saying that no general rule can be laid down, and that the Government must engage in some works and refrain from others, according to its own judgment and the approbation of the House of Commons. But, though this is obviously the case, yet we think that some general principle might receive the eanction of Parliament and the country. That some important harbours. such as Halifax and Bermuda, should, like Malta and Gibraltar, be well defended by the Imperial Government will be generally allowed. The establishments at these places are kept up for the benefit of our navy and mercantile marine, and since the introduction of steam it is all the more necessary that we should have in each region of the globe a strong place where our vessels may coal and refit after any such accidents as commonly befall steam machinery. But here the efforts and the expenses of the Home Government should cease. It is not our duty to waste our substance in building fortifications throughout the Colonies. The attacks that can be made on these by any hostile Power must be very slight. A frigate or two may stand in and throw a few shells, or land men to plunder some attractive spot. Against such dangers the colonists are well able, and we believe they are generally willing, to there, and brought it to the police office, where a defend themselves. With the exception of Canada post mortem examination was made on Saturday forethere is no British possession which can be seriously. threatened by an enemy, and the Canadians have

When difficulties like this Not being able to procure lodgings in any house, it must treat the people of the colonies in a firm and appeared that, with her three children, she took up dignified but fair manner, and we have not the her abode is an empty pigstye, the dimensions of smallest doubt that they will be found perfectly which were four feet six inches in length and reasonable. No one who has watched the conduct breadth. Here the wretched family eked out a sort of the Home Government until within the 'last year of the Home Government until within the 'last year of existence. To enable a fire of some sort to be or two can doubt that the fault of the present lighted, a state was taken off the roof, and a broken anomalous system rests mainly with it. For instance, as late as the time of the Russian War the city of Sydney, in Australia, offered to undertake its own defence against some Russian frigates which were supposed to be hovering about. It wished to purchase some of the old line-of-battle ships which oncumber Portsmouth and the Medway, with the intention of turning them into floating batteries. But the Admiralty refused to listen to this unprecedented demand, or to give a dependency a naval force of its own. In every direction the public spirit of the colonial populations has been kept down by the tranaval services. A great change is at hand, and in a few years we hope that the last vestiges of the old system will have passed away .- London Times.

A circumstance arose lately in one of the battalions of the Guards ordered to Canada which was near originating a very serious question, in which the privileges of the House of Commons and the maintenance of military discipline might have been brought into antagonism. It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Hugh Annesley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and M.P. for Cavan, demanded, and, as a matter of right, obtained leave from his battalion while it was on its way up to Montreal from St. John's, New Brunswick. The battalion was on service, and very arduous and trying service, and leaving it at the moment with a political truce between the two sides of the House of Commons was not, perhaps, strictly in harmony with the usage of the army. However, standing on his constitutional right as a member of Parliament, Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley took his leave of absence about the time of the Kilkenny Assizes this term. In the county jail the meeting of Parliament, for the purpose of attending to his duties as a knight of the shire. But, instead of repairing to Westminster, he seems to have rielded to the attraction which the locality holds forth to a sportsman, and to have devoted himself to moose shooting. This was rather too much for the officer in command of the Guards, who, though obliged to allow an officer away for Parliamentary duty, did not conceive that it was dealing fairly by the other officers to make them do his duty while he was amusing himself in the primeval forests of Canada. Accordingly, Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley was pulled up, and a long investigation would no doubt have taken place had not the errant Fusilier accepted the option given him of retiring from the service. This was, on the whole, perhaps, the best way of terminating an affair that might have brought about much complication and unpleasantness - Army and Navy Gazette.

> THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. - Nothing positively decisive with regard to the opening ceremony has yet been arranged beyond that the Prince of Wales will not be present. His absence, though much to be regretted on this great occasion, appears now to be unavoidable, and it will rest with the five Royal Commissioners who are to be nominated to act for Her Majesty on the lat of May to make up for this loss by invitations to illustrious personages from abroad. There is no doubt but that all the most distinguished Presidents of foreign Commussions will be invited, and that very many will come, including Prince Napoleon and the Crown Prince of Prussin .- London Times.

CAREER OF A REVIVALIST. - On Friday last, a man named Peter Forbes was tried before Sheriif Russell and a jury at Wick, on eight charges of their from different persons, and one charge of sheep stealing, on all of which he was found guilty, and sentenced to two year's imprisonment in Perth Penitentiary. This person was one of the most prominent of the Revivalists here during the late excitement, and his conduct was always considered most exemplary until Christmas Eve last, when one of the county police caught him in the act of robbing the Keiss carrier's cart in the High-street of Wick, and upon searching his house the produce of upwards of ten different robberies was found stored therein, exclusive of the careass of a sheep, which had been stolen from a field near Wick .- Scotsman.

CRIME IN ENGLAND. - It will scarcely be believed

in the present day that a certain town in England is. and has long been, characterised by the prevalence of a peculiar system of murder, and the incredibility of the story will be increased when we add that the town in question is busy, populous, and calightened at any rate in its own estimation, beyond most other towns. Such, however, is the simple truth. trade of Sheffield is known all over the world for the excellence of its productions, but it is also distinguished by crimes which, we are happy to say, are unexampled elsewhere. These crimes are conventionally known as "Trade Outrages," under which designation, and with the invariable date of Sheffield, they are periodically reported for the information of the country. A "Trade Outrage" partakes always of a certain uniform character, and originates in circumstances which seldom show any variation from a narticular pattern. Somebody or other offends against hose laws by which trade regulators affect to regulate trade, and for this crime the offender's house is blown up by gunpowder. Infernal machines are con structed so as to explode with a fusee, and in the dead of the night a terrible report informs the neigh-borhood that another "Trade Outrage" has been perperated. The deaths and mutilations are duly chroncled next morning, but the discovery of the assagsins is a rare occurrence. The trials at York which we report in our columns this evening, and a stateroent which we also publish, will give the reader some idea of the atrocities in question. It happens that lately these crimes have attracted more than usual notice, and efforts have been made to purge the community of this infamous stain upon its character. It will be easily understood that any struggle against such a system as this must necessarily be carried on in the dark. If its promoters could be identified, there would be an end of the whole danger; but, although the case is enveloped in a certain mystery, one conclusion, we think, is sufficiently plain. These murders are not the deeds of indiviinals acting on impulses of their own. They are not dictated by private malice. They are perpetrated, if not in obedience to the order of a tribunal, at any rate in conformity with a recognized system of terrorism. They express the resentment not of any paricular man, but of a class. The offence in all cares is seen to have been an offence against certain rules of trade, and the victims are invariably men by whom these rules have been in some way infringed. The conclusion, in fact, can be substentiated by a variety of proofs. If the murders were not organized upon a system, they would not be so uniform in character, or have been continued for so many years .-More than one generation has now been familiarized with Sheffield bombs. Again, if it were not that the outrages were assumed to be perpetrated on some public grounds, it is unlikely that the perpetrators would so generally escape detection .- London Times, CHARGE OF CHILD MUNDER AT MONTROSE. OD

Friday evening, a young servant girl, named Murgaret Stowart, was apprehended by Mr. Brownlee, superintendent of the Montrose police, on a charge of killing her infant child, to which she had given birth on the 4th inst., in her father's house, situated in the North Links. After her apprehension, she informed the police that the body of the child was concealed between the ceiling of the attic and the slates of the roof. The police accordingly found the body noon, by Drs. Johnston and Lawrence, but the result has not been ascertained. The prisoner was

She True d'Anness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor, TERNE:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their paper through the post, or calling for them a the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.
To all subscribers whose popers are delivered by car

riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but I not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Sengte copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office Peckup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street : u T. Rindell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickep,) No. 22 Gretti St. James Sireet, apposite Messre. Dauson & Sow; and at W. Dulton's, corner of St. Lawrence

Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Pest iffice, Quebec.

ENTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

To the Catholic, the condition of the Italian Question, as involving the fortunes of the Sovereign Pontiff, must be of paramount importance; sand considering the share that their Governsment has had in encouraging and promoting the revolutionary movement in the Italian Pennsula, Protestants may well feel ax interest therein. cand ask themselves how far they are morally responsible for the acts of the revolutionary authorities whom they have assisted in calling into existence.

This however is a question which Protestants do not willingly entertain, and which when forced upon them they do their best to shirk. Yet it will be pressed upon them; and however painful and humiliating the answer thereunto mar be. that answer will be given some day - if not by our own contemporaries, at least by posterity.

Of late both Lord Derby and Lord Normanby have made themselves exceedingly troublesome by forcing this question upon the House of Lords. The same ungrateful task has been performed in the House of Commons by Sir Geo. Bowyer, who on the 27th ult. brought before the public the atrocities of the Piedmontese in the Kingdom of Naples; and put some very indiscreet questions to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, thereby-ruffling considerably the temper of that ordinarily, placed individual. We find the following report of the debate-in the Landou Times :-

"Sir G. Bowyer desired to put a question to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which would shoe that no unnecessary uslay ought to take place in oringing the affairs of South Italy before the The question be had to ask regarded another Proclamation of the celebrated Major Fumel .-The proclamation was as follows :-

" NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

... The undersigned, charged with the destruction of brigandage, promises a sum of 100f for every brigand who may be brought to him, dead or slive. The same reward will be given to any brigand who shall kill one of his companions, and his life shall, moreover, be spared. The undersigned declares that any one who shall give shelter to the brigands, provide for their subsistence, or give them the slightest relief; or who shall see them, or even shall simply know their place of refuge, without immediately g tice to the civil and military authorities, shall be immediately shot. For the protection of flocks the shepherds are invited to form several centres with a sufficient armed force, because in case of attack they will not be permitted to plead the excuse that the cattle were taken by force. In three days all the on tages must be burnt, and the towers and uninhabited country houses must be unroofed and the windows wasted up. After the lapse of the said time they will be burnt, and all cattle and sheep not guarded with a sufficient force will be killed. It is explicity forbidden to carry bread or other-food out of the commune. Every one transgressing this order will be considered as an accomplice of the brigands. Provisionally and for the present circumstance the Syndics are authorized to give to the pessants permission to carry arms, on the responsibility of the proprieturs who may ask for this to be done. Each member of the National Guard is responsible for the -territory of his commune. The undersigned can see come but two parties - the brigands and the opsoneats of the brigands (coalrebrigands). All who stand indifferent will be classed with the brigands, and the most energetic measures will be taken against them, because when the common interest requires their assistance it is a crime to refuse to give it. All disbanded soldiers who do not present them--nelves within four days will be considered brigands.

"This document-continued Sir G. Bowyer-was dated from a place called Celico. There was also another circumstance with respect to which he wished to ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs a question. He had read an article in an Italian newspaper the Stella del Sud, making the

following statement :-"The captain of the guard mobile was traversing the district of Salice, in the commune of Bernalda, and baving met some of the shepherds of the country naked them if they had seen an armed band. They answered in the negative. After some time it appeared that a sanguinary contest took place between the guard and an armed body. The captain, believing that he had been deceived by the country people nd shepherds, returned, after a period of three days, 2 the locality where he had met them, and there spinred 13 unfortunate countrymen, and drove em into a cabin. Then, by firing on them, he set fire to the place, and by that means 13 innocent men

were burned to death. " Now, what he wanted to know from the Governmant was, whether they had been more fortunate in paference to the case to which he had just drawn their attention, than they had been on a former ocsasion, and whether they had received any information with respect to events so important. He also wished to know whether the Government, in the event of their not having received the information. would immediately endeavor to accertain the truth or falsehood of the statements which he had laid before the House-of their truth he himself had little doubt-and would, in the event of their turning out true, address some remonstrance to the Piedmontese Government with regard to the atrocious means taken by them to keep down the people of the Two

Mr. Layard, the official thus adjured, rose to

formation from Naples that a copy of that pro- was as complete, as at the ever memorable batclamation had been brought under the notice of the of Bull's Run. Whole regiments turned tail Her Majesty's Consul, who had mentioned it to and ran away, nor could they be again persuaded the Governor of Naples. The latter pretended to come up to the scratch, or to face the disthat be had no information on the subject; but, agreeable music of the Southerners. On Sunday atter some time, he learned from the Syndic of in short the latter gained a complete and glorious the district that Major Fundel had prepared a victory. draught of the proclamation in question, but that it was not prented. Mr. Layard expressed his. surprise that Sir G Bowyer should have been able to procure a copy of the proclamation, and his opinion that the questions which the hon, gentleman had asked might be more appropriately put in the Turin Parliament. On the burning of the thirteen shepherds he kad no explanation to give, having no information.

se far Mr. Layerd on the subject; here is the explanation, and attempted palkation, given by the correspondent of the London Times, who witting from Naples under date 22ed ult., says:

"Nothing was known here of the circumstances on the 18th inst. Since then inquiries have been made by telegraph, and the following is the an-

ower:"The proclamation was not printed nor written by the Major, but the Syndies were permitted to afficher it in order to frighten (alterire) the populations. It had not however been carried out, and, fearing unpleasant inquiries, the Frefect had directly sent infor

The same writer continues:-

"I confice myself as closely as possible to the wording of the answer, without being too literal. --The whole affair is very confused, and there is an evident design to throw the responsibility from one person to another. One thing is clear, that it the civil authority can affix such proclamations within the knowledge of the military power, or if a Major in the National Guard can do so of his own free will, or, again, if syndics can be permitted to trifle with such weapons, there can be no responsible Government, and there must be a number of local despots. make these remarks in the most friendly spirit to the Government, who will better serve the interests of ltaly by measures of legality, justice, and humanity, than by proceedings which must of necessity alienate the masses."-- Times' Corr.

