

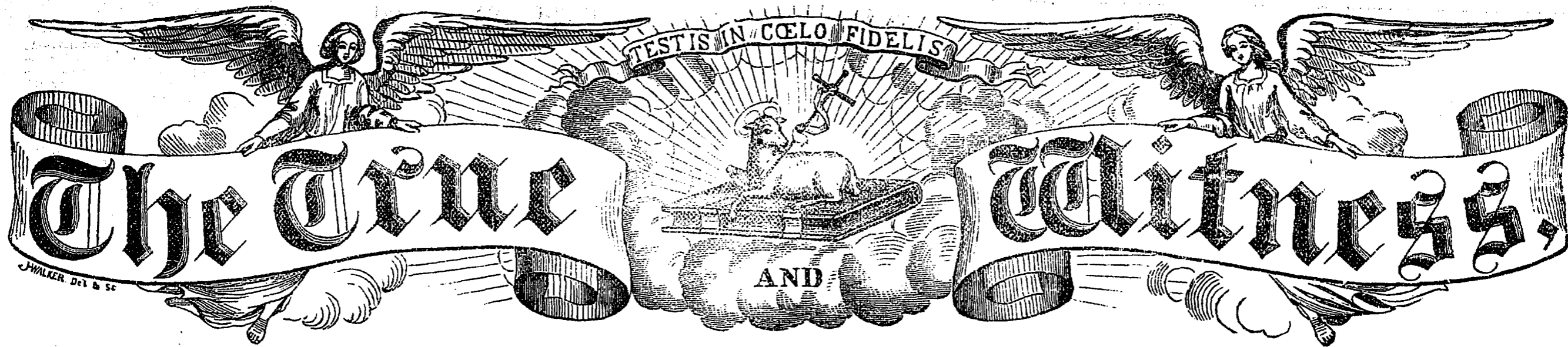
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THEOBALD; OR, THE TRIUMPH OF CHARITY.

Written by Madame la Comtesse de la Rochere, and published under the auspices of the Archbishop of Tours.

CHAPTER IV.—THE RETURN HOME.

(Continued.)

Theobald bent his head under the hand of his venerable relative, then taking the one she offered him, he kissed it respectfully.

The old lady's eyes became full of tears. Clarita approached her, and showing Theobald, 'My brother is one more to love you; she whispered. 'Oh, thank Heaven for this happy day.'

'Who says this is a happy day?' asked the old woman, already wandering. 'Was not the Mass for the dead celebrated this morning?—Yes, to-day is the fiftieth anniversary of that horrible catastrophe. My son, you should have returned either before, or after this day, for it is a day of blood and woe; it is unlucky.'

'Oh! do not talk in this manner, good mother,' said Clarita, in tears. 'But why, my brother, why did you not return last week, as we all three hoped and expected?'

'You know it was out of my power to do so; but pray my dearest Clarita, do not be so superstitious.'

'I am wrong, no doubt,' said the young girl trying to smile through her tears. 'I can only love; I have no strength of mind.'

'You must endeavor to acquire it,' said her brother, desirous of immediately commencing his part of instruction. 'I know that a great number of Corsican women believe in the influence of lucky and unlucky days, in fascination, in the evil eye, and in many similar things; all this is absurd, and condemned by the church, as well as by reason.'

'I will try to correct myself,' said Clarita, with charming docility; then leaning towards her great-grandmother, she expressed her, in order to dissipate the painful impression still visible on her features. She soon succeeded in her pious task, and the good old lady, quite consoled, smiled on the young girl. Theobald admired this scene in silence, and asked himself if all the science with which he proposed to endow his sister could be compared to the modesty and tenderness which already made her so attractive. At this time, Annunciata entered the dining-room, for the purpose of laying the cloth for dinner, and Clarita immediately rose to assist her aunt. She then gave her arm to the old lady, and conducted her to her usual seat, sitting next to her, and was entirely engrossed in paying those attentions which her grandmother's infirmities required. Theobald was compelled to occupy the seat of honor, which his aunt pointed out to him. As to her, she came and went, assisting the servants in changing the plates, and only sat down at intervals at the further end of the table. In vain, Theobald, accustomed to French manners, cried out against the barbarism of those of Corsica; nothing on earth would induce Annunciata to change hers.

'My mother, my grandmother, and their mothers before them, waited on the head of the family while at table, and I will do the same,' was her invariable reply to all the observations and entreaties of her nephew. The repast was plain and simple, as is the usual fare in Corsica, and consisted, first, of polenta, to which was added raviololes (a kind of Italian ragout) with a small wild kind roasted. At the desert, Clarita rose to fetch the broccio, (cheese) and the gallettas which she had prepared herself. A bottle of good old wine circulated, and conversation commenced. Theobald had much to relate, and the three women listened with the deepest interest. At length, nine o'clock struck by a large wooden clock which stood in a corner of the room. Clarita instantly rose and wishing her brother good night, presented her arm to Madame Loncini, and led her to her apartment.

'My grandmother always retires at nine o'clock,' said Annunciata, 'and your sister does not leave her during the whole night. We are, then, certain of being alone, and I will take advantage of the circumstance to speak on a subject which interests us all, but which regards you more particularly. Clarita has already passed her sixteenth year some months, it is therefore time to think of marrying her.'

'It appears to me very early for her to take so serious a step,' hazarded Theobald.

'It is not considered too soon in our country,' pursued Annunciata, 'particularly when we consider that you are in a great want of some useful alliance. I have long been occupied on this matter, but there is no suitable match for her in Piovola. Our family being descended from the Caporali, and being one of the oldest on the island, we cannot lower ourselves. I have, then, been compelled to search in the neighborhood. Signor Peroncelli, of whom you have, of course, heard, descends from a second-rate nobility. He has three sons, the eldest being now

twenty-three years of age. You will find him I venture to say, exactly what we wish; for, without speaking of his brother, who will soon be men, he has a sister married to a captain in the Corsican voltigeurs, which of itself would be an immense advantage to you in case of need; besides four cousins—all fighting men—three uncles on the father's side, and at least two dozen cousins from the first cousins, of whom the greater portion are already men.'

'But, my dear aunt,' interrupted the young man, 'I really do not see how this multitude of uncles and cousins, which you enumerate with so much complacency, can further the happiness of Clarita.'

Annunciata looked at her nephew in astonishment. You have forgotten your country,' said she at length, in a gloomy tone. 'I suppose that such must be the case,' replied Theobald, provoked; 'for you are the third person who has told me the same thing since my return.'

'Act as you think proper, pursued Annunciata with bitterness; 'but for my conscience sake, I shall tell you, that if you refuse to profit by this opportunity of settling your sister in a suitable manner, I feel certain you will very shortly have reason to repent your folly.'

'I refuse nothing,' replied her young relative. 'The happiness of Clarita is my daily hope and desire; and if I find that the son of Signor Peroncelli possesses the necessary qualities—'

'There exists a point of far more importance than the happiness of a woman,' interposed Annunciata with asperity, 'and that is, the honor of our family. In accordance with this principle, my nephew, I had begun to enumerate the resources which you personally would derive from this alliance. If you will allow me, I will continue to inform you of all I know respecting the Peroncellis.'

'I am all attention,' replied Theobald coldly, for he felt himself altogether misunderstood.

'Francesco Peroncelli has pursued his studies on the Continent. He is a good young man, full of right feeling and courage, and one of whom every one speaks most highly. As he is the eldest of the sons, he will inherit the landed property, which is considerable. This, I need not tell you, is the Corsican custom.'

'Is Clarita disposed to receive his addresses? Is she gratified by his attentions?' asked Theobald.

'Clarita has never seen him, and does not know one word of what I have just told you.—But she is well educated, and can have no will but yours, as you stand in the place of her father. The Signor Peroncelli is enchanted with the idea of this alliance between our families.—He is, besides, aware that my niece possesses ten thousand francs, which she inherits from her mother, and he would not find so good a marriage portion within ten leagues around.'

'Yes, without reckoning on what I can do for her,' said the young man with pride.

'That is quite another affair; and I should advise you not to be too liberal, for the head of our family should be in a position to uphold his rank,' continued Annunciata. 'But listen to the rest I have to tell you. Francesco must return to the Continent to finish his studies. He would already have left several weeks ago, had not his father wished to present him to you before his departure, for, of course, we could decide on nothing during your absence. It would, therefore, be fit and proper that you should go and see Signor Peroncelli as soon as possible, in order to make all necessary arrangements.'

'Would it not be better to wait for him to pay us the first visit?' asked Theobald.

'No, no—we have already talked the matter over between ourselves,' said his aunt. 'Allow yourself to be guided by me on all subjects of decorum at least, such as they were practised by our ancestors—for I, thank God, have forgotten none of them. And now I will leave you, for you must require rest.'

'I promise you to think seriously on the conversation we have just had,' said Theobald with gravity, for he felt by no means decided.

'You will act wisely,' replied his aunt, 'for the subject will deserve consideration. This is your room. Good-bye till to-morrow. I have many more matters to tell you, but opportunities will not be wanting, now you have returned home.'

CHAPTER V.—THE PERONCELLI FAMILY.

Although Theobald had ridden fifteen leagues over the most abominable roads, his mind was so agitated he felt no inclination to sleep but a great want of solitude and quiet, to collect his thoughts and reflect calmly on his present position. For a young man of twenty years of age, having just left the benches of a college, and entirely without experience, he had, by no means, an easy part to play. He found himself suddenly called upon to fill up the duties of the head of the family, as Annunciata delighted to call him; the possessor of considerable property, the inhabitant of a country, whose manners and customs are altogether peculiar, and which he had totally

forgotten. To live among people who expected, as an act of positive duty, the commission of a crime utterly contrary to his conscience, both as a Christian and a man of honor; and who, moreover, found himself the sole arbitrator of his sister's destiny, whom it was a question of settling in life. The young man recalled to his mind all the information his aunt had given him on this most important subject, weighing maturely the advantages and disadvantages; he then implored the Almighty to enlighten him and lead him to act for the best. To go himself to Vescovalo and judge as far as possible of the character and good qualities of Francesco Peroncelli, and then to consult the wishes of his sister, appeared to be the wisest plan he could adopt; he decided on doing so, and sank to sleep, thinking of the best means of putting his scheme into execution. The sun had long risen when Theobald awoke; he rose instantly, and opening the window, the first object that met his view was Clarita returning home, and entering the house, followed by a servant carrying a basket. He ran to meet her.

'Where do you come from so early in the morning?' asked he, kindly drawing her gently towards the garden.

'From a house close by, my dear brother.'

'And what took you there so early?' again inquired our hero.

'Do you remember old Catì, who is nearly as old as our great-grandmother?' replied the young girl blustering; she is very poor, and has no relations left, so I have made it a duty to go and see her every morning; I hope, Theobald, you will not forbid my continuing to visit her.'

'Certainly not; I shall never forbid anything noble or generous.' So taking Clarita's arm under his own, they were soon out of sight under a grove of lemon trees. The brother and sister walked thus for a long time, finding a great charm in this intimate chat, and Theobald was much struck by the good sense and proper feeling, the delicate sentiments of his young sister, whose education had been so defective. In truth, she possessed one of those happy natures who appear created for good; her heart was the good ground of which the Gospel speaks, and in which the word of God fructifies without hindrance; Clarita had received the good seed at the time of her First Communion, and it had produced an hundred-fold. Brought up in absolute retirement, knowing no other pleasure than that we all derive from the accomplishment of a great duty; entirely devoted to the task of consoling and cheering the old age of her great-grandmother, Clarita felt completely rewarded by the great affection of Madame Loncini, and thought it quite natural and a matter of course that she should devote her whole existence to the old lady. All her time had hitherto been taken up by household duties, the perusal of useful and pious books given to her by the baroness, the correspondence she had kept up with her brother, the charities she distributed to the poor of the village, and in various kinds of needlework which she had been taught during her stay at Bastia. Clarita had no particular intimacy with any of the young girls of Piovola; and yet all loved her for her virtues and gentleness.—Her only wish had been for her brother's return; and now that the wish had been happily accomplished, nothing appeared wanting to her perfect felicity. The morning walk was interrupted by the church bell which announced the nine o'clock Mass.

'The Mass will shortly commence, and my good mother and I always attend it; I must go to fetch her. Will you accompany us, Theobald?'

'Most willingly, my dear sister,' said he and both hand in hand, as in the days of their happy childhood, they went to seek Madame Loncini.

On his return from church, where Theobald could not but admire the fervor and piety of the young girl, they found Annunciata waiting for them at the open door.

'I have been looking everywhere for you,' said she to her nephew, 'for we have many affairs to settle.'

'I am entirely at your orders,' was his reply. Annunciata then led him into her room, and placing several files of paper before him on the table, 'While you were absent,' said she, 'I endeavored to replace you as far and as well as I could; but now it is for you to undertake the management of your own affairs. I have gathered all these documents for your inspection, examine them well, and I hope you will be satisfied.'

'My dear aunt,' said Theobald, 'I am perfectly satisfied with your management; I rely entirely on you, and will receive no accounts whatever; I only entreat you to continue to direct everything as heretofore, for you are far more capable than I can be.'

'No, no,' replied Annunciata, 'that cannot be; we have each our part to perform. Men are the natural masters, and everything out of the house regards them; while we women under-

take the housekeeping and internal economy.—Read all these papers, I beg, that you may at least be familiar with the state of affairs.'

'Who then, may I ask, has made out these accounts?' asked Theobald, surprised at their neatness, for he remembered that when he left his aunt could neither read nor write.

'They are all made out by me,' replied Annunciata. 'I could not write, but it became necessary for me to learn. Clarita gave me lessons, and it only required three months' application to enable me to write sufficiently well for the purpose. But you appear surprised. Do you not know the Corsicans are superior to the generality of men and consequently of women? That they can, with facility, do all they desire?' added she proudly.

Theobald could not forbear smiling at this comfortable conviction, which he knew was shared by the great majority of his countrymen.

He rapidly glanced over all the different accounts, but one large bundle of papers particularly fixed his attention; it turned out to be the different documents of a lawsuit, which Annunciata had carried on, with a neighboring proprietor who had dared to encroach a little on a field belonging to the Loncinis. This proprietor, he understood, was allied to the Fabianos. The memorial which this clever woman had herself drawn up was so remarkable for good sense and clearness, in one who had received so little education, that Theobald could not forbear exclaiming,

'You are indeed a superior woman.'

'Oh, no,' said Annunciata quietly. 'Any Corsican could do so much if necessary. It answered my purpose, for I gained my cause.'

The aunt and nephew then descended to the usual sitting-room, and Theobald found that his luggage had arrived. He had left it at Bastia on landing, and Monsieur Cafforelli had undertaken to forward it. He hastened to take out several presents he had brought for his relatives. For his great-grandmother, he had procured a handsome ivory crucifix, most beautifully carved. To Annunciata he presented a gold chain and earrings.

'For you, my Clarita,' said he, 'I have brought nothing but books, for I think they are more necessary, and will be more acceptable than anything else.'

He then gave his sister several highly instructive works, a handsomely bound New Testament, the histories of several countries, besides many excellent literary French and Italian books.—He had chosen this little collection with the greatest care.

'I will immediately begin a course of instruction with you,' said he, 'for there are many things yet for you to learn.'

'Clarita is already very clever,' objected Madame Loncini; 'she reads and writes like a schoolmaster, and I do not think it possible to find her equal on the whole island.'

'My good mother,' replied Theobald, gently, 'young men in these days learn more than they formerly did: consequently, the education of young girls should also be more general, in order that the companion of man should not be too inferior to her husband, so that she may understand, and even second him if necessary. Who can tell? My sister may be destined to marry a Frenchman, or a Corsican brought up on the Continent, and accustomed to the education of French women, a great many of whom unite much solid and varied learning to all the good and amiable qualities of their sex.'

'My nephew is right,' said Annunciata: 'our Clarita should be ignorant of nothing that other girls are taught, and I advise her by all means to profit by her brother's offer.'

'When shall we begin?' asked Clarita in her usual gentle voice.

'In a very few days, my dear sister,' replied Theobald. 'I leave to-morrow for Bastia, and shall return as soon as possible.'

'What! are you going to leave us again so soon?' timidly inquired the young girl.

'My absence will not be long, Clarita; I have some affairs to settle at Vescovalo, and then I shall proceed to Bastia, to carry out a project that, I trust and believe, will receive the approbation of my family; it is that of uniting the remains of my dear mother to those of my father in the family vault.'

'That is most suitable and has my entire approbation,' replied Annunciata.

Clarita pressed her brother's hand in silence, and wiped away a few drops that glistened like diamonds on her eyelids.

Theobald then went out to visit his old friends and acquaintances, and everywhere he was treated with consideration and received with kindness. In several places, similar offers of assistance were tendered to those made by Burcica the bandit, or rather, outlaw; he thanked the persons coldly, and changed the conversation. In the afternoon of the following day he went into the paddock to select the most spirited horse among those which were grazing; for the Corsi-

can horses, of a half-wild nature, are not, like ours, shut up in stables, but are allowed to run at liberty, are always in excellent order. While he was occupied in saddling and bridling his courser, Annunciata joined him, armed with a superb double-barrelled gun, fresh from the manufactory of St. Etienne.

'This is the result and fruit of my savings for some years,' said she, 'accept my dear nephew, for the love of your aunt, and use it in remembrance of her when the time comes for upholding the honor of the family.'

'I trust I may use your magnificent present at all times in a way that shall reflect honor on you and myself,' stammered the young man, kissing his aunt's hand; 'and, with your permission, I will now take it with me.'

'Most assuredly, for it is unbecoming that you should go from home unarmed.'

Annunciata then gave a great deal of good advice to her nephew concerning the negotiation he was about to commence, with some further information of the character and family of the Signor Peroncelli. Theobald then set out, and proceeded for many hours through woods without meeting with any habitation; he feared he had lost his way, and began to regret having declined his aunt's offer of a guide at the moment of his departure. While reflecting on what was best to be done, he perceived a shepherd at some distance. He was watering his flock at a fresh spring, which flowed from under a rock covered with moss. It was in truth a beautiful spot.—Several young girls surrounded the spring, and were joking with each other, as they filled vases of antique shape with the clear liquid, carrying them on their heads with much ease and grace.

Theobald contemplated this scene for some time, as it recalled to his mind those described in the Bible; then approaching one of the girls, he inquired if he were still far from Vescovalo, and if he were in the right road; but instead of replying, the foolish little creature opened her large eyes, made a low courtesy, and ran off, laughing merrily. Thinking he was not understood, Theobald was going to repeat the question in the Corsican dialect, when a young man, who was sketching the picturesque view that had just excited our hero's admiration, suddenly rose from behind a tree that had concealed him, and approaching the traveller, said with great politeness, 'Monsieur, you are still a quarter of a league from the town. I am going to return there, and shall be most happy to show you the way if you will allow me.'

'You will greatly oblige me,' said Loncini, much surprised to find a sketcher in the woods of Vescovalo. So leading his horse by the bridle, he began to examine the young artist, while they conversed on different subjects. He was a man about twenty-five years of age, of middle stature, a most pleasing countenance, and of quite a gentlemanly manners.