From this it is evident that the stories we have heard of the atrocities of the Piedmontese authorities in the conquered Kingdom of Naples are no forgeries, but stubborn facts; that the most infemous and sanguinary proclamations are issued by the said authorities to "frighten the populatious" who hate Piedmontese rule; but that warned by repeated exposures, and afraid of publicity, these proclamations of the Piedmontese Government are not printed, but only written, so as to prevent an unnecessary multiplication of copies, and of damning evidence of their brutality, towards the unfortunate

For the rest, it is clear that the Sardinians are making no progress towards the subjugation of Naples ; and the Times correspondent assures us that, "brigandage," that is to say, armed resistance to the foreign mercenaries of Piedmont, " must henceforward form an important feature in my correspondence;" thus showing that resistance is not crushed, and that the movement for national independence is daily assuming more gigantic proportions. Garibaldı is to visit Naples, and his intrigues are dreaded by Ratazzi and by Victor Emmanuel, by both of whom the fillibuster is looked upon with an evi eye. The Pope's health is re-established, and on the 26th ult. His Holmess issued a Decree for the canonisation of the Japan martyrs; and also pronounced an Allocution in which he declared, that the Temporal Power cannot be considered as a dogma, but as an actual ordination of Providence-and that the independence and liberty of the Head of the Church were absolutely necessary.

The official organs of the French Empire strenuously deny that there exist any prospects of a change in the personnel of the Cabinet.; which of course confirms the suspicion in the public mind that some great and important changes are an contemplation, and indeed determined upon. There is a good deal of discontent against the Spanish Government entertained at Paris, on account of the action of the former in

The great naval action betwirt the Merrimac and Monitor has excited deep interest in England. It is looked upon as inaugurating a new era in naval warface and coast defences; and bas given rise to anxious debates in Parliament upon the propriety of continuing the fertification of our Seaports, which it is argued must in future be protected chiefly by iron-clad boats of the Monitor class.

A deputation from the Corporation of Limerick, bearing a petition in favor of the claims of the Catholic University to be put upon an equality with the existing Protestant Colleges in respect of conferring Degrees, has been received by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but the prayer of the petition has been refused. Evidently some time must yet elapse before the Catholics of Ireland can expect the full recognition of their

No official account of the great battle of the 6th and 7th instant has yet been given to the world by the authorities at Washington; we are therefore left to glean the truth as best we may from the confused and contradictory accounts turnished to the newspapers by arresponsible correspondents. The result seems to be this.

reply. writh reference to the proclamation in proclamation in the searces of the Spiritualists, reply with great surplus revenues," all our Religious Corporations, their care of the poor, the sick, the friendless the Pastors of the Church offered no opinion, and Major Fumel, be admitted its authenticity, and and thoroughly routed the Yankees with great surplus revenues,"

that the British Government had received in slaughter, and that the panic amongst ithe latters

On Monday the Yankees received great reinforcements; and General Beauregard retreated to the lines from which he advanced, carrying off with him a large number of prisoners. On the second day the advantage seems to have been slightly on the side of the North. Neither party can justly claim a victory; for the fact remains that the Northerners have not lost the initiative, nor have they been compelled to yield one inch of ground by them wrested from their opponents. On the contrary, we hear that the Yankees have again advanced in force up the Tennessee river, and captured an important railroad post, thus cutting off all communication betwixt the Confederates at Corinth, and those at Alabama.-We learn too that after a smart cannonade Fort Pullaski has surrendered unconditionally. Some excitement was created by the reappearance of the Merrimac; but the Monitor did not venture to attack her, although she captured and carried off three Federal vessels from the enemy. Sickness is said to be breaking out in the Federal camp, in the shape of malignant typhoid; this, if true, will arrest their march of conquest. A telegram states that the Committee on the Conduct of the War is about to institute an investigation into the causes of the surprise at Pittsburgh. This would indicate that the Federal authorities do not look apon the battle which was the result of that surprise, as a success to Federal arms.

THE MONTREAL "WITNESS" ON THINGS in General.—If our public men go astray if will not be from want of looking after; if ou Legislature errs, or fails in its duties, our respected coatemporary the Montreal Witness will at all events have nothing to reproach him-

He gives indeed the very best advice, gratis and uponjal! subjects. On Temperance, and Prohibitory Laws; on Sunday observances and the scandal caused to the faithful by the drums and bugles of profane Guardsmen and unregenerate Fusileers. On all these topics he is great, even though his greatness be that of a bore; but upon the subject of Romanism, Romish encroachments, and Romish Corporations especially, he transcends himself. Never perhaps is be so illogical and so mendacious, and therefore so ultra-evangelical, as when attacking and slandering our Catholic institutions.

He is publishing a series of articles, replete with the wisdom of Lattle Bethel, luminous with the splendor of the conventicle, upon " Measures which the People have a Right to Expect from Parliament." Stiggies, Pecksniff, and Mawworm speaking in the name of the people of Canada, emulous of the undying glory of the three tailors of Tooley Street," lift up their voices like the prophets of old to rebuke, and warn, and to instruct the rulers of the land; but we much fear that, even as ungodly kings turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the Seers of Israel, so will our profane and carnal legislators many of whom are known to indulge in occasional goes" of beer, and to be guilty of the abomination of a pipe—turn a deaf ear to the voice of the man of the Witness, who clad in black cloth coat and white choker deems himself set up as a sign to a perverse and adulterous genera-

Our friend, rather our guide, guardian, and ight to our paths, is troubled about many things. He is troubled about beer, and he is troubled about bacer; he is troubled about the band which, till weak concession to Puritanical prejudice and superstition silenced it, marched with the troops to Church on Sundays; he is troubled about marbles, and peg-tops and bats and balls on Sabbath days; he is troubled about the sulvation of the souls of us poor misguided Papists; but above all is he troubled and sore exercised in spirit about our religious, charitable and educational establishments. Only think what a time the poor man must have of it! With so many cares ever pressing upon him; with his chaste eyes daily shocked by the sight of Popish abountations; and his soul grieved with the reflection, that his pious labours in our behalf are all unappreciated, and that charm be never so wisely, we will not come out of Babylon and be saved.

Yet is he not cast down; he delivers his message and speaks the word that is in him-that is the word of malice and of falsehood; and his heart burning within his bosom, he thus takes up his parable against religious corporations :-

"The Religious Corporations about Montreal, for instance, have large surplus revenues, and are constantly buying up, as opportunity offers, desirable properties which still farther increase their surplus revenues." - Montreal Witness, 11th inst.

We speak of course, only in so far as Cathotholic "Religious Corporations about Montreal" are concerned; and we say that, as referring to these, the statement of the Witness is the con-That on Sunday, General Beauregard surprised tradictory of truth. So far from having "large

to enable them to meet the constant and heavy demands made upon them. Of the great majority, the revenues consist only of the donations of the faithful, and the produce of the manual labors of the Religious, and the inmates of their several institutions; whilst the most wealthy are obliged strictly and closely to economise their means in order to be able to make head against the vast amout of pauperism which our city contains, and with which, but for these Corporations, it would be burthened; and to meet the many and constant. demands made upon their resources, for charitable and educational purposes. Every penny of their revenues is devoted to these purposes; and it is to them that Montreal is indebted for its numerous and excellent schools, colleges and hospitals; for its many asylums for the aged, for the infirm, for the orphans, and for every form and description of suffering humanity.

It is true, as the Witness complains, that these Corporations never die; that their property is not being divided or brought under the auctioneer's hammer; that in consequence they do constitute a kind of landed aristocracy; and do thus, to a certain extent, reproduce the political and social conditions wrought in Europe by the laws of entail and primogeniture. The facts we admit :but instead of deducing therefrom consequences to be deplored, we find therein much ground for congretulation, and most excellent arguments in favor of Corporate bodies.

All bistory shows that, though we may bare egality, we cannot have liberty, in the best sense of the word -i.e., personal or individual libertywithout an hereditary and powerful landed aristocracy. The great feature which distinguishes the social and political life of Asia from that of Europe, is the absence in the former of anything approaching to an hereditary landed aristocracy. Asia has always been the land of equality, and therefore of abject slavery. The barber of to-day may be the Pacha of to-morrow, with absolute control over the lives and fortunes of millions; the Pacha of to-day may be the abject bastinadoed wretch of to-morrow, grovelling in the dirt, without a single trace of manly dignity about him. And it is so, because Asia has a bureaucracy, or rather a Jack-in-Office ocracy, but never an aristocracy, never a body of powerful gentlemen, who in the language of the nobles of Arragon, could address their sovereign, " We who are as good men as you," &c.

And in France, if liberty is no longer possible, it is because the revolution not only checked the inordinate power of the Crown, and abated the insolent pretensions and arrogance of the parvenu courtier, and placeman who fluttered about the throne, and affected the manners of a grand seigneur: but because it foolishly, and unfortunately for the best interests of civilisation, swept away the landed gentry, the true aristocracy of every country; and made their restoration an impossibility by its arbitrary laws for the division

the fact that sometimes, as in Ireland at the present day, the members of such an aristocracy sadly neglect their duties, and make a cruel use of their rights. The abuse of an institution is no valid argument against it, for what is there that may not, that has not, been abused? Besides Ireland is in an exceptional or abnormal position. Her true and rightful landed aristocracy have been forcibly driven out and their place has been supplied by aliens, in blood, in language, and in religion; and to these disturbing accidents, and not to the inherent defects of the system itself, must be attributed the discontent of the Irish with the land tenure of their powerful landed aristocracy.

class; and anything, any institution which in any manner, and however imperfectly, tends to supplement an hereditary landed aristocracy is, pro tanto, or in so far as it approximates to a landed aristocracy, a pillar, or support to our dearest liberties, and a barrier against demagogueism and democratic absolutism, which constantly menace American society. Neither king nor parliament -though kings can make Dukes and Counts, and confer titles-can make an aristocracy, any more than man can make an oak; for all aristo-

with one or two exceptions thave barely sufficient and the ignorant, they are to be highly valued for the important moral benefits which they confer; by reproducing in our ultra-democratic community, some of the consequences which in the Old World flow from the existence of an important element in its social system, without which Eurone would still be grovelling in the dust of the stagoant plain of Asiatic despotem and equality.

and helps for all on a straightful and the str

These views may be unpopular, because we know that the abuse of "landed aristocracy" is part of the stock in trade of every iterenant stump orator and needy popularity hunter in America. But though unpopular, pay! because unpopular, they may be, and probably are strictly true. But at all events the motives of the Witness' hostility to our Corporations are sufficiently transparent. It is because he looks upon them as the bulwark of Popery, that he dreads them : it is as the silent but most eloquent preachers of the Catholic doctrine of good works that he hates. and would fain silence them. They are obstacles to the proselytising schemes of the Soupers, as well as impediments in the way of the demagogues; and as a demagogue and as a Protestant the Witness seeks their destruction.

DEVELOPMENTS OF PROTESTANTISM. -16 any of our readers have given themselves the pains to peruse certain articles which we have transferred to our columns from those of the London Times, on the subject of " Spiritual. ism." they must have been surprised at the great and rapid spread of this new doctrine aurongst, not the poor and ignorant only, but the educated and the refined. "Spiritualism" is no longer the superstition of the vulgar and illiterate; it has become, to a considerable extent, the faith and religion of the learned, and so-called upper classes of English Protestant society. This is a phenomenon which deserves our attention.

The facts that the business of a "medium" is so lucrative in the middle of the XIX, century, as to enable its professor to live in the bighest style of wealth-that the doors of his mansion are obstructed from more to night by the equip . ages of the aristocracy-that he charges one guinea per hour for an interview with his chents - and that the latter are so numerous and so urgent that it is necessary to make arrangements for the seance on a previous day-are startling; and would be incredible were they not attested upon the best authority, and deemed by the London Times of sufficient notoriety and importance to justify the devotion of two "leading articles" to the subject of modern "Spiritualism," and its

But what is " Spiritualism?" it may be asked. In general, Spiritualism may be defined as the belief in the objective reality of communications from an ultra-mundane or Spiritual sphere; and that these communications, though they may manifest themselves at any moment, and under any circuinstances, are generally evoked by, and and subdivision of landed property. The fathers through the agency of one who, in the language of the revolution secured equality indeed; but of the adepts is termed the "medium." Through they did so by sacrificing liberty, and the possi- the latter, and by arbitrary signs for the most bility even of liberty; for there is no instance in part mutually agreed upon, though sometimes by history of a free people which did not possess an other means, it is believed that the dead in the bereditary landed aristocracy in some form or body, can communicate with their friends and acquaintances in the flesh. Rapping, Table-turn-The truth of this proposition is not affected by | ing, and other phenomena, which are said to ocour during the communications, are not essentials, but merely accidents or accessories; rude artifices to which the Spirits in the first instance resort, to attest their presence, and to give notice of their desire to communicate with their friends and relatives. The word" Spiritualism" in short, as used at the present enlightened day, is but a modern euphuism for that which, in the dark ages, was styled necromancy, or holding conversations with the dead. Mr. Forster is to be found by the curious in Bryanston Street, Portman Square, London, and surrounded by nineteenth century "fixins';" yet be pursues the same unhallowed trade as that which of old, in Endor, she country. In England and in Scotland the case is pursued whom, in his distress, and when no longer. different; and in these countries, all that exists of either by dreams or Urim, or by the voice of civil and religious liberty is due, first to the old prophets the Lord answered bin, Saul consulted. Catholic Church, and in the second place to their | How shall we deal with that which we read in Kings, xxviii. 14. 15. and following verses? or Now the danger to society and liberty on this how shall we discriminate betweet the witch of Continent proceeds from the total absence of this | Endor, and Mr. Forster of Bryanston Street, Portman Square?