'Monsieur,' said he, 'you are no doubt a stranger, and consequently know no one at Vescovalo; you will find neither hotel nor inn fit to receive you. Come and stay with my father; we shall consider your visit as a real fete.'

'I imagine you also to be a stranger, first, from your accent, and above all from your admirable talent,' replied Theobald, pointing to the sketch which the young man held in his hand.—'This country, which abounds in magnificent views, can boast so few people capable of reproducing its beauties, that I am utterly at a loss to imagine from what artist you can have taken lessons.'

'The little I know of painting and drawing I learnt in Paris,' observed the sketcher, smiling.

'Then we are doubly countrymen,' replied Theobald, 'both by birth and education, for I also was born in Corsica, and educated on the Continent.'

'Well, that is an additional reason to induce you to accept my proposition, and remain our guest for some time. If you also are fond of drawing, I can show you some beautiful views; if you are a sportsman, we will go through woods where you will find game more abundant than in the preserves of a royal residence. I hope this will tempt you.'

'It is, indeed, very difficult to resist such seductive offers,' said Theobald, who felt attracted towards his companion as by a charm; 'but I can remain but a short time at Vescovalo, sufficient to talk over some affairs with Monsieur Peroncelli, with whom you are probably acquainted; but this I trust will not deprive me of the pleasure of seeing you before my departure.'

'My dear sir,' said the unknown, taking Theobald's hand affectionately, 'I am the eldest son of Monsieur Peroncelli; and I consider myself most fortunate in being the first to welcome you. We will not separate so long as you remain at Vescovalo.'

Theobald was enchanted by this meeting; and showed by his manner and words, all the pleasure it afforded him. The evening before, he had watched his sister, and reflected on her charac-

ter; she was so modest as to be perfectly ignorant of her attractions; so timid and gentle, that the least look of reproach made her blush and tremble; so frank and candid, that all dissimulation was unknown to her; she would have disdained the harmless little artifices that many women unscrupulously employ to further their ends. In examining, I may say, the delicate shades of this superior nature, in breathing the virgin perfume of this tender flower, which, like the sensitive plant, shrank at the slightest contact, Theobald had asked himself what would become of Claria if wedded to one of the despotic husbands so general in Corsica, who see in the wife nothing but the master's upper servant, the humble slave of all his wishes, a creature of an inferior nature, whose understanding is incapable of rising above the narrow circle of domestic duties? How was this young girl, whose mind was so right and pure, so simple and artless, who lived entirely by the affections, how could she find happiness with a man of this description? What would be her probable fate if united to such a one? and the good brother trembled.— Well, all these natural apprehensions had disappeared at the sight of his new acquaintance. It appeared really as if the eldest son of Monsieur Peroncelli were the man of high feeling, of refined and elegant manners, that Providence had reserved for the happiness of his cherished sister. In spite, however, of all these favorable impressions, Theobald was sufficiently master of himself to allow nothing to appear, reserve and Corsican prudence being the distinctive features of his character. He resolved to study as far as possible the character of the young man whom he already wished to look upon as his future brother-in-law, and to be certain of his good qualities before he pronounced the chaste name of his sister in his presence. Endeavouring by every means to gain his friendship, Theobald listened with interest to the simple recital of the young man's confidence, and they were already having perceived the length of the way.

Monsieur Peroncelli received our hero with all the hearty and cordial hospitality of a Corsican, but when he learnt the name of his guest, his care and politeness were redoubled.

'I was your father's friend, and, as a natural consequence, am yours also, my dear sir,' said he.

Monsieur Peroncelli was a short man, thickly set, and upwards of seventy years of age; but no sign of decrepitude had as yet struck his robust old age. He walked as upright as a dart, held his head high, with a proud and somewhat stern look. His wife and children trembled in his presence, and with them his slightest wish had all the force of law. No one of his family had ever been known to offer him the least contradiction. They sat down to the evening meal, and the mistress of the house waited on her husband and his guests, as Annunziata had waited on her nephew. Madame Peroncelli was a stout, handsome woman, of five-and-forty—brisk and joyous, and while setting the example of absolute submission to the head of the family, exercised, nevertheless, an immense influence over him. Never did Monsieur Peroncelli decide on any important subject without first consulting his wife, and affairs only went the better in consequence. The maternal tenderness of Madame Peroncelli, her gaiety and good temper, softened as it were, the proud and somewhat haughty nature of her husband. They both treated Theobald with the greatest respect, inquired with real interest after his family, and Monsieur Peroncelli passed, in his way, a great panegyric on Annunziata.

'That is a woman, if you will,' said he. 'She has the courage and energy of a man, with wit enough for a demon. You are very fortunate in having her with you. As to Mademoiselle Claria, every one agrees in saying she is an angel.'

'My sister is, indeed, excellent in every respect,' replied Theobald, without affectation.

Early the following morning, the old gentleman had a long conversation with his guest, took him all over his house and property, and showed him his stocks.

'All this,' said he, 'will become the portion of Francisco, my eldest son. My daughter received her fortune in ready money at the time of her marriage; my two younger sons will receive theirs also in ready money. Francisco is an excellent son, who has never given me anything but satisfaction. He will shortly leave the island for Paris, where he will finish his college terms. You are aware that this necessary proceeding completes the education of a man. On his return, I shall endeavor to make a good marriage for him, for I should like to see my little grandchildren before I die.'

Francisco, in his turn, seized on Theobald.— According to his promise he showed him some excellent sport, and took him to admire some most beautiful views—so beautiful, that our hero lamented they were unknown to the world.

During these long walks, Theobald employed all his penetration and natural sagacity to sound the character and principles of his companion, and all he discovered tended to confirm the good opinion he had entertained on his first acquaintance. Francisco, in reality, was a most amiable young man. He had received an excellent education, with religious instruction, and possessed high principles with many useful talents. Theobald no longer hesitated to open his heart on the real object of his visit to Vescovato. Monsieur Peroncelli, who was waiting for this, made no attempt to conceal the pleasure it afforded him.— Both the person and marriage portion of Mademoiselle Loncini suited him exactly; but when he learnt the generous intentions of Theobald regarding his sister, his joy knew no bounds.

'You are a most worthy, good young man,' said he, 'and you may rely on my assistance and that of all my family, under all any circumstances that may occur,' and he laid particular stress on the last part of his speech.

Theobald appeared not to remark these words. 'It now remains to be seen,' said Theobald, 'if the interested parties will agree as quickly and readily as we have done.'

'What do you mean, young man?' cried

Monsieur Peroncelli, in a surprised and dissatisfied tone. 'Do you suppose my son to be so readily brought up as to have any will but mine on the subject? And you—do you not stand in the light of a father to Mademoiselle Loncini?'

'It is exactly for that reason,' replied the young man quietly, 'that I would not force her inclinations. Suffer Francisco, my dear sir, to return me the visit I have just paid you. He will see my sister; and if they suit each other, I can only say it will make me very happy.'

'It shall be so, as such is your wish young man; but all these preliminaries, to say the least of it, appear to me perfectly useless, after all. Your sister is pretty and virtuous; I can also say, without vanity, that Francisco is an excellent young man. What more is necessary? I cannot doubt they will mutually suit each other.'

Some time afterwards Theobald took leave of his entertainers, and continued his journey to Bastia. (To be Continued.)

LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.

To the Editor of St. John's Freeman.

Dear Sir—As it is nearly a year since the Emigrant Aid Association was formed in this city, it may be useful to address a few words to the public, both here and elsewhere, on its objects, and the advantages offered through it to persons wishing to settle on land in the Province of New Brunswick.

At the unanimous request of the Association, I consented to act as its President for a time, though at considerable inconvenience, because I considered myself bound to do what I could for the success of an Association which is of the very highest importance to the working classes, for whose benefit it was established, and to the general interests of the Province. The contrast between the condition and prospects of laboring men and their families who settle on land in the country, and of those who remain in the town depending on their day's work for their support, must strike us very forcibly. I have lived in different parts of New Brunswick, and have had opportunities of knowing its inhabitants well.— In every section of the Province large and flourishing settlements may be pointed out, consisting of farmers who have arrived at comfort and independence, and who have begun life in the forest years ago with very little means to help them through their difficulties. They had many hardships to contend with in the beginning of their farming career; they had to work hard, and perhaps to bear with many privations incident to pioneer life in the woods, but as a general rule all who have been sober, industrious, and persevering, have succeeded in obtaining for themselves and their children respectable independence. Their children grow up around them healthy and robust, inured to healthy and honest labor, and the aged parents in their declining years have generally the happiness to see those children settled around them, independent farmers like themselves. How far different is the condition of the laboring people who live in our cities and towns, and who do all the hard work in our saw mills, in our factories, in loading and unloading ships, in building railroads, &c. We may find thousands of them hard-working, sober, industrious men, who have labored and toiled thus for ten, twenty or thirty years, endeavoring to support their families, and who are no better off at the end of this period than they were at commencing. Their position and future prospects, as well as those of their children would have been very different had they gone into the country years ago and settled on land. By a few years of persevering labor and industry they might be sure of reaping, in addition to supporting their families, a rich harvest in the possession of a farm and stock worth hundreds of pounds, for which no man could claim rent or service, and which they hand down as an inheritance to their children's children; whereas while they remain about cities living by their hard day's work, they barely eke out what is necessary for the month or perhaps the day. A week's sickness leaves them often without the means of paying the rent of their poor tenements, and consequently exposed to be turned out on the highway to become with their children inmates of the Alms House.