Of the character of the phenomena of "Spiritualism" we will bazard no opinion. If, on the one hand, it may well be argued that there is nothing therein which may not be explained on perfeetly natural principles, so on the other hand, we cannot, seeing that all religions that are, or ever were, are based upon the hypothesis of the existence of an ultra-mundane or spiritual world, and the reality of communication betwixt the terrestrial and the ultra-mundane-assert the impossicracies grow, and grow slowly, having their roots bility, and a priori incredibility of any such deep in the soil, even as has the oak; and it communications, without denying the fundamental ought therefore be a subject of congratulation to truths of all religious systems, and taxing the every lover of freedom, that we have in Canada | Christian Scriptures themselves with error growing up an institution which in some manner, and untruth. When some years ago Pastorals and in some measure may fulfill the purposes of were issued by the Catholic Bishops of this Conan hereditary landed aristocracy. Apart there- tinent against the evocation of Spiritual phenofore from the material services which our undying mena, such as rapping, table-turning, and against ecclesiastical Corporations render to society by taking any part in the scances of the Spiritualists.

pronounced no seatence upon the objective reality of the asserted phenomena, or the supernatural assumptions of the wedia. They contented themselves with warning the faithful against being in Spiritualist Meeting House :any manner accessory to the proceedings -whether by actually invoking the aid of the medium, or by assisting as more anxious spectators of his unboly exhibition.

如此中国的 (中国中国中国中国)

Though therefore, we are firmly convinced that much of what is styled "Spiritualism" is merely charlatanism; and though we strongly suspect that the residuum will, as experience advances, and evidences accumulate, be fully accounted for on purely natural grounds-we do not presume to dogmatise upon the subject, or to deny the possibility or even the reality of modern necromancy. It is chiefly from the light which its rapid increase in all Protestant communities throws upon the spiritual or religious condition of Protestants, that we at all deem the thing worthy of notice.

Not until to him the oracles of the living God were mute-not until the Lord refused to answer him either by Urim or by the mouths of the prophet-did Saul, the apostate King of Israel, seek wisdom from the lips of the pythoness. And so we may feel confident that, if Protestants of the nineteenth century turn from their infallible Bible, and their fancied inward light, to the teachings of the medium, and the revelations of three legged stools, it is because they too feel that they are God-abandoned, and that to them the divine utterances are dumb. They flock to Mr. Forster of Bryanston Street, Portman Square, even as Saul, in like despair of truth, sought counsel from the witch of Endor.

Strange indeed are the phenomena of Protestantism. As the Westminster Review in its January number shews, the great mass of the English people of the present day, not being Catholics, are divided into two sects or classesthe Secularists" and the "Spiritualists."

"Our conviction," says the Reviewer, "is, that Secularism is the religion, or the no religion, of a large minority of thinking artisans. That is to say they regard this world as the be-all, and the end-all and man as the highest form of existence. There may be other worlds; but as they do not know, they think it presumptuous to affirm them, and a waste of energy to live for them; there may be higher beings than men, but if so they shroud themselves in mystory, leave us anaided in weakness, and break no the eternal silence in reply to our prayers; so that to worship them is to give reality to dreams, and unphilosophically to project from ourselves an imaginary perfection, call it Deity, and strive to grow like it." -H'estminster Review, p. 36.

This is Secularism, or the absolute negation of the supernatural and the supersensible; and this no-faith in any thing which cannot be seen, touched, smelt, heard, or tasted, is the basis of the religious system of one large section of the intelligent, thinking and educated public of England. Despair of truth, a despair generated and upheld by the discordant utterances of the professors of Protestant Christianity, has driven men into this slough of infidelity, or rather scepticism. They would fain believe if they could, if they only knew what to believe; but they argue if there be a God, if that God has revealed Himself to will start by the Asia, in order to assist at the men, and if He be wise and just, He must have approaching great assembly of the Bishops of revealed Himself so as to leave no doubt either as to the fact, or the subject matter, of that revenation. An uncertain revelation is, for all practical purposes, the same as no revelation at all ;-and that the revelation which the Protestant absence. Christians around them profess to believe, is at best but an uncertain revelation, is a fact palpable to all men, from the contrary and even contradictory opinions which obtain as to its contents. There is therefore no revelation, conclude the i Secularists;" and if there be a supernatural or superseasible order, we have no means of ascertaining anything about it.

But just at this point in comes the " Spiritualist," who pretends, not only there is a supernaturai order, but asserts that he has had sensible demonstration of the fact of its objective reality. God and Spirit are no longer dreams projected from man, and by him worshipped as divine realities, but real substantial facts, continually forcing themselves upon our notice. The metaphysical arguments in favor of the Being of God, and the immortality of the soul, have no effect upon minds of a certain class; but when men see, or believe that they see, their household furniture endowed with strange life; when their very chairs are animate, and a four-legged table of solid mahogany is in the habit of following its owner about the house like a dog-then indeed scepticism is confounded, and the transition from the extreme of incredulity to the extreme of superstition is the natural consequence. From "Seoularists," and believers in nothing, men easily become "Spiritualists" and believers in almost John Conway, Michael Toomey, James Gillio. everything.

"It is a very significant fact," again says the Westminster Review in the same article as that from which we have already quoted-" that modern Spiritualism, both in England and America, has won the belief of large numbers who were formerly Secularists. In Bradford, Bingley and other Yorkshire towns, there are people once notorious for believing nothing, now equally notorious for believing everything."- Westminnter Review.

And the Reviewer, in illustration of the change, notices the fact that in one large manufacturing centre of the North of England, there is a building, originally a Methodist place of worship, but the tenets of Secularisin; and from whose pul- len, the former acting as Notary.

pit Feargus O'Connor, Robert Owen and their disciples, political, social, and theological, used to preach; but which is now converted into a

When Spiritualism was imported from America, the managers of the 'Infidel Chapel' offered it it an opportunity to show its powers. The offer was accepted, and they were converted. Now tother worldliness' reigned more supreme than it had done in the day of the 'Noncons' (a nickname applied to the original Methodist owners of the building.) The Sunday evenings, and frequently other evenings of the week also, were devoted to seances, and lectures were given on God and immortality. Accient unbelievers deemed themselvers favored with prophetic visions; they held daily communications with saints and angels, and disdained not to acknowledge an oc-were always willing to preach; and sometimes dead Secularists confessed their earthly errors, and told strange stories of the new life, and their companions The Yorkshire Spiritual Telegraph was conducted by men who had been accustomed to look up to Paine and Voltairs as Biblical critics, and to see in the Baron d'Holbach's 'System of Nature' an authoritative text book of theology."—lb.

And this reaction is not confined to the humbler classes of society; for as will be seen from the London Times, "Spiritualism" has its temple in London, its high priest in Mr. Forster, and its votaries amongst the aristocracy of the land.— Spiritualism has its prophets, its expounders, and its apologetic writers, among whom Robert Dale Ower occupies a prominent place; and who in his work "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," brings forward a formidable array of facts, not only in justification of his conversion to a belief in a spiritual and supernatural order; but in confirmation of the belief of an intermediate state after death, betwixt heaven and hell, and which differs from the Purgatory of the Catholic Church in this—that it is probative as well as purificative; whereas the other is purificative only, man's probative state terminating, according to Catholie faith, with his earthly ex-

Everywhere in the Protestant world we see a break up in the several systems which have obtained since the days of Luther; and as to chaos order at the divine command succeeded, so it may by the Catholic be hoped that out of the very confusions of Protestantism, light and truth and taith may again emerge. Even Spiritualism or necromancy in so far as it has brought back a belief in the supernatural and supersensible, and reintegrated the faith in the immortality and ultra-mundane existence of the soul, has not been without its uses; and God Who can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and can extract good out of everything, may, through the Spritualistic fermentation now going on in the Protestant communities, be pleased to envoke their restoration to the bosom of His Church, in which alone all truth, untainted with any error or possibility of error is to be found. Spiritualism is in short the positive side of Protestantism; and though no better as yet than necromancy, is far more hopeful than a bare

Wednesday the 23rd instant, their Lordships the Bishops of Tloa, of Toronto and of Buffalo Christendom at Rome. Mgr. de Tioa has issued a Circular to his clergy charging the Very Rev. Grand Vicar Cazeau with the administration of the Archdiocess of Quebec during his of John Smith, against whom the Grand Jury found

The many friends of Edward Murphy, Esq., will be glad to learn that that gentleman has arrived safely in Montreal.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS in their different localities: Ottawa City-Mr. J. J. Murphy: Pembroke-Mr. P. Fallon.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE ST. PAT-RICL'S SOCIETY .- We have been requested to recommend to the serious attention of all the members of the St. Patrick's Society, the meeting which is to take place on the evening of Monday next, in the Bonaventure Hall. Business of great importance is then and there to be transacted; and all who have the interests of the St. Patrick's Society at heart, as the National Society of the Irish of Montreal, will make it their duty, and a point of honor, to attend.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. OTTAWA.

The following officers of this Association, were elected at the Angual Meeting on Monday evening

Trustees-J F Caldwell, John Heney, M O'Meara,

President - R W Scott, M P P., 1st Vice President-T F O'Brien. 2nd Vice President-James Murphy. Treasurer-William Finley. Cor. Secretary-J P Tiernan Rec Secretary-C McCarron. Assistant Rec Secretary -J J Murphy.
Hon Libarian-G J O'Dougherty.-Ottawa Tri-

ORDINATION .- On the 15th of March, His Lordship Bishop Lynch conferred Minor Orders on Measrs. Thomas McCarthy and Michael Mulcaby, at St. Basil's

On the 6th instant, Rev. Mr. Mulcahy was ordsined sub-Deacon by His Lordship, and Rev. Mr. Kane was promoted to the Priesthood, in the Church of the Gore. His Lordship was assisted on the latter oc apectable sum of twenty thousand four hundred dolwhich for many years was used for propagating casion by the Rev. Fathers Shea, O'Connor, and Mul-

INSPECTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS .- Two hundred soldiers commenced to remove the snow from the Champ de Mars Tuesday morning, probably in anticipation of the Review which is to take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the whole of the Volunteer Force will be inspected by the Commander-in-

Mr. McMurrich of Toronto, a merchant and leading Brownite, is to oppose Mr. Patton in the Saugeen division, with however small prospects of success .-Commercial Advertiser.

TER LATEST STARBING CASE -Houry Blake, the private of the 16th, stabbed about ten days ago in a tavern in St. Mary street, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and deposed that on the night in question, as he was going to his Barracks he was roughly accosted in a language he did not understand. He followed the man who spoke to him, with the intention of asking him what he meant. The person stopped opposite a tavera, and dragged the soldier in. Here Laforest, the elder, seized hold of him, while his son, and the man who pulled him into the house, fell upon him with knives. The soldier soon become insensible, and did not recover un til next morning, when he found himself in hospital wounded in different parts of the body. He appeared while in Court, to be suffering still from the injuries be received, and had his left arm tied in a sling. The persons under a rest will probably be tried at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

ILL JUDGED ECONOMY. - The reduction of the pay of the Police from 4s 6d to 3s 91 per day, determined on by our City Council, is one of the most paltry pieces of clap-trap in the way of economy we ever heard of. The object to be nimed at is the obtaining good efficient men; and to keep such when obtained, liberal wages afford the best means. If our City Fathers wish to apply the pruning knife in the reduction of expenses, we could point of readily a more available method than the docking off of 9d per day to the hardworked, and, in our opinion, undernaid Policemen. Such a deduction is almost au incentive to dishouesty. How remarkably does this candle-end, cheese-paring retrenchment contrast with the augmentations of salaries of the higher and well paid officials made at intervals during the last few years! We trust the vote passed on Wednesday evening will be reconsidered and rescinded .- Tran-

Tos Guards to Return Home - The rumor in the city of Montreal is, that the hittulians of the Greusdier and Coldstream Guards, stationed in that city, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for England as soon as the navigation of the St. Lawrence is open. It is surmised that the two regiments at present in St. John's, New Brunswick, will relieve the Guards, and that no further additions will be made to the military force of these Colonies for the present - Quebec Chroniste.

We have frequently remarked that the principle of representation based upon population was a matter of perfect indifference to the large majority of the people of Upper Canada. That divested of the no popery howl with which it has been accompanied by its noisiest advocates, and denuded of the idea of obtaining a majority over the French Canadians, they do not care much for it .- Peterboro Review.

BURTHENS OF FEDERAL TAXATION. - If Canada should ever be so unhappy as to exchange her British connection which is conducting her on the high road to a national position, without any taxation for defence in the past, and a prospect of only about 1s 8d per head of the population in the future, let her contemplate what the prospect would be, if she now became a State of the neighboring Union. The neonle of Massachusetts are now summing up their taxation account. One authority states it thus for 1862: Total taxation \$22,400,000. This gross sum is divided as follows:-For Federal taxes \$13,300,000; and for State and Local taxes \$9,-100,000. In other words about Twenty Dollars per head, for every man, woman and child in the State! Or \$75 per noll throughout the Sate! The Boston Courter adds :-- "Enormous as this contribution is, still it does not represent what Massa chasetts, in the first justance, is to pay into the Treasury. The duty on the value of all the manufactures she exports to other States, and the duty on all her vast importations must be added."

A brutal murder was committed in Port Hope, C.W., on Tuesday of last week. A man named Armitage, while at tes with his sister, was attacked by a bully, (who owed his family a gradge) with a "billy" or slung-shot, inflicting several wounds on the head, from the effects of which the man died next

The Allison Murdes - On Monday morning, Angus Kerr one of the sailors examined before the Coroner in this case, made a deposition at the Police office, and on it a warrant was issued for the arrest no bill. He was taken into custody, but the deposition contained very little more than was stated by Kerr when brought before the Coroner. He says that when Smith returned to the ship on the night of the murder, be saw him washing something but he could not say what it was. After the Inquest, when they were all down in the gaol, he heard Smith say that he might get 7 years for "the affair." The depcsition being submitted to Mr. Johnson, Q. C., he de-clared that he had no further evidence to adduce than that aiready taken before the Coroner, and at the Court of Queen's Bench, and Mr. Coursol therefore said that he would discharge Smith.

There was manufactured in Canada, last year, 3.817.660 gallons of proof spirits, the greater part of which was consumed in the country. The total excise duty collected was \$285,057. The quantity of mait liquor brewed was 4,898,990 gallons. - Quebcc Gazette.