To arouse the laboring classes to a sense of their true interest: to point out to them the advantages of settling on land; to choose eligible tracts of land, conveniently situated; to get them surveyed and prepared for the intending settlers, without expense or loss of time to the latter; to assist and direct emigrants on their arrival in St. John, are the objects for which the Emigrant Aid Association was established. The Government of New Brunswick have yet millions of acres of good land at their disposal. They are anxious for the settlement of the country, and offer these lands, to emigrants and others wishing to become actual settlers on the most advantageous terms. Any man eighteen years of age, or over, who owns no land already may obtain one hundred acres on the following easy conditions: He must settle on the land; build a log-house which costs very little more than his labor, as he has nearly all the materials on his farm; clear five acres; work in making his own road to the amount of £15 currency, within one, two or three years at the time most convenient to himself, and he will get from the Government his grant or title, making him the owner of one hundred acres in fee simple for ever. Thus a father and his sons—if he have one, two, three or more of his eighteen years of age, or over—may have their two, three, or four hundred acres together. Generally individual settlers are deterred from going alone into the heart of the forest where good land may be got on easy terms, because of their isolation and because it may be a long time before they can have the advantages of churches, schools, &c. To obviate this objection, and to encourage Associations, the Government offer to survey and open rough winter roads at the public expense through any tract of land chosen. And our Association to co-operate with them, and to encourage men of small means to become farmers employ competent persons well acquainted with the country to explore and choose large tracts of good land, conveniently situated both as to railroad or water carriage, on which a large number may settle together, and in a short time have most of the advantages of old established localities. Then as soon as the people get located on these tracts of land, they begin to open up the country at once, their united strength and numbers enable them in a very little time, with some assistance from our Association, to have their church, their school, and the regular attendance of a Priest. Numbers of laboring men about this city and vicinity, encouraged by these advantages, have taken lots under the direction of the Association—some of them already settled on their lands with their families, others are making clearings to build and prepare for next year, and a great many more are kept back only for the present by the unusual depth of snow in the woods this winter.

I may remark here also that all the tracts of land selected by our Association up to this time, can be reached by steamer or railroad in a part of a day, or a day at the farthest, with the exception of the land near Woodstock, which is about one hundred and forty miles from St. John; and the steamers go within a few miles of this place regularly. What a great advantage this is for the poor man with little means. In the United States people must travel generally one thousand or fifteen hundred miles out West before they can get Government land, and even then they must pay a pretty high price for it. Consequently laboring men in the Atlantic cities of the United States cannot become farmers in that coun-

try unless they have a considerable sum of money to pay for their farms and transport their families to them. But here in New Brunswick they require merely what will enable them to live until they reap the first crop. And I may add that I know many farmers through the country now in comfortable circumstances who began with only a few dollars. Getting their farms for nothing, they worked off and on between their farms and the neighboring settlers who were able to employ them, and sometimes in the city until they reaped a first or second crop and thus gradually and perseveringly became independent.— Perhaps there is no part of America which offers the same advantages to the poor man and his children as the Province of New Brunswick, if he wish to improve his own and their social position by taking hold of the land. We sometimes hear objections raised as to the climate, and the length of our winter, and the capabilities of our soil, but a more healthy looking population cannot be found on the continent than ours, and the prosperous circumstances of hundreds of our farmers who began life in the woods some years ago with little or nothing, show clearly what the sober industrious farmers in this Province may arrive at. Emigrants from the old country, or people from other places wishing to settle on these lands, will find on their arrival in St. John, a committee of gentlemen belonging to the Emigrant Aid Association, ready to afford them every information as to the best mode of proceeding, &c. If a number of emigrants, friends or neighbors, wish to settle in the same locality, they have only to write through one of their number, before leaving home, to me or to the Secretary of the Association, J. R. MacIsaac, Esq., St. John, New Brunswick, stating the time at which they expect to arrive here, and every precaution will be taken to have a suitable tract of land ready for them on their arrival. I take a deep interest in this movement, because I am convinced it opens the way to a large and deserving class of society, to ameliorate both their moral and temporal condition, and it may draw from the contagion and evil influences of our large cities and towns hundreds and thousands of children, who are often from the necessities of their parents, allowed to grow up in idleness with all its attendant evils, and consequently in many cases are lost both to religion and society.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,  
J. JOHN SWENEY, Bp. of St. John, N.B.  
St. John, N.B., Jan. 21, 1861.

We (Freeman) gladly yield the first place in our columns to this letter of the Right Rev. the Bishop of St. John, in which he gives testimony so valuable on a question of such importance to the people of this Province, of all denominations and conditions, and to all who seek to obtain, by honest labor, a home and an independence.

Testimony, such as this, should be made known as widely as possible. No one will imagine that the Bishop has any other object in view than to serve emigrants and those who, though years in the country, have never yet had the courage and the wisdom to seek an independence where alone an independence may certainly be won.

And the Bishop is no mere theorist; no mere retailer of the statements of others. He speaks from personal observation and experience, and when he describes what settlers have done, and what settlers may now do, his words must carry conviction to all who read them.

The Province of New Brunswick offers inducements and facilities of no ordinary kind to all who desire to settle on land and become owners of the soil. Its winters are cold; but its climate is healthy, and agues, fevers, &c., such as plague the backward settlers of Canada and the Western States are unknown; and besides, owing to the effect of the frost, which pulverises the soil, and to other causes, as much work can be done on a farm in the course of a year, as in countries of a milder climate. Nor is the winter a season of gloom or suffering or idleness; on the contrary, it is generally the season of greatest enjoyment, and prudent intelligent farmers can always find profitable work to do which cannot be so well done at any other season.

The Province offers to settlers millions of acres of land—not wastes, nor barren, nor the refuse of previous settlers—but fertile, well timbered, well watered, well located lands at a price merely nominal. The harbor of Saint John is one of the nearest to Europe, and the most accessible at all seasons; and within a few hours travel of this port lands infinitely superior to any in the New England States, and which the well-known Professor Johnston has shown to be more productive than the best lands in the State of New York and in the famous Western States, are now ready for settlers, while the city of St. John itself affords one of the very best markets in all America for agricultural produce.

It is indeed almost incomprehensible that a country so near to Europe, so accessible, so well watered, so fertile, has remained unsettled, while hundreds of thousands of people every year work their way at great trouble and vast expense to the Far West, thousands of miles from the Atlantic coast, to purchase lands at prices which many of them waste their lives in endeavoring to pay.

The Association of which the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney is President was formed because it was seen that the difficulties in the way of settlement could be very much lessened; indeed almost entirely removed by organization and union; for when the settler has no longer to face the wilderness alone, the difficulties and sufferings and even the very labor of settling are no longer the same.

The Association has now several well selected blocks of land to which it invites settlers. The Bishop has explained how great are the advantages thus offered. In one of the counties also the Rev. Mr. Glass is endeavoring to form Presbyterian settlements, and thus the principle of combined action is spreading, and the way of the settler is cleared of difficulties.

We have said that the port of Saint John is easy of access. A great number of vessels arrive here every spring from Liverpool and the Clyde, and other English and Scotch ports.

The emigrants from all parts of the North of Ireland can sail direct from Londonderry for Saint John by a line of vessels which have been in the trade for several years, have brought out several passengers, and always made good passages, and never yet, we believe, met with an accident. The passengers by this line may be sure of good treatment, and the expense of coming out is much less than if they go to Liverpool.

Some vessels are also to leave Galway for Saint John, and those should also bring their quota to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered of exchanging their miserable state of dependence on landlord whims and political economy-starvation doctrines, for the freedom and independence they may attain in this Province.

For in this Province the farmer pays no rents, no tithes, no grinding exaction of any kind. He owns his land in fee; its soil, its timber, its minerals and all; owes no man homage or fealty, and is as independent in all respects as it is possible for man to be in any country. They are much mistaken who, because this is called a British colony, or Province, fancy it to be a mere dependency, whose people enjoy no liberty or rights. The dependence indeed is in all respects merely nominal, and in return we enjoy the protection of an army and navy that cost us nothing. We pay no tribute to England in any shape; we elect our own Legislature who make our own laws, raise and expend our own revenue, and in nearly all really essential matters we do just as we please. We have no established church; no privileged aristocracy; in theory every man is equal to his neighbor, and in practice the only real distinctions are those which talent or merit creates. We enjoy as much individual liberty as the people of the United States, and much greater freedom from license and disorder.

Thus we offer to all compelled to leave their own country in search of a home a healthy climate,

fertile lands, free institutions, and competence and independence in means and in spirit to all industrious, intelligent, sober settlers; and all this in a country nearer to Europe than any part of the United States.

The letter of the Bishop will satisfy the most incredulous that we state only the facts, and that for men able and willing to work the road to independence is easier and safer than perhaps in any other part of the world.

We have heard that there are many in the neighboring States, where at present there is so much distress among the working classes, who intend to come here in the spring and apply for the lands of the Association. That there are many to whom such a change would be a great advantage there can be no doubt, and Dr. Sweeney's should be circulated amongst them as widely as possible. We know that men eagerly seek work on the railroads of the United States at wages from 80c to \$1 a day, paid generally in truck, and to earn this pittance travel hundreds of miles to the place of work, endure all the misery and demoralization of life in shanties, and run the risk of being plundered by sub-contractors and jobbers. Among the men who flocked from the United States to work on the Railroads in this Province at wages which, even in a time of depression, our laborers regarded as small, we saw too many proofs of the inevitable effects of such a mode of life on all who are doomed to it for even a few years. Broken-down, decrepid, and often demoralized-looking, the older men presented a strong contrast to the healthy robust settler who probably came to America at the same time they did, but entered on a different career. The wonder is not that some desire to forsake such a mode of life as soon as possible, but that any enter upon it who can avoid it.