VOTE BY BALLOT A FAILURE. - It is a fact of which the advocates of voting by ballot, wherever they may be found, should take a careful note, that the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec declare the system heretofore pursued in the municipal elections of this city to have been a failure. The worse than useless character of the ballot as practiced here, must be very evident when the City Council petition Parliament to alter it and restore the good old British system of open voting. It is underliable that our experience of the ballot shows that it encourages rather than prevents electorial frands - that it opens the door to corruption, perjury and false-personation - that it does not secure secreey, and that it does not obvinte silence. It is buped that Parliament will accede to the prayer of the Cornoration, restore the old poll books and shorten the time allowed for the progress of an election contest. It will forever be a teather in the cap of Mr. Mayor Pope it he succeeds during bis mayoralty in abolishing the Yankee custom which has prevailed here until we have all become disgusted with its operation. - Quehec Chronicle.

School Law Paritions. - As there will be a recess of Parliament until the 33rd inst., this time should be steadily devoted to filling up new petitions to the Legislature. Between three and four hundred signatures have already been sent from Egremout and Normandy, and nearly the same number from Bentinck and Glenelg. Other parts of the country are equally desirous of abolishing the present School Law and it only requires an effort on the part of one or two persons to set the ball rolling in each community. - Durham Stondard.

The British Heraid office, in Toronto, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Damage estimated at \$4000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Three Rivers Inquirer indulges in the following alculation: -"It sook only seventeen days to adopt the address in answer to the Governor's Speech. The members of both houses another two hundred, which, at six dollars a day for seventeen days makes the relars, which the debates on this address cost the conntry; not taking into account other numerous items.

A NEW WAY OF PROVIDING A SUBSTITUTE. - On Sunday night a sharp private of the 16th Regiment, dropped into a house in Panet Street to see a civilian comrade, a young man named Guillaume Bourgouin. After some conversation, the crafty son of Mars prevailed upon the unsuspecting civilian to exchange clothes with him, the former stated he wanted to go out for a few seconds. On proceeding outside the soldier, with the strange clothes, seems to have acquired strange notions of duty, as he neglected to return, and probably burried off somewhere to air his newly gotten babiliments. Poor Bourgouin, who had unwittingly slipped into the soldier's uniform, became very uneasy in his new dress, and did not all relish the thought of stepping into the runaway's place, oven though there might be a prospect of " following to the field some warlike lord." The picket were finally informed of the matter, and the gallant Bourgouin was marched - not to the battle-field -- but to the strong-barred lock-up, to reflect upon his unlucky change in life Yesterday the duped young man was brought before the Police Magistrate, who remanded him to see if anything will turn up with reference to the hero in disguise, who took the cheap est and readiest way of providing a substitute.

IMPORTANT GOLD NEWS FROM THE NORTH WEST -Mr. Timolean Love, who is to leave shortly for the Saskatchewan gold diggings, has received a budget of letters from that region, all confirmatory of the abundance of gold. Three are particularly pointed -two from his companion Mr. Clover, and one from the Rev. T. Woolsey, of Elmonton House. When Mr. Love came into the Settlement last summer for mining materials he left Mr. Clover on the Saskutchewan to "prospect." This he has done, and has succeeded admirably, for he has discovered numerous paying mines in different parts of the "country. The Clear-Water stream -- which takes its rise at the foot of the mountains, and empties into the north branch of the Sazkatchewan, a little below Rocky Mountain House is particularly inviting He discovered gold all along from its mouth, and it was more and more auriferous as he approached its source He was unable, from want of provisions, to prosecute his explorations to the source itself, but even what he did see was sufficient to guarantee good pay to miners The Clear-Water River is larger than the Assimiboine and is therefore very important. An interesting fact he mentions is that the Blackfeet are by no means hostile to gold-digging and all its consequences. They are well aware that so soon as mining begins, their country will be overrun by white intruders still they encourage it-Mr. Love's companion was kindly escorted by them to any spot be wished to visit - Red River Nor Wester.

At the General Anonal Meeting of the Patron and Honorary Directors of the City and District Savings Bank, held at its office, Great St. James Street, on Monday, the 7th April, for the election of a Board of Managing Directors for the ensuing

Olivier Borthelet, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Porbeau, the Actuary, was requested to act ns Secretary.

The following Report was then read by the President, A. La Rocque, Esq. :--To the Patron and Honorary Directors of the City and

District Savings Bunk of Montreal, GENTLEMEN. -- The Board of Managing Directors have much pleasure in submitting to you, in a few words, the Sixteenth Annual Report of the affairs of

the Institution, which, they are happy to say, shows a steady progress in utility and prosperity. The total amount due to Depositors on the 31st December, 1861, was......\$770,446 58

Amount due to Minurs and others on the Property of the Bink 16,829 54 The addition, this year, to the Reserve fund, after having all expenses and making donations of \$2,500 to Chari-

table Institutions, is \$14,370 66, mak-

ing it, in total 91,401 82 3878,677 94

This sum is invested as tollows: In City of Montreal, Provincial, and Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R. n Bank stocks, viz : La Banque du Peuple, City Bank of Montreal, Ontario and Commercial...... In loans at short dates on endorsed promissory notes, with the collateral security of Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., such as in the Property occupied by the Bank .. 23,135 35 In amount due on sale of portion of the In Office Furoiture In deposits on call at 4 per cent interest, with five different Banks of the City.. 118,831 36 \$878,677 94

31st Dec., 1861, was Which may be classed as follows: Of \$50 and under 200 400 525 " 200 " 400 800 287 1200 " 1200 " 1600 and upwards 62 3,204 The Act under which this Institution was first ea-

The total number of accounts open on the

tablished expired last year, and was renewed by the Legislature in the last Session; it has been thought advisable to ask from the Legislature during its present Session a Special Act of Incorporation, founded mainly on the provisions of the present law, but which will somewhat modify the organization and extend the powers of the Institution.

The whole respectfully submitted. ALF. LA ROCQUE. President. E. J. BARBEAU,

Actuary. It was then moved by C. Dorwin, Esq., seconded br J. B. Smith, Esq., and unanimously resolved.— That the Report and Statement of the affairs of the City and District Savings' Bank, now submitted, are highly satisfactory, and that the same be received, adopted, and published.

cis Clarke, Esq, and unanimously resolved That the thanks of this Meeting he given to the President, Directors and Actuary, for their valuable services in conducting the business of the Bank for the pust year.

Moved by Wm. Bristow, Esq., seconded by Fran-

William Bristow, Raq., having consented to act as Scrutineer, the election by ballot of the Board of Managing-Directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected. viz : -

Edwin Atwater, A. M. Delisle, L. H. Holton, Hy. Judah, Hy. Mulbolland, Dr. W. Nelson, Hy. Starnes, Wm. Workman, Alfred La Rocque, and Edward Murphy, Esquires. On motion of Wm. Workman, Eeq. seconded by

Wm. Bristow, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Chairman for his services. E. J. BARBRAU, Secretary.

The Board having met the following day, Alfred La Rocque, Esquire, was duly elected President, and Henry Mulholland, Esquire, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Died.

In this city, on the 6th instant, Miss Eleanor Mary Anne Walsh, eldest daughter of A. Walsh, Esq., 33 St. Antoine Street. aged 20 years and 3 months. - R.L.P.

Two Horses Killed by Lightning,-During the thunderstorm which passed over this place on Sunday evening last, whilst the family of Mr. Barrett, of Haldimand, were on their way to attend evening service at the Methodist Chapel in Wicklow, the horses attached to their cutter were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The animals were struck on their heads by the electric fluid, which passed along their backs and down their hinder parts to the earth burning the hair completely off in its course. The parties in the cutter were uninjured, but had a narrow escape .- Cobourg Sentinel.

A correspondent of the Fergus Constitutional says: "Montreal is the most exemplary city, I believe, in the Province, in regard to the Sabbath. Yesterday I strolled through a great number of streets and failed to see a saloon or invern door open, or yet in the whole course of the day did I observe a single person that I could say had been drinking. This is more than can be said, I regret to say, about the town of Woodstock."

Already we see the beneficial effects of the dethronement of Mr. Brown The violence of the exleader of the Grits caused the House to be a bear garden. Mr Foley will be a much more formidable opponent for the Ministry than Mr. Brown, but his opposition will be more manly, straightforward and consistent .- Brantford Courier.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS:

April 15th, 1862. Fiour—Pollards \$2 50 to \$3; Middlings about \$3 50. Fine, \$4 to \$4 20; Super. No 2, \$4 30 to \$4 40; Superline, \$4 50 to \$4 60; Fancy, \$5 00 to \$5 10; Extra, \$5 30 to \$5 50; Superior Extra, \$5 60

to \$6. Bag Flour, \$2 50 to \$2 60, per 112 lbs.
Sales of Superfine to-day at the Point at \$4 40. The continued fall in Britain and New York has a paralyzing effect on this market. The higher grades re nominal.

Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs., -\$3 80 to \$4 00. Nominal.

Wheat-\$1 for car-loads at the Point. Indian Corn-There are no receipts, and no wholesale transactions. The demand for consumption is

Barley is offering at 75c per 50 lbs; but we hear of o transactions.

Oats are nominal, at about one cent a-pound, There is no considerable stock, and no demand. Peas - No transactions; sellers for delivery at 75c per 66 lbs.

Ashes, per 112 lbs Pots, \$6 70; Inferiors 10c to 15c more ; Pearls \$6 65 \$6 70. Butter-Store-packed, 10c to 13; choice Dairy, in

demand at 15c to 17c. Cheese is very dull; sales to dealers at 5c to 7c.

Eggs arrive freely, and sell about 121c Pork -Mess, \$12 to \$13; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$11; rime \$9 50 to \$10. All dall.

Lard -- 74c to 73c. Tallow - 81c to Sc.

Seeds - Clover Seed, S4 25 to S4 50; Timothy, \$1 60 to S2. - Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS.

April 14 1862. The receipts of grain in our market are still trifing, owing to the impassable condition of the conds leading to the city. On Saturday two leads of Fall Wheat brought 96c to \$1 per bushel. Spring Wheat is enquired for at 84 to 85c. Barloy is it, demand at 63c to 65c. Peas are enquired for at 48c to 50c. Oats 38c to 39c. Fresh butter 18c to 23c per lb, as per quantity. Potatoes 76c to 80c per bushel. Eggs 10c to 13c per dozen. Flour is dull and without change. There are no transactions to note.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Arthur, B O'Donnell, \$4; Fitzroy, H O'Neil \$2; Penetanguishene, M Quinn, \$2; Industry, Rev J O Giroux, \$5; W B Trumble, \$2; Itiver Beaudette, M. Darraugh, \$2; New Glasgow, T Hayde, \$2; Lynd-hurst, A M'Ardle, \$2; Orillis, I Regan, \$1 50; Martintown, D M'Donald, \$2; Panmure, E Lunny, \$2 Burritts Rapids, J Gorman, \$2; St Arsone, & Anger-\$3; Riviere da Loup, L J Oasault, \$3 75; Pembroke J Kennedy, \$2; Westwood, P O'Neill, \$1 25; Maple Grove, J Burns, \$2 50; L'Assumption, J Collins, \$2 124; P Flanagan, \$1; Vankleek Hill, D Flood \$2; St Syvester, J Coarr, \$2.

Per T P Olancy, Barrington -- M A Claner, \$1 Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills - A M'Donell, \$1; D M'Doneld, \$2

Per Rev M: Bardeau, Hamilton-Seif, \$2; H L Bastien, \$1 Per C F Fraser, Brockville-J Finnell, \$2,50; E

Kennedy, \$2 Per P F J Mullin, Toronto - M Scottand, \$2 Per E M'Cormack, Peterboro J Quinlin, \$2;

South Douro, P M Kevar, \$2; California, J Cavanagh, \$1
Per J Doran, Perth - A M'Donald, \$2
Per J Birmingham, Port Hope WF Harper, \$2;
J O'Neill, \$2; P Lowry, \$2; Kendall, M Divar, \$1

Per P Doyle, Toronto - Self, \$3; P Seymour, \$2 Per R Supple, Oshawa-- U Waish, \$2; Dr M'Ma-hon, \$2; D Dalles, \$2; C Allen, \$1 Per J Hacket, Chambly Self, \$2; J Morrisdey

Per Rev H Brottargh, Trenton P Egan, \$2; J

M'Mahon, \$2
Per J Gillies - Kemptville, Rev Mr Harty, \$2; B

M'Oabill, \$1; M O'Connor, \$4; L Lampkins, \$1; H Dimond, \$2; Ottawa City, T F O'Brien, \$2; T Morrow, \$2,50; W Haughey, \$1,50; J Dodd, \$5; J Bowes, \$3,75; C Sparrow, \$7,50; Templeton, J Hogan, \$2,50; Aylmer, Rev Mr Michel, \$9; G Rainsnoth, \$15; G. Maguire, \$4; C. Devlin, \$2; J. Malligan, \$2; Hull, P. M. Gari, \$1; Brockville, T. Scanlan, \$2; Miss Walker, \$2; P Bulger, \$2.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the St. PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, 21st instant, in the RUNAVENTURE HALL.

Members who have not had the opportunity of paying their Annual Dues at the previous Meeting, are requested to attend to the payment of such arrears. N.B.—The Report of the Commission appointed to nquire into the efficiency of the Constitution and Bye-laws of the Society, recommonding certain alterations therein, will be submitted as this Meeting. The Chair will be taken at half-tree! Seven o'clock

> (By Order,) P. O'MEARA, Assistant Rec. Sec., NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashlon Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Dinries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTUN'S News Deput. Corner of Oraig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1862.

April 10.

A CARD. DR. LACHAINE - Graduate of Laval University, ne Street.