In the United States it is difficult for the poor laborer ever to become a landowner or to rise in any way. In this Province, however, a man only wants industry and a spirit of independence.

Men whose only ambition is to struggle in a factory or a mill, or a hotel; to do the scavenger work of the streets; to earn a day's wages in the service of others, and live in filthy lanes and alleys, and losing all spirit and sense of religion and even of manliness, become willingly the drags of society, had better perhaps go to New York or any of the large cities, or if they are there now to stay there; for the settler's life is not for such men. They could not enjoy its independence or wait its slow and certain returns. But the emigrant who is wise should not willfully doom himself to greater degradation and misery than that he flies, and New Brunswick offers him a certain independence if he have the industry and spirit to achieve it, and the Association of which the Bishop of St. John is President, is ready to bid him welcome, and to put him at once in possession of land selected with the utmost care, when he will find other settlers ready to counsel and assist him, and where he will never be troubled by landlord or proctor, and where he will enjoy the advantages of churches and schools, which but for the Association might have been for many years beyond his reach.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The great Catholic event of the present week—is it will probably be of the year 1861—is the opening of the new Dominican Church of St. Saviour. This magnificent temple was solemnly dedicated and consecrated yesterday, by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and the dignity and grandeur of the ceremony were enhanced by the presence of eight other Prelates. I had the happiness of being present, and my eye never rested on a more imposing or gorgeous assembly. It can best be described by saying that it presented all the glorious splendor and *clat* which the Catholic Church alone can impart to the externals of her worship. The dedication sermon was preached by the Bishop of Kerry, Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the very type of a great prelate. His discourse was throughout characterised by that massive, lofty, and solemn eloquence for which his Lordship is so peculiarly distinguished. In the evening the good Dominican Fathers entertained the Prelates and the Clergy who had taken part in the ceremony, as well as a large party of Catholic laity. I ought to have told you in my last communication, that the house which those good Fathers have taken was once the mansion of the Orange Earls of Enniskillen. Many a time and oft, did its walls resound to the toast of the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the good King William." If the shade of that good King, and the spirits of those who so often toasted his memory, could but revisit their old haunts, and see a poor humble Friar bending lowly over a Crucifix, and reciting his Rosary, truly they would be sorely troubled, and in the depth of their anguish, they would exclaim: *Eheu, quantum mutatus!*

DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK BARRY, P.P.—It is with deep regret we announce the death of the Rev. Patrick Barry, P.P., of Clare, King's County. A more estimable clergyman, or a more pious Christian and charitable man never existed; he has been for many years the pastor of that flourishing parish; he will be deeply regretted by every one of his parishioners, without distinction of sect or creed, with whom he was on the best of terms. He, with the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Rafferty, were the friends of O'Connell. His loss will be long and deeply felt.—*Evening Post*.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. PATRICK HURST.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the death, on Monday last, of the Very Rev. Patrick Hurst, P.P., Carnacleigh, Cooloway. The beloved Pastor of a devoted flock, he never spared himself in the arduous labors of his mission, and his self-abnegation in attending to the wants of his parishioners—temporal as well as spiritual—was only equalled by his many other eminent virtues. Wednesday was fixed for the interment, and seldom have we witnessed more universal sorrow than was evinced by the crowd who assembled to pay the last sad tribute to departed worth.—*Sligo Champion*.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The *Times* of Saturday had the following from its Dublin Correspondent:— 'I have the best authority for stating that the Roman Catholic Bishops are about to issue a manifesto prohibiting clerical patrons of Roman Catholic Schools from sending their teachers to any of the model or training schools in connexion with the National Board, and also declaring that Roman Catholic patrons will not employ in any literary capacity pupils, monitors, pupil teachers, or teachers who may enter any of those institutions after the date of such prohibition. Some of the Roman Catholic Prelates have, in fact, already promulgated this edict within their respective dioceses.'

Of similar announcements in the *Evening Mail*, and *Morning News*, the *Dublin Evening Post* says:— 'We have heard nothing whatever of any meeting or resolution of the Irish Prelates on this subject.'

THE PARTY EVICTIONS.—Stuart Lodge, Malvern Wells, Jan. 7, 1861.

Rev. and Dear Sir—I wish, in concert with a Catholic friend, to send you a parcel of clothing for any of the victims of Lord Plunket's outrage whom you choose to receive the things sent.

I therefore beg to trouble you in the midst of your anxieties with a note, to ask by what line in Ireland I ought to direct the parcel. I will pay the carriage as far as I can. Any additional sum beyond the reach of payment, I will immediately send you.

I remain, &c.,  
"Rev. P. Lavelle. DANIEL PARSONS."

In addition to the above, F. Lavelle gratefully acknowledges £5 12s 10d from Olliff—"an offering," £1 2s 6d from *North's Press Office*; the 2s 6d being from three poor Catholics—an American, a Frenchman, and an Englishman.

A National Reading Room has been opened in Limerick.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON PROSELYTISM.—At a public meeting of Miss Aylward's Orphan Association, Dr. Cullen, who presided, spoke as follows:—"I feel the greatest pleasure in presiding over this meeting, and I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity of congratulating you all upon the zeal with which you have carried on this great work of charity, and upon the success which has attended your exertions. You have been able to rescue a great number of children from the dangers to which they were exposed. You have preserved their faith, the greatest treasure which they could possess, as upon it depends the chance of eternal salvation. By saving the faith of many children you have secured to yourselves a claim on Him who died for the salvation of those children. I trust you will all persevere in the good work which you have commenced, and that your association will increase in numbers and influence year by year, and that in future years you will be able to rescue many children from the fangs of proselytism. The object of this association has lately been much misrepresented. It is said to be proselytizing in its tendency. That is not true. Its object is to protect the faith of those who ought to be Catholics, and whose faith is placed in danger. Yours is a defensive association, and has nothing whatsoever to do with the arts of proselytism. And let it be observed—that those who charge the association with proselytism, have carried on proselytism with the greatest activity themselves. The history of Ireland for the past two centuries reveals to us the great efforts made to proselytize the population of the country. You will find that one huge system of proselytism was carried on. Catholic schools were suppressed, Catholic teachers refused permission to labour in their vocation, Catholic education prohibited, and Catholic parents forbidden to send their children to foreign countries to be educated. Schools were established in which Catholic children were brought up as Protestants. Certain classes were obliged to rear their children in the Protestant religion, as, for instance, attorneys who could not practice if they did not do so. Again, there was a law of George II. by which magistrates were empowered to seize the children of beggars and to have them educated in Protestant Schools. The system of proselytism, although not in the same shape, is still carried on with as much activity. Great advantages are often held out to poor Catholic widows, or other parent or guardian of children, if they consent to allow their children to be brought up in a way in which they themselves believe they cannot be saved. Your society has nothing of this kind in it. You endeavor to protect poor children, and to do it in a charitable, religious way. I trust you will continue to do so, and to protect the poor orphans from the dangers to which they are exposed. It was in reference to the case of Miss Aylward that these charges of proselytism were brought forward, but any one who understands the details of that case will perceive that that lady merely acted in conformity with the wishes of a Catholic parent in trying to give a Catholic education to his child. The parent of the child was a Catholic, and when dying he expressed a wish that his child should be brought up in that faith. He had come over from England expressly to prevent the child losing its faith, and his only anxiety in his dying moments was that his desires should be carried into effect. Miss Aylward, in endeavoring to bring up the child in the Catholic religion, simply fulfilled the dying injunction of the father. Nothing could be more in conformity with the natural rights of parents or the dictates of religion than the way in which she acted. The child was afterwards taken away from the nurse, but Miss Aylward was enabled truly to declare that she did not know where it was taken to or who had taken it. However, she is now suffering for carrying out the wishes of a poor dying Catholic. She will have her merit for it, and I trust that her sufferings will be the means of giving greater vigour and life to your association, and making it better known throughout the entire country.'

The Annual Meeting of the St. Bridget's Orphanage was held this day, and was honored by the presence of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and other Prelates. The proceedings had a painful and melancholy interest, by reason of the incarceration of Miss Aylward, its head and foundress—*Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register*.

THE BATTALION OF ST. PATRICK.—The following notice appears in the *Morning News* of this day:—"In reply to many letters received, Major O'Reilly begs to state that only a few medals have yet been received from Rome and given to officers. As the medals are received due notice will be given of the way in which they are to be obtained by the men. No emigrants for Italy are at present required; when such are wanted, Major O'Reilly will communicate with those who have written to him. It is not in Major O'Reilly's power to obtain for discharged men the amount of bounty unpaid at the time of the disembodiment. Each man was furnished with a free passage home, at a cost far greater than the amount which was to be paid for four years' service."