The first property of the control of t

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday. March 21 .- The student " m mifestation" continues to show itself, in a quiet and harmless manner certainly, but suit with persistence. I mentionel a day or two ago that M. Pelletan, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for an article in the Courier du Dimanche, resolved to sell his books in order to provide funds for the payment of the fine. 3,000f. The affair come off on Thursday, when there was a considerable attendance. The books were put up to sale, and the bidding was carried on so vigorously that in a few minutes about two dozen volumes, which would not fetch in ordinary circumstances more than from 40f. to 50f., on this occasion fetched 3,000f. (£120.) When this amount was obtained the sale was declared closed. M. Pelletan will therefore be able to pay his fine without the slightest inconvenience, for the books are sure to be, if they have not already been, returned to

The state and prospects of the Ratazzi Cabinet are treated in the political article of the last number of the Reous des Deux Mondes, from which we make the fullowing extracts :-

" We hope that M Ratazzi will be more fortunate than his predecessor, but it is difficult to deny the unfavorable impression which the change of Ministry already produces, at least abroad, on the affairs of Had the majority of the Italian Parliament given real support to M. Ricasoli, surrounded by men whom Carour himself would have chosen as his colleagues -had that majority who applauded with enthusiasm the explanations of the falien Minister prevented that fall by giving him in time a Minister of the Interior, does any one believe that the Roman question would not at this moment be in a better position even in Paris? The inevitable consequence of the change of Ministry which has taken place at Turin will be to, at least, retard the march of Italian affairs, and to open a period of expectancy and ancertainty. M. Ratazzi's friends admit that he has not been able to form a good Ministry. The men in it are not in their places. The most considerable members of the majority, MM. Farini, Minghetti, and Lanza, do not seem disposed to help M. Ratazzi, who, like his pre eccessor, is obliged to take upon himself temporarily the two portfolios of Foreign and Domestic Affairs. For our part, we do not attach great importance to the Association of the Emancipating Committees at Genoa; but there are many people in Europe, and the timorous are numerous in France, who tremble the moment Garibaldi appears on the of Italian destinies; a daring, scheming man, constage. Garibaldi had been summoned by M. Ricasoli, no doubt, to exercise at Genoa a moderating inflaence. Garibaldi will doubtless come to an understanding with Ratazzi, but on what condition? Whatever may be the feeling towards the former or The Prince of Darkness was a gentleman. Italy the present Ministry, it must be admitted that the Ministerial crisis has for the moment diminished the French bayonets achieved Italian independence. At church of San Severino to a crowled congregation. chances of a speedy solution of the Roman question. A Ministry in its infancy, incomplete, and deprived of sufficient Parliamentary force, can hardly hope to tore the blood-written document in the Tempter's obtain prompt and brilliant success in its foreign policy. Let M. Ratazzi apply his ingenuity in conseli- biter bit, the very Devil outwitted. dating his Cabinet. We sincerely desire its success, but for the present all is in suspense."

The following is an enumeration of the iron-cased ships which the Minister of Marine has at his command, and which might proceed to sea on the recelpt of a dispatch from Paris. Four frigates, each of 900 horse-power, carrying from 34 to 40 guns, with a crew of 570 men; a corvette, with a crew of 250 men, carrying 14 guns - the corvette is of 150 horse-power; the iron-cased frigates Magenta and Italian politics. Now, what is the will of France? Solferino might, if required, be prepared for sea within three months; they are each of 1,000-horse power; they carry 52 guns, and a crew of 600 men. The Prince Imperial, a frigate of equal force, is not so far advanced. It is not expected that she will be ready for sea before the end of the year. There are likewise on the stocks in the various ports of France 10 iron-cased frigates of 1,000-horse power, each carrying 38 guns and a crew of 570 men, and likewise six iron-cused corvettes of 150-horse power, carrying 14 guns and 250 men. In case of necessity all these might be formed into line of battle within eight months. There is likewise the Plongeur, whose special quality is to sink on enemy's ship, and which is armed for that purpose with a wrought-iron spur. And finally, there are 60 gunboats covered with iron could not be governed from Turia. Rome was ne- arose between them and a shoemaker and some priests mask. These bosts, which draw very little water, cessary as the connecting link between the two ex- The shoemaker, who was a member of the National are intended to cover a descent on an enemy's coast and to protect the French coast.

M. Auguste Scheurer, 29 years of age, by profest lost, if the South is not rent from the North. sion a chytaist, residing at Thaun, in the department of the Eas-Rhin, was tried yesterday at the police court of Paris on two charges : - 1. For having, in Paris, during the present year, excited hatred and contempt against the Government by publicly dis-tributing a printed coly of verses entitled Le Lion du Quarties Latin. 2. For having, in Paris, in the present year, for the purpose of exciting hatred and contempt against the Government of the Emperor, practised managuvres and maintained a correspondence with the interior of France. 3. For having, in Paris, within the present year, published and distributed the aforesaid printed matter in which the true name, profession and residence of the author or printer was not given. The prosecution was conducted by the Imperial advocate Benoist, and the defence by M. Grevy. The judges having consulted for some time in chamber delivered judgment. They acquitted M. Schenrer of the offence of having excited hatred and contempt against the Emperor's Government. They found him guilty of the remaining charges and sentenced him to imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of 1,000f. They fixed the duration of the imprisonment in case of the nonpayment of the fine at six months.

The last paragraph of the Emperor's reply to the Address presented by the deputation of the Legislative Corps confirms what I mentioned a week or two ago with reference to that body, "Assure your colleagues," His Majesty says, "that I have no desire to part too soon from a Chamber whose intelligence and patriotism give to the country all the gaarantees it can desire." The Emperor assured several persons very soon after the opening of the debate that he had no intention of dissolving the Chamber, but would allow it to reach the legal term of its existence. It is not so certain, however, that the privilege of discussing the Address as freely as during the last two Sessions will be continued. This is the opinion of more than one deputy; and some words let fall by M. de Morny towards the close of the debate -viz, that the language of the Opposition might " cure the Emperor of the temptation to accord more liberty"-seem to justify these appre-

hensions. The Neapolitan emigration at Paris is a particular object of the Emperor's attention at this moment .-They are pernequally reminded that Murat would be a compromise, and that as Francis II. is an impossibility, they might tacitly accept Murat, en attendant better things. It is suggested that by abstaining from Court society, and forming a little Faubourg St. Germain at Naples, they might recover the enjoyment of their estates, and avoid renouncing their political creed. It is not to be wondered at if, in days like this, arguments so specious, and inducements so powerful, are found to have their weight. It will be a fine illustration of the statesmanlike wisdom of our noble Premier and Foreign Secretary if the result of their Italian policy should be to place a Murat on the throne of Naples .- Tablet.

ITALY.

MILAN, March 25 - Garibaldi, at a meeting to-day of several Frenchmen, Hungarians, and Poles, said that the future of Italy depended upon her strict alliance with other nations, especially with France. A strict alliance, however, must be maintained, not a preponderance of one nation over the rest.

The Diritto of Taria publishes the following address of Garibaldi to the priesthood :-

TO THE ITALIAN PRIESTS. Genoa, March 12 .- You have made R one a den of am unhappily convinced that you cannot save the cardinals from perdition, but no it if you can. Moreover, viz., by the establishment of an Italian confederacy cry to the four winds of heaven that you will have with the Pope, and, through him, France at its head, no companiouship were up wicked, that you are . It is difficult to say to what an extent such views Italians, that you wan at teast injurie the priesthood of Hungary, of Poland, of Greece, of China, of the savages of America, where the priest does not deny his cradle, his relations, his fellow citizens, but combats together with them for the independence of their country. Let the Italian priest launch forth from the pulpit the sacred words of the redemption of the country and of the damnation in hell of the Vatican He will then have, in the first place, the entire approbation of his own conscience, and, secondly, the approbation and gratitude of millions of men. Re-

we can receive you as brethren.

Turin, March 20. -1t fares but indifferently just at who, by years or toll, want, and misery, had pursaed knowledge and virtue with maswerving principle and unwearied hope, and who in an evil moment listened to the Tempter, and gave in to his prompting of a short cut to the goal through a path strewn with roses, marked with striking success at every stage, at the end of which the only price exacted would be

-- the forfeiture of the students soul. If there was any well defined principle upon which the Italians, since 1814, grounded their efforts for the reconstitutiod of their nationality it was this, that their emancipation could and should be entirely their own work, and that any foreign aid could only lead to an alternative between Gallie and German domination; that emancipation sought by such means would have no other result than a change of masters. Consistency in such views might, possibly, for ever debar them from the attainment of their object. Their attempts in 1821, 1831, and 1848, made in obedience to their sound maxims, had turned out egregious failures. There was weariness, despondency, and almost despair among them; and it was in a moment of their darkest humour that the enemy stood before them. He took their work upon himself; he offered to wage war for an idea. In return, they should only barter their soul; they should give up principle; they should come to terms with their conscience. They had only to be his, self-themselves to nim, and be would chain fortune to their charlot.

A man with vast brain was at that time the leader scious of unbounded resources, with the very spirit of a gambler, who thought he could not only take dence in cypher is said to have been discovered. the fiend at his own word, but even cheat him out of his share in the bargain. The bargain was struck. fought and won her battles with a foreign sword. the close of the work the sable laborer produced ais bond and applied for his bire, when the keen contriver face, and the world saw with grim satisfaction the

But, alas! Cayour died; and it soon appeared that | Italy's soul was not as freely out of the enemy's toils us the baters of the Power of Darkness fouily imagined. Italy was not quite rid of the Austrians, and her soul was forfeited to the French. Baron Ricasoli, all stiff and hard in his steel suit, broke his lance on the adamantine shield and was thrown. He was of their resentment, and an impression got abroad succeeded by the supple Ratazzi, and henceforth the will of France is likely enough to become the law in Simply, it would seem, that Italy should live in the body, but that her soul should be given up agreeably to promise. The Emperor Napoleon conceived that Italy should be freed, to become his auxiliary. Cayour intended that Italy, rid of Austria, should become the equal, and perhaps eventually the rival, of France. The French monarch proposed an Italian ever, were immediately on the ground, and order was Confederacy; the Piedmontese statesman aimed at

an United Italy. Foiled and buffled at all points, Napoleon III. took up his stand at Rome. So long as he garrisoned St. Augelo be felt Italian Unity was all a dream. A hundred times, if once, have I pointed out to you this main knot of the Italian question; and the truth does now come out in all its luminous evidence. Naples tremities of the Peninsula. Napoleon holds Rome, and it will be the wonder of wonders if Naples is not

See now what is the condition of the Southern Kingdom. In spite of the presence of the strong-minded and hard-fisted La Marmora, in spite of the 50,000 or 60,000 well-disciplined men he can dispose of in spite of the leniency of the Italian Parliament voting millions for the benefit of those Southern Prolighten the public burdens upon them, Naples is never at rest. There have been three simultaneous reactionary attempts in the city itself very lately, all leading to bloodshed. Conspiracy walks the streets barefaced in the capital; in the provinces public security can nowhere be maintained. The short winter season broke up the large brigand bands, but they spread in small marauding parties all over the coun try. In Calabria, Basilicata, and other districts all rade and free circulation are at a complete standstill. People no longer venture from home. The minor towns live in constant dread of aggression. Families migrate in aumbers; perpetual alarms render existence unendurable. And now that winter is giving way before the genial south winds, life in the open becomes once more practicable. Chiavone, Crocco, and the other Bourbon heroes are ready to reopen the campaign. Reaction gathers and musters where it always had its head quarters—at Rome, under Papal—nay, under French Imperial protection; and, as it to add insult to injury, General Goyon, the telegram informs us, sends the Tarin Government a list of French officers and soldiers, candidates for Italian crosses and medals, "in return for their streamous exertions in the suppression of brigandage!"

Rome will be the loss of Naples; Naples the ruin of Italy. Such was the wish of Napoleon ever since his fleet stayed the warlike operations of the besiegers of Gaeta, ever since by his permission Francis II. of Bourbon took up his fodgings in the Quirinal, It is easy to throw the blame of these evils on the Pope's obstinacy, on the hostile attitude of French ultramoutane legitimism; it is easy to seek arguments for the perpetuation of this intolerable state of things in the responsive votes of the French Chambers. The plot is of the Emperor's own weaving. He who took Rome in 1849 intended it. from that very time, as a stepping-stone towards the establishment of French ascendancy in the Pen-

If such be the Emperor's mind, and if that mind ever was revealed to or guessed by Rattazzi, what resolution has this knowledge led the latter to? If Cavour and Ricasoli's policy be found untenable what new line of conduct can their more

practical successor betake himself to? The Tempter comes in for his bond. As it is impossible to withhold it from him, why should it not be yielded with a good grace? If mischief runs rint at Naples what chances are there of withstanding it? Let Naples go, if go she must; let her fall back to the Bourbons; or seek a reconstruction of her self-government under any other dynasty. Let the Pope have Rome, let any one have Naples who may have the strength to hold it. Victor Emmanuel's kingdom must needs shrink to its northern proportions-further curtailed, it may be, of the Æmilia and Tuscany It is in the power of France to make amends to dutiful and submissive Italy by the liberation of Venice. A war with Austria, in which Germany and all the rest of continental Europe will the party feeling, which has been strong enough it must be confessed, has been kept within certain soon be involved, must be among the leading ideas | limits, but now that some open expression of it has

be "free to the Adriatic" when this emphatic prowild beasts thirsting for the destruction of Itely. I mise may be achieved agreeably to the original conception, which dictated the proclamation of 1859-

may have assumed the semblance of a mature scheme in the Emperor's mind. It would be unjust to M. Ratazzi to suppose that such views have at any time been freely laid open before his eyes, or even that his mind has ever dwelt at any length on such untoward contingencies. The march of events, or, as Napoleon III. has it, the "logic of facts," is, nevertheless, very obviously tending thitherwards. All that we know with any certainty bitherto is, that Baron Ricason has been removed from office because he was too uncompromising in his resistance to the French Empevive the ancient Christianity which proclaims self- ror's will, and that Rattazzi has attained power bedenial, mutual forgiveness, and the holy doctrine of cause he was known for his less stubborn and more the equality of men. It is on these conditions that amiable disposition. All that we know besides is, that, although endless combinations are suggested for the reconstitution of the Ministry, the burden of this moment with Italian patriotism. It fares with every song is that he (Ratazzi), whom public opinion Italian patriots as with the pole and patient student always pointed out as the only possible Home Minister, has destined that place to one man after the other, but never showed any inclination to part with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, as it is but too natural to surmise, because no man could suit the French Emperor's mind so well as this Minister of his own choosing.

Rose. - La Patrie says : -" A despatch from Rome, dated the 18th ult., informs us that Montalto and Civita Castellano have been occupied by French detachments, by order of General Goyon.

The Echo de l'Est announces that the Holy Father has addressed a letter to all the Bishops throughout Christendom ordering preachers to abstain in the pulpit from all political allusions and every propagandism unconnected with religion.

The Correspondence Buttier says that the French government has received very important despatches from Rome, touching the discoveries made after the arrest of Venanzi, the secretary-general and keeper of the rolls of the famous "National Committee," is asserted that among the papers seized is a list of five thousand affiliated members of the committee, together with the organic statutes of the association. The members are divided into centuries, each commanded by a centurion. Every centurion has a special section of Rome marked out for his administration, so that in case of a revolution a word from the committee would at once call into existence an organised municipal government. It is also alleged that a list of persons condemned to death or banishment by the committee has been found, and that the number is very considerable. The key of a correspon-

Napules.-It is with great regret that I report the following lamentable events, which took place in Naples on Saturday last : - One of the Lent preachers, Giuseppe Cocozza by name, was holding forth in the packed with Camoristi, bigoted women, and a few of the students of the University. The preacher, after dwelling in indignant terms on the great subjects of the day, inveighed against the professors of the University, calling them atheists and irreligious, and advising the people to rise against such persons, and drive them from the city. He concluded by saying. "Don't send your children to the Government schools to ruin them with Protestantism: Wait for the angel St. Michael, who will come from Rome with his ex-terminating sword." The students present gave signs that the priest would be ill-treated-an impression which, it appears, was industriously and maliciously circulated. On their leaving, therefore, they were followed to the University by a crowd of ignorant zealots, and all who were in the University were made the objects of an indiscriminate attack by the excited multitude, and revolvers were fired, and stones, the great arms of the Neapolitan populace, were hurled with effect. A body of the National Guards, howrestored, after three or four of the students had been wounded either with pistol shots or stones. These were immediately taken to the Hospital of the Pelligrini, and not one of them is, I believe in danger. The facts I speak of took place about midday, and at 4 o'clock, as some of the students were going to the hospital to visit their companions, another disturbance took place in the Pidnasecca. Some words Guard, rushed into his house for his sword and a pistol. and on coming out was joined by his workmen and some of the neighbors, when a regular scuille ensued. The students endeavored to disarm him, but were wounded, one by a blow of a sword, another by the accidental explosion of the pistol, and one or two others by stones or the shoemakers' tools. Crispin himself was sadly mauled, and a woman of the neighborhood is said to be dead from fear or wounds. The Navinces, and straining every point of the laws to tional Guards soon made their appearance, and with some Carabineers advanced on the people with fixed bayonets and dispersed them. By this time seven of the students were taken off to the Hospital of the Pelligrini and the shoemaker to San Francisco, and, as you will imagine, great excitement prevailed. At the Questada there were about 20 of the populace under arrest, and I observed a strong force of the Carabineers, as if fearing an attempt at rescue. A deputation of the students was sent off to General La Marmora to make their complaints and demand satisfaction, but the General refused to receive them, saying, however, at the same time that he would receive the professors. At about five o'clock the 'Association of the University" was called together suddealy, and violent invectives were uttered against the priests and Reactionists, and the students were called upon to arm for self-defence and that of the unity and independence of Italy-advice of some weight when it is considered that there are 25,000 students in the city, not Neapolitans, but provincials, young men of heated passions and of courage. The Deputy Micotola, lately chosen one of the secretaries

> great Democratic Association, and to be ready to murch on Rome and Venice when the cannon sounded. A proposition to petition La Marmora was negatived as inconsistent with the dignity of 25,000 young men whose deputies had been refused an audience, and it was agreed to memorialise the Minister of the Interior. A commission of 21 students was chosen to watch over those in the hospital, and the meeting was adjourned to the next day. Such, in brief, is a report of the disturbance between the priest-ridden popular party and the students;but the day was not to close without another alarm. At 8 o'clock in the evening another bomb was exploded at the entrance of the Croce di Malta, in the Largo Castello, almost next door to the Grand Guard, and within view of the sentinel. It was thrown over an open space above the entrance gate, which was blown to pieces; the windows, too, in the houses close by were shattered, but beyond this no material injury was done. The alarm and confusion, however, were great, though I am glad to say that none of the usual demonstrations and excesses took place. The military guard turned out, as did the Nationals and the Guard of Public Security, and the people, who had flocked in crowds to the spot, were moved off the ground. At M. ate Calvario the old revolutionary cry of " Fire! fire!" was raised, and a poor girl of 13 years of age was run through the body by the bayonet of one of the Nationals, through ignorance or inexpertness, and day closed with an attack on a priest as he was coming out of a church at the back of Santa Lucia. These iscidents are very slarming, and, without wish-

ing to be the prophet of evil, I fear that they are

but the procursors of increasing disorder. Hitherto

of the National Democratic Association, was present,

and he was the means, I believe, of preventing a de-monstration. He recommended them to join the

of the French Emperor's plan. Italy will only then | been made, it cannot be expected that matters will | direction of Harrisburg, four miles north of Pittsburg rest where they are. The Liberals, irritated and disappointed in their expectations, take up the great division were attacked by the enemy, half-a-mile in question of the day as political and occlesiastical, advance of ourselves. Our men fell back on the while the priestly Bourbon party are struggling for power and existence, and cover their designs with the veil of religion. These two parties in Naples are now pitted against one another in hostile array, and it is men were falling into line, resistance was short, and not difficult to foresee that there will be painful results. One thing is needed here, and that is a strong arm. Hitherto the Government has treated the priests with great leniency, but no further indulgence should be granted to ecclesiastical excesses while, at the same time, every kind of irritation on the part of the Liberals should be repressed.

The prencher Cocozza has been atrested, as have also two other priests, and a processo is being instituted against them on the ground of their inciting the people to disorder. For the future, also, two guards are to be present in every church where the Lent services are going on, with orders to arrest any priest who should venture on forbidden subjecs. The experience of the last 48 hours only confirms me in my opinion that in all measures which may be adopted for the social amelioration of the people it is most unwise, inexpedient, and dangerous to interfere for the present with the religious feelings and opinions of the masses .- Cor. of the Times:

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Verona states that the Austrian Government has received information of the departure from the shores of England of a considerable quantity of arms, intended for the expected Hungarian insurrection.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor Francis Joseph has written to the King of Prussia with the view of assembling a congress of German Sovereigns, asking also the King for his individual opinion upon the project, as well as on the question of Federal reform

PRUSSIA.

The situation of affairs at Berlin, as it to-day persents itself, viewed by the light of all the information that up to this time has reached us, is peculiar and complicated. We behold a vacillating King, a divided Cabinet, a dissolved Chamber, and an Opposition majority which is confident of gaining instead of losing in the new elections, so long as no reactionary change in the electoral law is promulgated in the interim. Apprehensions, it would seem, are entertained by some of a measure of this nature; but, on the other hand, it is said that the King is determined to adhere to the programme of 1858, and that he will have recourse to nothing of the nature of a coup d'etat, although he is determined to resist, even to the edge of the sword, any encroachments of what the people who surround him love to call the subversive or destructive party. You will have seen reports of extraordinary precautions of a military nature lately taken at Berlin, of scaled instructions confided to the officers in command of posts, and other measures denoting apprehension of disturbances. To these rumors there seems no ground for attaching weight. No doubt, there are a number of persons in the higher circles of Berlin who would delighted to see pretext afforded a little blood-letting among the populace of that capital, whose most riotous demonstration up to the present time, however, has amounted only to vociferous cheering of the popular Radical deputy, Schulze-Delitsch, when he left the Chamber on the day of its dissolution.

SPAIN.

Madrid, March 25 .- The Official Gazette of to-day says that orders have been transmitted to General Prim to negotiate upon the part of Spain only after the entry into the city of Mexico shall have taken

UNITED STATES.

On Monday last, the Roman Catholic priest and the Episcopal minister of Nashville were notified that un-less they desisted from praying for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, they should be sent to Fort Lafavette.

Drunkenness in Boston is increasing at a fearful rate. In 1851, with a population of a 140,000, there were 1,500 liquor shops, and 1,876 cases of drunkenness; while in 1861, with a population amounting to only 180,000, the liquor shops numbered nearly 2,000 with 18,598 cases of drunkenness - a proportion of ten per cent. to the whole population .- N. Y. Tublet.

Southern Account of the Battle of Pittsburg. -Feauregard's Despaich.-The Richmond Whig contains despatches. dated 6th, giving accounts of the Sunday fight only. Gen. Beauregard says :- We have this morning attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe batile of ten hours, thanks to Almighty God, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Albert Sidney Johnson, who fell gullantly heading his troops into the thickest of the fight. (Signed) G. T. Beauregard.

A despatch to the Mobile Advertiser, on the 7th, says:-The battle was very fierce, the enemy stub-bornly resisting their fate, while the Southerners continued to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our loss is heavy, but our men ere in good spirits and thoroughly warmed up to the work in hand. All fight well. The Alabama, Mississippi and Louisanna troops displayed great gallantry. The 1st Alabama covered themselves with glory. The Regiment captured two batteries. The first Lousiana regiment of regulars took a battery. Gen. Bushrod Johnson, ono of the Fort Donelson prisoners, who subsequently es-

caped, is wounded. On Sunday night the enemy were in full retreat, and the Confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp and on Federal paper. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture the entire army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured General Prentiss and a large number of officers. General Albert Sidney Johnson fell at half-past two o'clock; one of his legs was torn by a shell, and a Minnie ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily heading our victorious troops. Gen. Beauregard now commands the army; he says this is a second Manassas fight. Gen. Buell was not in time to take part in the action. Gen. Grant was in command of

the Federal force.

A second dispatch from Corinth, dated yesterday, (Sunday), says the great battle commenced this morning at daylight. The Yunkees were driven back two miles. The victorious columns are still advancing. The 1st Louisiana Regiment has taken one Federal bat-ery. Col. Williams, of Memphis, and Gen. Prentiss were captured. He says they have 35,000 men on the field, nearly all of which have been captured. Gen. Buell had a portion of his force at Dutch Creek. We have the enemy's camp and their ammunition stores, &c. The battle was a very severe one, and the loss on both sides is heavy. The fighting is still going on. Gen. Polk is in the advance. 2000 prisoners were taken and sent to our rear. It is reported here that our forces are fighting Buell to-day, Monday. Gen. Clark and Col. Brown

MEMPHIS, April 7.

of Mississippi, and Col. Richards, of Mobile, are wounded. The Federals have been driven to the river, and are attempting crossing in transports. Many prisoners are still being brought in. There is no account in the papers of Monday's battle, in which the Bebels were completely routed. FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PITTEBURG.

-Omeinanti, April 10.-A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writes the following account of the Pittsburgh battle:-Our forces were stationed in the form of a circle,

the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being in front of the main road to | - "Then be jabers," said Abornethy, "tell your boy Cornth and our left extending to the river in the Tim to swallow a cat."

Landing. Four thousand men of General Prenties' 25th Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the Confederates reached Col. Penbody's brigade just as the long roll was sounded and the they retreated, under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the 2nd division.

At six o'clock the attack had become general along our whole front. The enemy, in large numbers, drove in the pickets of Sherman's division, and fell on the 48th, 50th and 72nd Obio regiments. These troops were never before in action, and, being so unexpectedly attacked, made as able a resistance as was possible, but were, in common with the forces of General Prentiss, forced to seek the support of the troops immediately in their rear. At ten o'clock where the line on both sides was fully engaged, the roar of cannon and musketry was without intercuption from the main centre to a point extending haifway down the left wing. The Confederates made a desperate charge upon the 14th Ohio battery, which not being sufficiently supported by infantry fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the 5th Ohio battery, and 3 of its guns were taken by the enemy. By 11 o'clock a number of commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained, yet the fight continued with an earnestness on both sides which showed that the contest was for death or victory. Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened there, and made most vigorous efforts on our left wing, endeavoring to cut our flank and drive it to the river bank. This wing was under General Hurlburt, and was composed of the fourteenth, twenty-second, forty-fourth, 57th Indiana, and 8th, 18th, and 26th Illinois. Fronting its line, however, were the 14th, 57th and 77th Ohio, and 5th Ohio Cavalry of General Sherman's division. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the Confederates fighting with a vigor that was only equalled by those contending with them. While the contest raged the hottest, the gunboat Tyler passed by the river to a point opposite the enemy, and pour. ed in a broadside from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back.

Up to three o'clock the battle raged with a fury

which defies all description. The Confederates had found every attempt to break up our lines unavailing they had striven to drive in our main columns, but finding that impossible, they turned all their strength on our left. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attempt on our centre forces, before the reinforcement which had been sent for should come up. At 4 o'clock there was a short cessation in the fire of the enemy, their lines falling back for near balf a mile, when they suddenly wheeled round and again threw their entire strength on our left wing, determined to make a final struggle in that quarter, but the gunboats Tyler and Lexington poured in their shots thick and fast with terrible effect. Meanwhile Gen. Wallace who had taken a circuitous road from Crumps Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing in the face of this combination of circumstances, the Confederates felt that their enterprise for this day was a failure; and us night was approaching fell back until they reached an advaningeous position, somewhat in the rear, yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to throw shells after them until out of range. After a weary watching of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance Regiments of Gen. Buell appeared on the opposite bank of the River; the work of passing the River then began. The 36th Indiana and 63rd Ohio began the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Nelson's and Bruce's Division .-Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. All night long steamers were engaged in ferrying Gen. Buell's across and when daylight broke it was evident too that the Confederates had been strongly reinforced. The battle was began by the Confederates at 7, on the Corinth read, and in half an hour extended along the whole line.