TESTIMONIAL TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—There is one virtue, the praise of which cannot be withheld from the age we live in—it is gratitude. This being so, we feel no sort of doubt that Ireland, on the occasion now before her, will rise to the highest of the argument, and act as becomes a great and glorious nation. The call which is made upon her just now is a strong one. A short time ago, Lord John Russell sent a despatch to Turin. It gave the public sensation of England to everything which had been done in Italy. The Turin papers hailed that despatch as better for the cause of revolution—as more detrimental to the cause of the Pope and the legitimate sovereigns of Italy than a victory on the battlefield. It was a matter of surprise to some that the twenty-one Catholic representatives from Ireland who put Lord Russell into office, and who have by their votes kept him in office, did not get up meetings of their Catholic constituents to congratulate Lord John Russell on the success of this famous despatch. They should have done so in justice to themselves, for they might proudly point to that despatch in proof of the power which Catholic Ireland wields over the politics of Europe. But they were too modest, and therefore we heard of no meetings in Drogheda, in Louth, in King's County, in Cork, or anywhere else. But now—now at all events—and now at length, they have a duty to discharge to their model Catholic statesmen, and to themselves, and we mistake them if they are not the men to shrink from the discharge of that duty. Here it is:—"A committee has been formed, at Milan, to present to Lord John Russell a marble statue, typical of Italian unity, as a mark of gratitude for his last despatch." Now this is just as it ought to be; and we submit that as Catholic Ireland has by her representatives given to Lord John Russell the position which has enabled him to achieve such distinguished deeds of diplomacy as challenge the gratitude of the Revolutionsists of Milan, Catholic Ireland is bound in gratitude to join in this public tribute, and cry out before the nations—"Well done thou good and faithful servant." Our readers will be glad to hear that according to our information—for the correctness of which, however, we by no means touch—already some steps have been taken to inaugurate in Ireland a movement in harmony with that which has its centre at Milan in Northern Italy. We are told—and if falsely, we shall be glad to publish a contradiction of the report—that already some, if not all, of the famous twenty-one supporters of Lord John Russell have organised themselves into a Russell-Testimonial Committee. The chairman of the Committee is said to be Mr. Deney; the secretaries, Mr. Bellew and Mr. P. O'Brien. It was proposed to make Mr. MacCann one of the joint secretaries, but the hon. member for Drogheda not having any particular fancy for much writing, preferred to act in the capacity of orator at any meetings that might be held to forward the testimonial to his friend, Lord John Russell. On some matters of no great moment there is, we understand,

a difference of opinion among the members of the Committee. A few of them wish that Ireland should go shames with the Milanese in the purchase of the marble statue. It is, they say, a type of Italian unity, and should Ireland make the testimonial in part her own, it would give a Catholic character to the monument, and what people say there is nothing they like so well as what is Catholic, provided also it be respectable; and these the more numerous—content that as Ireland is a great nation, she should be content with nothing less than a testimonial of her own. Neither is the form of the intended testimonial sufficiently agreed upon. The prevailing opinion, however, seems to be, that a silver cross with the figure of St. Peter upon it, his head downwards, might be about the most appropriate—the silver as typical of the action of Whiggery in Ireland, and the cross with the figure in question, as an eloquent symbol of effective persecution of the Holy Father by the Foreign Secretary of England. The Catholics of Ireland, we repeat, are now upon their trial. If the proposed testimonial be not a great success it will be a disgrace to the policy we have long made our glory, and particularly during the last year and a half. We owe Lord John Russell many deep debts of gratitude: as a contemporary well observes, he is the author of seven coercion bills against Ireland; he is the author of the Durham Letter; and above all, he is the author of the Turin Despatch. Health to the members of the Russell Testimonial Committee.—*North People.*

When all the old Nationalities of the earth are girding up their loins and preparing for eventualities, it would be strange, indeed, if Ireland alone were to remain silent and apathetic. She has heretofore responded, however valiantly or feebly, to every movement of the subjected nations of Europe; and although she has been remarkably quiescent during the past twelve years, yet that it is believed that her inmost desire and determination are to assert and obtain her national independence at some time or other, is simply testified to by the stringency of the measures adopted by the Government for the complete disarming of the Irish people, and the steady refusal, no matter how great the perils which may beset the State, to permit the enrolment of armed Volunteers on Irish soil. The opening of Parliament next month will lead us to some knowledge of the extent to which the fears of the Government are justified by the facts of the case, and the O'Donoghue has resolved that the utmost possible light shall be thrown upon these facts. The hon. gentleman's address to the people of Ireland sketches several of the grievances of which they complain, and calls upon them to sign the National Petition. For the sake of every one and every party in the empire, it is most desirable that the feeling—the real, inmost feeling of the Irish people upon the subject of Irish nationality should be clearly and plainly ascertained. No possible good can result from hiding, or ignoring, or falsifying the precise truth. If the Irish people as a great mass do not entertain a real desire for an independent Legislature, separate from that of England—a Government and Legislature as completely independent as that which sat sixty-one years ago in the building which is occupied by the Bank of Ireland in Dublin—it is most important that we should all know and recognize the fact. In that case there would be an end at once to all the heart-burnings and jealousies, the mutual insults and hatreds which arise between Repealers and Unionists. The Irish Volunteers might be forthwith embodied and armed without fear that they would follow the example of 1792, and declare the independence of their own Legislature whilst parading, with sixty rounds of balls cartridges in their cartouch-boxes, and loaded rifles on their shoulders. On the other hand, if the Irish people to any considerable extent, say three-fourths of the population, are really nursing in their secret souls the longing for independence and self-government, and the resolution to obtain it if an opportunity should offer, it is best for all parties that the fact should be known and the question calmly considered and debated, seeing that in the present volcanic condition of society there is no possibility of forestalling the approach of events which may lead to irretrievable complications, to face which, with one-third of the people hostile, and smarting under the irritation of insult, would be midsummer madness. We do not, for our own parts, offer any opinion at present upon the number of signatures which may be appended to the National Petition. We are aware that a good deal of apathy has been shown upon the subject in many parts of Ireland, and that, as the O'Donoghue observes, there is far more zeal and energy amongst the Irish in England and Scotland than at home in their own land. "If," says the O'Donoghue, "we want an example of zeal, we have only to watch the conduct of our brethren in England." But the question of self-government and home government is one which affects mainly, if not only, the people who remain at home; and if the residents in Ireland do not feel the want, it cannot be both felt and provided for by the exiles. Let the people of Ireland press the questions, and we will do our best to have it calmly and thoroughly discussed. The system of centralisation is breaking itself down by its own excess. The Imperial Parliament is overborne with labour. Some plan for relieving it will very soon have to be proposed. Division of the toil is the only method, and that division might possibly be best effected by referring local legislation at least back to the three kingdoms separately.—*Universal News.*

We (*London Tablet*) printed last week from the *Morning News* a report of two eviction cases tried before the Assistant Barrister of the County of Mayo, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart., in which Lord Plunket, the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, obtained decrees of eviction against Matthew Lally and Patrick Walsh, for overholding, and non-title. Bishop Plunket's examination and Father Lavell's were reported at length, and their answers were chiefly conspicuous, first for Lord Plunket's declaration, I solemnly swear that I never directly or indirectly interfered with the religion of the tenants, but that my sole object was to keep the land and to prevent the interference of the Rev. Mr. Lavelle who was acting as landlord. Second, for the fact sworn to by Rev. Mr. Lavelle and not denied by Lord Plunket, that when Mr. Lavelle came to Partry in Oct., 1858, Lord Plunket's schools were filled with the children of his Catholic tenants who were then receiving Protestant teaching, and that Father Lavelle succeeded in emptying the schools, and that they are now empty. Third, for Father Lavelle's statement on his oath:—"In October, 1853, a large party, consisting of some members of his lordship's family, whom I do not wish to name, with the agent here present, and others, collected a number of the tenants one day at the school house, and required them each separately to send their children to the school. The tenants refused, and were on the spot told they would be evicted. In a few days after the same members of his lordship's family, with the same agent, came into the village, again assembled the tenants, and again demanded the children on pain of eviction. They were again refused, whereupon they, on the spot, ordered the agent to come next day and take possession of the land; for that Lord Plunket would have no tenants who would not send their children to the school. Next day the agent did come, and demanded possession, according to the threat, and I advised the people to refuse, a thing I would do again to-morrow under similar circumstances." Fourth, for Lord Plunket's admission that being a landlord, and his tenants tenants-in-will, he had impressed on them and would continue to impress on them his "earnest desire" that they should send their children to his schools. The *Mayo Constitution* complains that the report in the *Morning News* is cooked, and that half the questions and answers in it were never asked or given. But amongst those which it specifies and rejects, the only important one is Lord Plunket's denial of direct or indirect interference with the religion of his tenants. The *Mayo Constitution* also complains: "As

to the bombastic stuff about 'canting and soul jobbing,' and 'proselytism' of these unfortunate creatures whose 'cries and lamentations still ring in our horrified ears, and vibrate through our frames,' and the frequent (sensational) (fearful sensation) (sensation in court) the agony piled up; all this was as unreal and untrue as the questions put into Mr. Griffin's mouth by the correspondent of the *Morning News*." And the *Mayo Constitution* says, "at last, however, a day of reckoning will come.—In the end, 'magis est veritas et prevalabit' when that time comes Lord Plunket's assailants will hide themselves in congenial darkness, and his lordship's character will be fully vindicated, both as a humane landlord and a Christian Bishop." Well, but how? If it were granted to the *Mayo Constitution* that the *Morning News* had either knowingly or unknowingly given currency to a highly spiced and seasoned version of the questions asked by the solicitor for the defence. Lord Plunket's case would be not one whit the better. On the contrary, the report in the *Morning News* rather injured the cause it meant to serve, for the impression made by the very declamatory style of examination attributed to the solicitor for the defence was unfavourable. It does so happen, however, that the accuracy of the report has since been attested by that gentleman himself. But as to the merits of the Partry case, as to the questions at issue between Lord Plunket and the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, as to Lord Plunket's "character as a humane landlord, and a Christian Bishop"—the ratifications of the *Mayo Constitution* have absolutely no bearing whatever on them, beyond that, if Lord Plunket had really denied upon oath that he had ever interfered directly or indirectly with the religion of his tenants, he would have been generally reputed to have committed perjury, whereas if he made no such denial, his evidence upon the occasion rather points in the direction of tyranny, effrontery, and bigotry, than to hypocrisy, equivocation, or falsehood.