At 9 o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by our reinforcoments, and the unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy, that they could not have expected, it became evident that they were avoiding, the extreme of our left, and endeavoring with perseverance and determination to find some weak point by which to turn our force. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly by some mesterly stroke of Generalship direct a most vigorous attack on some division where they presumed they would not be expected, but the fire of our lines was steady as clock work, and it soon became evident that the enemy considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one. Further reinforcements now began to arrive and took position on the right of the main centre under Gen. Wallace. Gens. Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman and Crittenden, were everywhere present directing the morements for a new stroke on the enemy. Suddenly both wings of our army were hurried on the enemy with the intention of drawing them into a ravinc. At the same time a powerful battery, stationed in an open field, poured volleys of cannister into the Confederate ranks.

At half-past il the loud roar of the battle shook the earth. The Federal guns were fired with great energy, which the enemy's defeat inspired, while the fire of the enemy was not so vigorous, and they evinced a desire to withdraw. They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire with their artillery and musketry along the whole column as they retreated .-They went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect; but from all the divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, and a galling fire kept upon their rear. The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines, and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by ourcavalry. There were about 70,000 on each side engaged.

YANKER LIBERTY. - In another part of to-day's pa per will be found a letter signed James M'Donnell, which appeared in the New York Herald, and to which we would call particular attention. This letter opens up a scheme of kidnappings on a grand scale which is being carried on in this city with impunity and profit, and which is part and parcel of the nefarious proselytizing system. We had an illustration of its working in Pittsburgh lately, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Mullen startled the community by his calm but scathing letters on the subject, and from time to time we are awakened from our lethargy by a case that excites our sympathies and rouses our indignation in no ordinary degree. The present is just such a case. A father, obliged to leave the city for a few days, finds on his return that his boy, whom he had left in the care of kind friends, is missing .-He tracks him to the House of Industry, but the Superintendent denies all knowledge of the boy, but thinks it probable he has been sent out West by some other society for kidnapping and transporting children. When this Barlew is at last obliged to confess that the boy is in his establishment, he refuses to deliver him up until he has been paid six weeks' board. a demand which the father, being a poor man, is unable to meet .- N Y. Metropolitan.

A SHARP PHYSICIAN.—A lad swallowed a small lead bullet. His friends were very much alarmed about it, and his father sent post-haste to a surgeon. The doctor heard the dismal tale, and wrote the following laconic note-"Sir-Don't alarm yourself. If, after three weeks, the bullet is not removed, give the boy a charge of powder. P. S.—Dont shoot the boy at anybody."—This is much akin to the laconic prescription of the celebrated Dr. Abernethy. A man called in great hasto upon the doctor, stating that-" Be jabers, me boy Tim has swall'd a mouso !"

THE sagacious business man is as particular about the style and quality of his printing as he is respecting his person, and would no more permit his Bill-head or his Card to be done on the poorest paper, with worn-out type and muddy ink, than he would allow his clerks to insult his customers, or to sell them damaged goods for perfect. The enterprising merchant, who prides himself upon the neatness of his store and the quality of his stock, cannot tolerate a botched job, and reasons truly that he is responsible for the appearance of everything bearing his name. The cheapest kind of printing is that which is slear, neat, and inviting, -done upon the best cards or paper, with the best ink. Such printing always gives satisfaction, and if it costs even double that of an inferior kind, is by far the cheaper. You can hand a customer your card, or present him with your bill, without feeling that your name and business are disgraced; and this feeling will pay you a hundred times over for your outlay. FF You can always get such printing done, at the lowest possible prices, by M. LONGMOORE & Co., at the Montneal Gamette Book and Job Steam-Press Printing Establishment, 36 Great St. James Street.

PRIME MACKEREL.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Barrels and Halves. RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.,

St. Peter Street. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1862.

HERRINGS.

75 BARRELS, and HALF-BARRELS for Sale by J. M'DONALD & CO., Corner of M'Gill and St. Paul Streets.

Montreal, March 13, 1862. MR. CUSACK,

PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street. FRENCE TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Papils' or Professor's

residence.

March 14.

WANTED,

BY A LADY of several years' experience, a Situation as Organist and Teacher of a Catholic School. The best of references given.

Address, if by letter, post-paid, "M. Y. R.," TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal.

LAET GREAT WORK. Just Published, uniform with Father Faber's other Forks, Price in Cloth 75 cts.; Cl. Gt. Edges, \$1.25. -By Mail, on receipt of the price in Goid, or P. O. Stamps.

BETHLEHEM, By Frederick William Faber, D. D. CONTENTS.

Chap. I-The Bosom of the Eternal Father .-Chao, H-The Cosom of Mary.-Chap, HI-The Midnight Cave .- Chap. IV -The first Worshippers -Ghap. V-The Infant God. -Chap. VI-Soul and body. - Chap. VII - Calvary before its Time. - Chap. VIII-Heaven Already .- Chap. IX-The feet of the Eternal Father.

The Title and Table of Contents suggests the character of this work, which the Rev. Author designates in the following Dedication: "This Treatise on the Sacred Infancy of our Most Dear and Blessed Redeemer, is laid with the most Tender Devotion, the most Rumble Confidence, and the most Reverential Worship, at the Feet of Saint Joseph, the Spouse of Mary, and the Great Foster-Father of ou: Lord."

The name of the distinguished Author, whose Works have already become so popular in England and this country, as well as on the Continent, where they have been translated, and met with an immense sale, is sufficient invite actention to this past production of his genius, learning and piery

" Like Father Faber's other Works, it abounds in passages of rare learning, exquisite beauty, graceful imagery and most tender piety. To at least many of the 50,000 who have read his other Works, particulary his "All for Jesus" this last production of his genius, and still more of his deep, active love for that same ever blessed Saviour of men, will be a more than welcome visitor; an offering better than treasures of gold and silver. If any wore at this moment, when thrones are crumbling, and nations are falling to pieces or being humbled to the dust, it is in the stable, and by the crib of the Babe of Bethlehem. that the proud and the wise of the world may learn the worth of the saying: 'Vanity of vanities, and all is vanity; except to love God, and to serve Him

UNIFORM SERIES OF FATHER FABERS WORKS.

In 8 vols. Demi 8vo. Cloth 75 cts; Cloth, Gilt Rdges \$1.25 per vol.—The complete set done up in neat Paper Boxes, 8 vols. Cloth, \$6. Cloth, Gilt, \$10. The usual discount to the Trade, the Rev, Clergy, and others ordering in quantities.

Upwards of 50,000 copies of Father Faber's Works have already been sold in this country, and the demand is constantly increasing?

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD; or the Price of our

Salvation.
SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. THE FOOT OF THE CROSS; or the Sorrows of

THE CREATOR & THE CREATURE; or, The Wonders of Divine Love.

GROWTH IN HOLINESS; or, The Progress of the Spiritual Lafe.

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT; or, The Works and Ways of God.

ALL FOR JESUS; or, The Basy Ways of Divine

Universally esteemed as the Most Popular Devotional Works Published during the present Century. One of the most elequent and distinguished clergymen in the United States, in writing an Introduction to one of Bather Faver's Works, says:

"We turn to this last work of the Rev. Dr. Faber with sentiments of gratitude to heaven, and hope for its abundant blessieg on the teachings of such a guide, which our most earnest language would but faintly express. If the power to conceive and convey to others the sublime, and at the same time, the most practical truths that can interest the human mind, be a title to ! the homage of mon, then has Father Faber established for himself a claim, which no length of years nor change of circumstances can efface. Few writers since the days of St. Francis de Sales, have made more Ohristian hearts how in loving adoration before our tabernacles than the author of 'All for Jesus,' The Blessed Sacrament,' Growth in Holiness,' &c.

13" Early orders respectfully solicited. NURPHY & CO., Publishers, Baltimore.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

NEW BOOKS,

PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

MONTREAL.

NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS.

Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only a short time published, have been introduced into a large number of our Schools and Colleges.

"We take pleasure in recommending this Series of Readers to the patronage of our Catholic Colleges, Schools, and Academies."—Extract from Bishop Spalding's Introduction.

"Chicago, December 9, 1859. "Dear Madam-Your Series of Readers will, I am convinced, supply a want long felt and acknowledged in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of jour publications, and recommend them to the Schools of this Diocese.

"+ JAMES, Bishop of Chicago. "We can conscientiously recommend the Series for introduction into all our Catholic Schools, both as to style and sentiment."- Brownson's Review.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 1800., 120 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price only

THE METROPOLITAN-SECOND READER. Royal 18mo., 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price 0 25

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo., THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER.

With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short biographical notice given of each author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. .12mo., 456 pages, Price...

THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross 12mo. 180 pages, illustrated with 100 cuts, half bound,

THE ILLUSTRATED SPELLER and DE-FINER. 12mo., 288 pages, with 1,000 cuts, 0 31 The Gold Primer. Illustrated with 50 cuts. Paper, 3c.; stiff cover,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

 The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadiier. 16mo., 2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 1/mo., cloth, 0 50

3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth.. 0 50 Perry's Instructions for the use of Catechists. .. 0 63 cloth extra arabesque 0 75

The Confederate Chiefteins. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion, 1641. By Mrs. J. Endleir. 12mo. 684 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Er-Rosemary, or Life and Death A Tale of Our Own Times, By Dr. Huntington, 12mc.

Cloth, extra The Pretty Plate. By Dr. Hantington, 16mo. Mapier's History of the Peninsular War...
Royal 8vo. 800 nages Clerk Royal 8vo. 800 pages. Gloth, extra .. 2 25 Half mor. .. 3 00 "Haif calf, ant .. 3 50 16 Anecdotes of Napoleon. Compiled from va-

rious sources. 24mo. 504 pages. Cloth .. 0 59 The Art of Suffering. A Tale. Translated from the French, by Edmond Butler. 24mo.

Cloth, A Manual of the Catholic Religion. From the German of Rev. F. X. Wininger, D.D., Father De Lills: or, Who Went to Tyborne in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 18mo,

Sebastian; the Roman Martyr. A drama adapted for boys, from Fabiola. By T. D. McGee, M.P.P. 16mo, cloth, PROTESTANTISM and INFIDELITY. An

cloth.

Appeal to Candid Americans. By F. X. Weninger, D.D., S. J. GOLDSMITH'S PORTICAL WORKS and Vicar of Wakefield, 16mo., with 42 Illustrations, cloth,

FIRST LESSONS in ENGLISH GRAH-MAR and Composition, with exercises in the elements of Pronunciation, words for Dictation, and subjects for Composition. By E. Oram. 12mo, 222 pp.,
THE SPELLING BOOK SUPERSEDED; or

A New and Easy Method of Teaching the Spelling, Meaning, Pronunciation, Etymology of all the difficult words in the English Language, with Exercises ou Verbal Distinctions. By Robert Bullivau, LL.D., T.C.D. 18mc., 252 pp.,
New and Cheap Edition of the HISTORY of

the REFORMATION in Germany and Switzerland; and in England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Northern Europe -By Bishop Spalding. Svo. of 1,000 pages, price only

A complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books of Devotion always kept in Stock, and may be had either by Wholesale or Retail. ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS BOOKS, month.

New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable

vocabulary, Perrin's Fabres (in French with English notes) Nugent's French and English Dictionary, .. 9 64

A Stock of School Books and Stationers in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be lad on application.

D. & J. Sadieir & Co. would invite the attention

of the Untholic public to their large Ostalogue of Books, principally of ther own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious Institutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount from the prices marked.

They would direct special attention to their Prayer Books. They are got up in every size and variety of binding and of price, and are the most saleable books

They would also direct the attention of Teachers to their Metropolitan and Christian Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaries, Missals, and Catholic Articles, such as Bends, Medals, Grucifixes, months. Send for Circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co.,

D. & J. BADIZIR & CO. Montreal Nov. 7.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, CANADA WEST;

Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rec. Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rec. Bishop of Deiroit, U. S.

THIS College under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the der of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U.S. It is situated in the South-western part of Canada, in the town of Sandwich, only two miles from the town of Detroit, and can be must easily reached by land and water from every part of Canada and of the United States.

There is a Classical and a Commercial Course.— The Classical Course comprises the English, French, German, Latin and Greek languages, together with the other branches of literature which are usually taught in all great Colleges.

The Commercial Course comprises the English, French and German languages, Mathematics, Histrench and German languages, Mathematics, fits-tory, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Tri-gonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental Muste will also be taught, if desired. Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of

education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced. The Scholastic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of

July. The discipline is strict, but mild and parental. All letters must be submitted to the inspection of the President.

The use of tobacco is prohibited. No student is permitted to leave the College, unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the month.

TERMS, (invariably in advance): Board and Tuiton, for quarter of 80 days .. \$25 00 Washing, mending, and the use of Library,

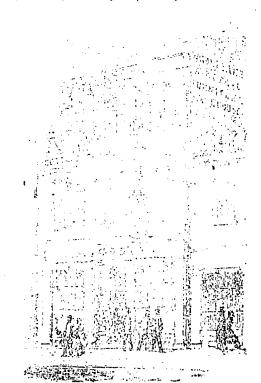
Spending vacation at the Coilege, 20 00 No extra charge for Vocal Music.