IMPENDING POLITICAL TRIAL.—The Dublin correspondent of a London morning paper writes as follows:—I have it upon authority which I know to be reliable, that a curious slander case will shortly create no slight noise in the Four Courts, arising out of the last Sligo election, which resulted in placing that erratic politician, and effective cross-examiner, Mr. Francis Macdonogh, Q.C., amongst the collective wisdom of the British Empire. The plaintiff will be Mr. John Patrick Somers, whilom representative of the above-named borough; and the defendant, Mr. John Reilly, a member of the Irish Bar, and water-bailiff in the service of the Dublin corporation. Curious revelation will be made in the course of the trial. Both the plaintiff and defendant were Repealers of the Old Ireland or O'Connell school, and have talked harmoniously together of Ireland's wrongs from England's injustice, on the platform of the Conciliation Hall, Burgh Quay.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has received the following letter from Lord Carlisle:—

"Dear Lord Mayor.—I have been favoured with your lordship's letter, inquiring whether there is any truth in the report that Her Majesty's Government intend to introduce into Parliament, in the ensuing session, a measure for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. I have to state, in reply, that I have the best reasons for believing that any such report is entirely destitute of foundation.—I have the honor to be, my dear Lord Mayor, your lordship's very faithful servant,

"CARLISLE.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."  
I am sorry to say, that, so far, there appears no indication on the part of the Government to appoint a Catholic Census Commissioner, but the subject is of too great importance to Catholics to be allowed to rest.

INSULT TRADE.—The *Evening Post* says:—"In Ireland, although commerce has been exposed to a very severe ordeal, there is nothing beyond a temporary interruption of activity in some branches, and trade generally is reported in a sound and healthy state."

ANCIENT GOLD ORNAMENTS IN IRELAND.—At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy last night Mr. Wilde read a paper on the ancient gold ornaments found in Ireland. The following is an epitome of the communication:—"His object in addressing the members popularly acquainted with the number, value—antiquarian and monetary—the uses and objects of these golden articles. Secondly, he desired to moot the most interesting question, not only to that Academy, but also to all Europe—namely, as to the nativity or birthplace of these golden ornaments. It had been put forward by a large number of persons that those ornaments were Phœnician, Scythian, Danish, Roman, Grecian, Etruscan, Spanish, Carthaginian, or African, and a number of other localities had been assigned. Lately it was said that they were entirely Syrian or Jewish—that they came to us after the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews. But none of the writers who had put forward those statements had arguments to be supported with, or had backed up their assertions with authentic documentary evidence. He himself believed he would be able to convince the Academy that those gold articles were manufactured in Ireland, of Irish gold, by Irish artists, and for Irish purposes, as ornaments and decorations for the Irish people. That was the reason why they had been purchased by the Academy; and unless they were in fact Irish antiquities they should not be exhibited there as such. The reasons for his opinion, of which he could give detailed proof in abundance, were these—first, the great quantity of manufactured gold which had been found in this country. With the exception perhaps of some of the tombs of Etruria and the country immediately round Rome, no other country of three times its extent had within the last 100 years produced the same amount of manufactured gold as Ireland. Within the last couple of years he had made an antiquarian tour through the museums of North-Western Europe, including those of Copenhagen, Berlin, Christiania, Stockholm, Stettin, and other places, and not in the whole of them were there any golden antiquities as they possessed in that museum; and in the other places to which he referred any golden antiquities that were found were the property of the Government, and the people who found them were sure of getting more than their intrinsic value for them. In proof of his assertion he would bring documentary evidence within the last 200 years beginning with the middle of the 17th century when Gerard Boate wrote his *Natural History of Ireland*—which might be taken as the commencement of English-written books respecting Ireland—and continued in the proceedings of the Royal Society of London. He would point to a variety of records proving this abundant gold-fund. There was an account of a man of Limerick, named Walker, who sold a golden coronet for 600 crowns. Summing up all those accounts they would show a fund of not less than £30,000 or £40,000, of gold within the period stated. Only within the last three years a man working at a railway near Newmarket-on-Fergus brought up £3,000 worth of gold. They had had some hundred pounds worth of that here, and with the aid of subscriptions of members and of the Government they had purchased £300 pounds worth of it. That day Mr. Donnegan, a jeweller, who had been in the habit of dealing in those articles for the last 20 years, had told him that he could safely assert that he had bought £20,000 worth of this description of gold; and it had been the same way with the Wests, and with every other jeweller in large trade here, in Belfast, and in Cork. They all remembered the grand display of Irish gold at the Industrial Exhibition of 1853 and at the meeting of the British Association in Belfast; and in the British Museum the bulk of the manufactured gold was Irish. They had obtained permission from the council to ask the trustees of the British Museum for casts of the Irish antiques

which were there; and when the Academy should see those he thought they would agree with him in opinion as to the origin of the antiques which they represented. The second reason which he relied on was founded on the documentary evidence in existence on the subject. The annals and history of Ireland from the earliest period contained more references to golden articles than those of any other country in Europe. Golden rings were given to ancient Irish poets, and as tributes by chieftains to Kings. Gold was given in ounces, and possibly unwrought, in barter, up to the time of the last of the Danes. Brian Boru had a gold ring of 20 ounces weight on the altar of St. Patrick of Armagh. It might be said that all this manufactured gold came here by way of barter, and it might be asked where was gold found in Ireland now. It was urged that it might have been dropped here by Jews, but he never knew of a Jew dropping anything. But when he brought those who put forward such representations to the test he found that they had no proofs. On the other hand about 700 years before the Christian era, there was a King in Ireland named Tighearnáin, who was a great civilizer, who introduced grades of society, colours of dresses, and forms of ornaments; and it was said that he worked a gold mine, and that he had a celebrated artificer, whose name was stated in the annals of Clonmacnoise and those of the Four Masters as Eucharadon; and this man, it was said, covered brooches that must have been previously made of bronze with plates of gold, and also goblets and cups, and that he performed other arts connected with the working of gold. Where did this happen? To the eastward, it was said, of the source of the Liffey, in the county of Wicklow. About the place so indicated gold had since been found; and he (Mr. Wilde) believed it to be the spot where the furnace of Eucharadon stood 2,000 years before. Within six weeks after the discovery so made by the schoolmaster £10,000 worth of gold was picked up in that place. They would find it all recorded in the Transactions of the Royal Society. It was thought advisable by the Government at the time to interfere, as people were prevented from attending to the harvest; and besides, the discovery was a profitable one for the Government to get into their hands; and accordingly a regiment of soldiers was sent to the place and a scientific working of it was commenced. After this, however, only £3,000 worth more was found. Still the fact that £13,000 worth was found there within six weeks sufficiently proved that we had ample means in Ireland of procuring gold enough for manufacturing purposes. Therefore, he had ample grounds, he thought, for stating that those articles were Irish; and he would be perfectly ready at any time to discuss the question with any persons who maintained their Phœnician, Carthaginian, or other origin. Dr. Wilde then described one case of antiques called 'gorgets' or 'moon tokens,' also 'tunettes.' These were made of the thinnest possible gold. Some pieces of them which he had had assayed proved equal to 22 carat gold. The alloy in them, as in nearly all Irish gold, was of silver, and that was the alloy generally found in Wicklow gold. These lunettes were of various curves, and were evidently intended to be worn over the head. One side was plain, the other finely ornamented, as he would be able to show, by hand workmanship. Similar ornaments were not among the other collections of golden antiquities throughout Europe."

Died, on the 13th ult., at his residence, Bushfield, Athlone, in the 87th year of his age, Edward Kilduff, Esq., father of the Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff, Bishop of Ardagh. The funeral of this much lamented gentleman took place on the 16th ult., and was attended by the people from the most distant parts of the counties of Longford, Roscommon, and Westmeath.

THE CASE OF MISS AYLMWARD.—A committee has been formed under the auspices of Dr. Cullen for the purpose of raising subscriptions to defray the expenses incurred in conducting the defence of this lady, now suffering a severe and unmerited imprisonment. A list of contributors is published. The *Morning News* says:—"It is for the Catholic public to say whether or not they approve this oppressive sentence upon a lady whose good and charitable deeds deserved far her recompense. We can hardly imagine anything which should touch more nearly the honour of a chivalrous people than such an outrage upon a lady, though perpetrated under all the forms and sanctions of law. We trust that the spirit which it will evoke will be such as to convince both friends and foes that Irish Catholics are not the abject race and they are sometimes represented, but that they have sufficient heart and principle to regard as personal to themselves this attempt to punish a Catholic lady under false pretences, and as the victim of a stupid bigotry."

EXPORTATION OF POTATOES.—The *Evening Mail* says:—"During the last three weeks a most active trade in potatoes has been carried on in the west of Ireland. Buyers from Dublin attend the markets and purchase largely for England, the railway affording too ready a means of sweeping this popular food out of the country. Prices have advanced considerably; with brisk demand, and are likely to be much higher, in proportion as the supply diminishes. They are already quoted at 8d. per stone. Great alarm prevails among the poor labouring class and small householders, who see their staff and hope rapidly passing away before their eyes. According to the present weekly subtraction from the common store it can scarcely be expected to last beyond Easter. After that the sole dependence of the people must be placed in Indian corn and oatmeal. Turnips, which have often, of late years, eked out the scant fare of the poor, will not be available to any extent, for the crop was very deficient last year, and will by no means suffice even for the requirements of the stall feeders. The prospect is anything but assuring."