School Books and Stationery will be surnished by the College at the usual prices. No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students; it is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unfore-

seen expenses. Every student must be provided 1st, with three suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two finned shirts 3d, two long night gowns; 4th, eight pair of stockings; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counterpane, two blankets and pillows; 7th, two cotton clothes bags; 8th, four napkins and four towels; 9th, three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necessary for toilet; 11th, knife, fork, tea and table spoons, and a

metal cup.
The College opens this year on the first Monday of October.

FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B., Assumption College Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.



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 Farniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Wainnt, Oak, Chessnut, and ensmelled Chumber Sets, vary ing in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Ujning, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for each 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 buy-

ers residing within the city limits, free of charge. Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods :- Solid Mabegany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpeatine, Gine, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Carled 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 beturned within one

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 cont to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the mosto of the house being large sales

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 issorted and chearest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN McGARVEY. Wholesore and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

· AMALGAM BELLS,

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities then any other, among which tonostrougth, durability, vibrations and concrons qualities are unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 los., costing less than half other metal, or 121 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12

> Late M. C. CHADWICK & CO. No. 160 William Strant New York.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

ARE unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Astima, Bronchitis, Sork Throat, Hoarbenss, Difficult Breathing, Inchrist Consumption, and Diseases of THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been re-stored to health that had before despuired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers - the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan" Sparious kinds are offered for sale. Price 25 cents per box. Sold

by dealers generally JOB MOSES, Sole Providence, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sans Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.
NGRTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. Ge-

neral Agents for the Causdas March 20

MASSON COLLEGE,

AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this splended Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages French and English. The Course of fustruction embraces the following branches, namely: Writing, Resulting, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agriculture, Dinwing, Music, &c., &c.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WANTED a Situation by a young man as a First or Second Class TEACHER, in either town or comtry. Testimonials and References onexceptionable Was educated in a Catholic College, from which be has Testimonists of character and ability.

For further information, address by letter, (postpaid) "C &., Port Hope, Canada West," stating Salary, &c. Feb. 6, 1862.

The following remedies are affected to the policyso the best, most perfect, which is sileal sciences a stood. Avoid's Cavillying Pinns have been easily much with the utuyost skill which the medical apa situa of this age possesses, and then a continual they have virtue, which surpess my emblation they have vittaen which surpass may embling an of medicines hitherto lenon in this cap repeatures do more or less gand; but this surpass of the research and surplimits, so can be at 1 so care years to be an efficient and a power to the transfer of the interest or particular the obstructions of the interest or passed in the date of the dat moving the obstructions of the interesting of stimulating them into besively well of a provide a survey of the following the health of the second of the annew through the health of the second of the early. They are adapted to elice so, not of the early, for when taken by one in both the provide model on the interesting the effect. This is the provide of an of model on it is antegonistic to discuse, and no more. The both drem may take them with inquirity. If the earlier may take them with support who has been presented them to some patient who has been present edge form straighten with strength again the earlier may lost appetite return; see his claumy teat.

anny-lost appetite return; see his claumy test; and isom into health. Give them to some sufficient ose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till into

a nose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till besoin is covered with sores; who stands, or sit, a
lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and
a with every potion which ingenuity could
at. Give bim these Pills, and mark the order,
at the scales fall from his body; see the new, file
soin that has grown under them; see the late leper
that is clean. Give them to him whose angry
hamors have planted rheumatism in his joints are
bones; more him, and he screeches with min and he hanors have planted theumatism in his joints and homes; move him, and he screeches with pain; to too has been suaked through every muscle of his body with himments and salves; give him these l'trus to purify his blood; they may not cure here, for, alas! there are esses which no moral proved can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches hav, and now he walks alone; they have cured blooking them to the long cour have desired. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspept; whose grawing stomach has long ago eaten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organof digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health i gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to east out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her check, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are enting its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the Piths in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of child-hood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these distempers, they are the easier cured. Janudict, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heatburn, Faul Stomach, Nausen, Pain in the Bowels, Flatalency, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from the derangements which these PILLS rapidly cure. Take them personated the complaints of the complete them in the complete them in the complete them in the complete them. veringly, and under the counsel of a good I hysician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing, dangerous diseases they cure, which afflict so many religious of the human race, are cast out like the deviis

of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for §1.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Aven's Cherry Pectoral has been found to afford more relief and to car more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of appropriate settled corrumption have been cured by it, and thousand, of sufferers who were deemed bey set to thousands of sufferers who were deemed bey not rereach of human aid have been restored to the
friends and usefulness, to sound health and the
enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidot.
elised as at he lungs and throat. Here a cold has
sentled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the
gissey excited the pale, thin features of him who
was lately lasty and strong, whisper to all but him
Consumerion. He tries every thing; but the
discose is guawing at his vitals, and shows its
local symptoms more and more over all his frame.
He is taking the Chemeny PROTONIAL now; it has
strong his cough and made his hereather each to gred his cough and made his breathing easy his sloop is sound at night; list appetite raturns or that it his strongth. The dart which pieced his pide ir traken. Scarcely any neighborhood can to found when has not some fiving trophy like this sounds form the virtues which have wen for the Cana & Peofount on imperishable renown. But the confidence does not end here. Noy, it accommy the restain prevention than cure. The countless of the real coughs which it cures are the seed well's would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incuraing diseases. Influenza, Croup, Brenchitis, Trearseness, Pieurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irrithrough of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the Chantey Protonal if taken in season. Every the Chenter Protonal if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complete.

tions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast over the earth, in order that the sick every where may have before them the information it contains Druggiate and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these semedies, prepared by Dn. J. C. Ayen, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY Lyman, Savage, & Co, at Wholesale and Retail nd by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

A Company of the second

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

ANNUALS, ALBUMS,

ILLUSTATED BOOKS,

la rich Bindings; PRAYER BOOKS, Bound in Velvet, Morocco, and other elegant styles

with clasps and rime.

Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views,

Offered at Low Prices at No. 19.

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety. Gold Pea Cases, Gold Pencil Cases, &c., &c.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Dec. 19, 1861.

LANDS FOR SALE.

TOWNSHIP OF STONINGTON. LOT No. 26, 11 Concession, Township of Stonington, 200 acres; Lot No. 2, 15 Concession, do, 175

Apply to G. H PARKER, Esq., Druggist, Kingston; or to the undersigned,

DUNCAN MACDONALD December 6, 1861.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S

THEOLOGY, Complete in 5 vols. 8vo. Reduced in Price from \$16

to \$10. Now Ready, in 2 Vols. So. Ronn, \$4: Half Coff, \$1

THEOLOGIA MORALIS, quam concunacit Franciscus Putricius Kenrick, Archiepiscopus Bultimorensis, Secundus Curis Auctoris.

We are happy in being able to announce, thatwe are now ready to furnish the complete body of MORAL THEOLOGY, prepared by our Most Rev Archbishop. The second edition from the press of Mr. H. Dessain, Malmes, to comprised in two volumes. It contains the matter of the former edition, which was in three volumes, and is considerably improved and enlarged. Constant reference is made to the laws and usages of our country, which must necessarily direct and modify the application of moral principles laid down by European divines. The relations of master and servant, which are scarcely touched on in foreign treatise, are here developed and defined. The various contracts in use among us are explained, and the respective obligations of the parties are discussed. In many other matters of practice, direction is afforced to the Missionary and Confessor, which is particularly adapted to local circumstances, inasmuch as the general discipline of the Church is mitigated by special concessions, or prevailing custom.

Recently published, Uniform with the above, 3 Vols. 80, Roan, \$6; Half Calf, 89.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA.

quam concinnavit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archirpicopus Bullimorcusis, Secundus Curis ductoris.

The first edition of the Theologia Dogmatica being exhausted, a revised edition has been published, in the famous establishment of Hanicy, (now Mr. Dessain,) at Maliner, Belgium, in conjunction with Messrs. Murphy & Co. The whole work, formerly consisting of four relumes, is now reduced to three, although considerable additions have been made to it ; including an Elaborate Defence of the Dagma of the Immortante Conception, and a Catalogue of the Fathers, and Ecclesiastical Briters, with an accurate discrimination of their granine works, from others that have passed inner their mines. This work appears under the especial sanction of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who has been pleased to signify a very high estimate of its merits. It is issued in a very next style, in three volumes, of about 500 pages double column, 8vo., at the very low price of \$2 per volume. This edition, though much calarged, is reduced to SG instead of \$10-a little more than half the price of the former edition, so as to place it within the reach of Theological Seminactes, Students, &c., to whom a liberal discount will be made when purchased in quantities.

Early orders respectfully solicited. MURPHY & CO., Publishers,

Baltimore.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE,

SEAR MONTREAL, CANADA. THIS Institution, placed under the benevoicus patromage of His Lordship the Right Lees. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is intrusted to the direction of the Clercs de

St. Visteur. The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Cotean St. Louis, or Mile End, near Montreal.

The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to c years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents. The Deal and Dumb, alre dy mayanced in years,

or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the namic language, and this in a Constrions .- For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a neath, et \$75 s year, in four terms,

invariably oxid in advance. Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the Institution

Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interestst of the poor unfortunate Deaf



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, MARCH 17tb, Train- will run as follows :- EASTERN TRAINS.

FROM POINT ST. CHAPLIS STATION. For Richmond and Quebec at 7.45 A M. *For for Portland and Beston, sortling \$ 300 P. M.

For Quetac, with Steeping Out out on a 5 00 P. M. On Friday nights a Special Train will leave at 9.00 P.M., conveying the Mar-wall Possengers for the Montreal Ocean Steamers, backer Portlend on Same day.

WESTERN TRAINS.

FROM BONAVENTURE STERRE STATION.

Accommodation Train, Mixed, for eq.) tawa City, Kingston, and Interme- 3 00 A.M. diate Stations, at.

This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

points West, W. SHANLY. General Traffic Manager Montreal, March 13, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria - Rev. J. J. Chisholm Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer-J. Doyle.
Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron Arthurly - M. Moran.

Brockville - C. F. Fraser. Belleville-P. P. Lynch. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant - Thos. Magina. Chumbiy J. Hackett.
Cobourg P. Maguire.
Cornwall Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carabrooke-Patrick Corcoran. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B .- Rev. E. Dunphy Dalhousie Mills -- Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas - J. B. Looney Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships—P. Hacket. Erinsville-P Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis Furmersville - J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossitor. Guelph-J. Harris Goderich -Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kempiville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay - J Kennedy. Lunsdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Lohorough-T. Daley. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Kelcher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa - Richard Supple.
Parts and Galt - Rev. Nicholas M'Kee. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia-P. M'Dermott. Sandwich-H. Morin, P. M. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.

St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.

St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.

st. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's-II. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro-O. M'Gill. Sydenham-M Hayden Treaton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene Fingmick-T. Donegan Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy West Port -James Kehoe. Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy. Windsor—D. Lamyler.

SEEDS---SEEDS---SEEDS

NEXT THE COURT-HOUSE, MONTRE (Premises formerly occupied by Alfred Savage & Co.) JUST Received direct from

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN,

A large assortment of the finest fresh GARDEN, FIELD, POT HERB and

FLOWER SEEDS.

FOR SALE, all kinds of CLOVER AND TIMO-

Feb. 17.

DEVANY, L. AUCTION EER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUGTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

15- I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c, &e.,

> AND THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY, ಹಿಂ., ಹಿಂ., ಹಿಂ.,

M3º Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale.

Heturns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city -- five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

March 27.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF MICHAEL HENNESSY. When last heard from in 1858, he was in Ogle County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully re-MARY HENNESSY, ceived by his wife, St. Rochs, Quebec. O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE: 32 Luttle St. James Street. MONTREAL.

PIERPE R. FAUTEUX.

DRY GOODS, No. 112, St. Paul Street.

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

12ms.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

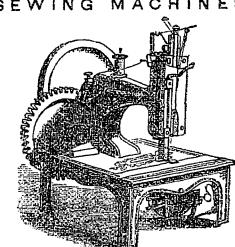
A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

BRENNAN,



BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Crang Street, (West End,) NHAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES



\mathbf{E} , \mathbf{J} , \mathbf{N} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{S} CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade :-

Montreal, April, 1860 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used hight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and

have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have soveral in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 31st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fuet, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally well.

85 00 No. 2 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MA HINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Muchine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL,

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges:

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Reing No. S Ruglan Terrace,

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,

MONTREAL, C.E.

ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

B. DEVLIN,

Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE, No. 59. Luttle St. James Street, Montreal

M. F. COLOVIN,

ADVOCATE, &C., No. 59, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sangwinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch-we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renzvated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar

Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

> No. 19, Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c. &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c.,-all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 19,

Great Saint James Street, Montreal.

A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-tion to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR

00110110110	
TERMS:	
Board and Tuition \$70	
Use of Bed and Bedding 7	00
Washing 10	50
Drawing and Painting 7	
Music Lessons-Piano 28	00
Paymen' is required Quarterly in advance.	
October 29.	

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Gourse of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

BERGIN AND CLARKE.

Tailors. Clothiers and Outfitters, No. 48, M'GILL STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,)

MONTREAL.

HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CONSTANTLY ON HAND: All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861

WILL AM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and wM. CUNNINGHAM, Manuacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAFTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

mer prices.
N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

The Montreal Gazette

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION

PRINTING

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES. besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities

of work, with great facility

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds

of Book PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, Br. LAWS. REPORTS, SPERCUES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Ketablishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

CARDS

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.

ASS Particular attention given to DRIDAL CARDS. Es

BILL-HEADS!

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

SHOW-BILLS!

Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY,

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.

by Parcel Post.

MONTERAL GAZETTE BUTLDINGS, ? 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAUBICE STREETS,

(Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and

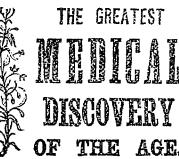
which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofulu down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all aumor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure innning of the

ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day, Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linearag when going to bed.

For Scold Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Gintment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an infiamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot belp wishing well to the in-

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gots its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 28 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the

readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUK.

Boston, Mny 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTURE.

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

Hamilton, C. W