THE DUBLIN MURDER.—The *Derry Journal* says:—"Four or five persons, from the neighbourhood of Glenveagh, have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Mr. James Murray. For the last two or three days a party of the Chuzzlewit constabulary have been in this city, with Messrs. Dillon and Considine, stipendiary magistrates. It is said that one of the persons engaged in the murder has turned approver, and that, acting on the information thus obtained, the four or five men were arrested, brought across Lough Swilly, lodged in Derry Gaol for a time, and sent to Lifford Gaol last night, with an escort of constabulary. Another version is that the men were arrested in the neighbourhood of this city. The police seem to have acted with much prudence and secrecy in effecting the capture. We have heard that the approver states that the deceased was attacked by a numerous party, that he shot one of them with his revolver, and that the others then rushed in on Murray, beat him to death, and threw his body down the hill to the place where it was found. We believe that the statements of the approver represent that a widespread conspiracy existed to take away the Scotchman's life." A correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post* states that the number of arrests made amounts to 17, and that all the prisoners have been committed for further examination.

THE MURDER OF THE O'CALLAGHANS—BALLYMOATE, SLIGO.—Matthew Phibbs has been fully committed for trial at the next assizes for the murder of the O'Callaghans. The eldest of the victims was over 90 years of age.

The letter of Lord Carlisle to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, on the subject of the Lord Lieutenantacy of Ireland, has gone far to re-assure people here, and the letter itself is characteristic of the straightforward and unreserved manners of Lord Carlisle. He did not entrench himself behind official phraseology, but was both explicit and unqualified in his assertion, that no measure of abolition is intended during the coming session; still, without there exists a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity on the subject, as regards the future, caused no doubt by the pilot balloons sent up by the two organs of the present Government, the *Morning Post* and the *Globe*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

That Catholics should misunderstand each other, still more that they should quarrel, is always an evil, and especially in countries in which they are at best a minority among a hostile majority. This makes it worth while to explain that what we said some weeks back, upon the occasion of a brutal attack made by the *Times* upon the Catholic Irish residents in the United States has been wholly misunderstood. Some remarks upon it which we have seen, could not have been written by any one who had read our own works, and must have arisen from some unintentional misrepresentation. We have seen, for instance, Catholic American papers which speak of our joining in the attack of the *Times*. In fact, we vehemently protested against it. The *Times* attacked the Irish Catholics in very gross terms of insult; first on account of the rudeness offered to the Prince at Richmond, Virginia; next, on account of a reported insult to him by some of the local troops of New York. Taking as our basis the report of their own correspondent, we showed, first, that what happened at Richmond evidently proceeded from Americans, and that the Irish had nothing to do with it; next, as to New York, by no means believing the statement of the *Times*, which, indeed, was afterwards contradicted, but having notoriously at the moment no possibility of immediately proving its falsehood, we replied that if there were anything amiss in the conduct of any of the Irish in America towards the Prince, however it might be blamed by other people, Englishmen had no just cause for complaint, for it would be much more our fault than theirs, inasmuch as it would only be the result of English misgovernment in Ireland. Our Catholic contemporaries in America can hardly imagine how necessary it is to remind such persons as the writers of the *Times* that England could not at once direct herself of the responsibility of her past crimes in Ireland, even if there had been at this moment nothing to complain of. But we added, that as long as England maintains the iniquitous Protestant Establishment in Ireland, it is absurd to speak of the misgovernment of Ireland as a thing of past times. We are confident that our American Catholic contemporaries will be led by their sense of justice to copy this explanation.—*Weekly Register.*

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—We (*Standard*) regret to learn that the lady under which it is stated to be a lady is suffering, far from being able to "increase upon her, and her state, which continues entirely to her apartment, is one of great exhaustion and severe suffering."

An appalling amount of destitution exists in the metropolis, and is likely to continue as long as the severe frost lasts. The police-courts continue to be literally besieged by applicants for relief, and no doubt there are innumerable other cases of distress which do not present themselves to the public eye at all.

The Divorce Court recommenced its business on Monday. The first case was that of a journeyman shoemaker, at Arley, in Bedfordshire, whose wife, a girl not yet of age, applied for a judicial separation from her husband, also a minor, on the ground of cruelty, although they had only been married since last February. A decree was granted.

CAPTAIN STYLES AND THE BRITISH GARIBOLDIANS.—The Italian correspondent of the  *Herald* gives a strange account of the doings of Captain Styles, of the British Legion, who was personally appointed by Garibaldi to go to England to raise volunteers. He says that Styles was arrested on the 31st ult., on a charge of having retained £700, paid in small sums by the officers and men of the British Legion, for the benefit of the Italian Fund. "He managed to escape on the same night, some say by the aid of a certain Countess, whose name is constantly in the mouths of the public; she is accused of giving the two sentries a sleeping draught, in the shape of strong brandy punch." Styles is said to be a deserter from the Fusilier Guards.

The *Saturday Review*, in one of those articles which give such frequent proofs of what is to be looked for from the men who set out by blowing a trumpet before them, and inviting the world to listen to them, because it would hear nothing that was unbecoming of "a scholar and a gentleman," has asserted that his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman has lately written to Rome to say that the English Catholics would not contribute to the Peter's Pence because they disapproved of the application of their money to the payment of an army for the defence of the Pope's temporal power, and therefore that His Holiness had best make terms with King Victor Emmanuel. The *Saturday Review* does not tell this as a dull joke, or as an attempt at satire, but as a fact for which it claims belief; and it adds much about Mr. Hennessy's visit to Rome in the character of an ambassador. It is superfluous to say that it is in the highest degree improbable that either His Eminence or Mr. Hennessy will condescend to contradict these miserable falsehoods. Indeed it is certain that they will leave them to the contempt of men of sense and to the credulity of simpletons. But there is at least this use in the falsehoods of the *Saturday Review*. They show us the construction that the world will put upon our motives if our contributions to the Peter's Pence prove inadequate to the occasion. These are the things to which, in our humble judgment, we Catholics should now especially apply our energies. We should use our political power to turn out the present Ministry; and we should show by our contributions to the Peter's Pence, that if by the use of our votes we cannot control the policy of the Empire, to the sustainment of the Sovereign Pontiff, we are at least willing to do all we can by freely bestowing in his service that which is undoubtedly in our own power, viz., our own money.—*London Tablet.*

In the heart of England, at this moment, there is a heavy winter, and the lack of money have thrown hundreds of thousands on the beggar's list; and the rupture in America threatens (says the *Times*) four millions of the English working-classes with starvation. That rupture has already nearly assumed the dimensions of war; even as we write, civil war may be raging between the Southern States and the North. Such a war will paralyse the cotton-trade of England (which constitutes nearly half her commercial wealth), shut up the mills, send the starving workmen, with their families, out upon the streets fearfully diminish the revenue, and spread discontent, lawlessness, domestic warfare, in fact, throughout the island, from North to South.—*Fishman.*

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM THE AGAPEMON.—One day last week (says the *Bridgewater Times*) Mr. Mayber, jun., aged about fifteen, an inmate of the Agapemon, and son of Brother Mayber, succeeded in making his escape from the Abode of Love. Mrs. Mayber and two or three of the Agapemonites started in pursuit of the fugitive, and secured the surrounding neighborhood in search of the traitor disciple of Mr. Lord. In the course of their journey they visited the lodgings of the Rev. L. Price, at Glastonbury, where, however, they met with an exceedingly cold reception, for, after demanding permission to search the premises, one of the party (we believe Mr. Mayber) received the contents of a bucket of cold water which was thrown over her.

REVIVALISM IN ENGLAND.—Official statements exhibit a considerable increase of lunacy in the eastern district. At the Essex Quarter Sessions in the course of the current week the number of patients in the county asylum was reported to be 447, as compared with 419 at the close of 1859, 406 in 1858, 399 in 1857, 370 in 1856, 334 in 1855, and 307 in 1854. At the Norfolk Sessions also the number in confinement exhibited an increase of 19 upon the preceding return, and a similar augmentation has been observable for the last five or six years. Of course, some allowance ought to be made for the growth of population; but the increase of insanity seems to have proceeded in a more rapid ratio.

Three years ago the doctrine of the Established Church upon marriage was the same with that of the Catholic, except that, inconsistently, it did not call it a sacrament. The Ecclesiastical Courts (bound to administer the law as it was, not to alter it) treated marriage once legally contracted as dissoluble only by death, although at the same time they recognised the right of the State to dispense at its pleasure with the acknowledged law of 900 by passing private Acts of Divorce. The late Divorce Act has altered the doctrine of the Established Church, which its members in general had already ceased to believe. The Church Courts now treat marriage as dissoluble, and men who have been married during the life of their former wives as entitled to all the rights of good members of the Church. This is not oppressive to individual liberty, because in our day any man may, if he pleases, continue to call himself a member of the "Church of England," while he professes to disavow any or all of its doctrines. Upon the clergy, however, it is binding. Dr. Sumner is a widower, but if he pleases he may marry any person whom Sir Crosswell Oresswell has divorced from her husband, and the Ecclesiastical Courts will acknowledge her as his wife.

In some "Evangelical" parishes—not excluding Islington—Curates of ability, manifestly superior to the incumbent, are not encouraged to remain, and that in one instance an incumbent, signally deficient in ability, offered his curacy to a very able man upon condition that "the parish" should be occupied by the incumbent alone!—*English Churchman.*

The Rev. J. C. M. Bellow, the "popular" preacher who obtained what is equivalent to a "judicial" separation, in 1855 (in India), has applied to the Divorce Court for a dissolution of the marriage, and the Court has granted a decree nisi for the dissolution. Mrs. Bellow not having appeared, either in person, or by counsel.—*English Churchman.*

At the Prayer-meeting at Freemasons' Hall, on Saturday night, notice was given of an intention to hold "a Communion Service" on Sunday afternoon, but with an intimation that such service was not connected with the meetings for prayer, and that "no one would be responsible for it but those who would be present." The Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance expressly stated that the arrangement had been made entirely apart from those of the Executive Council of that body. A correspondent sent to the *Record* the following account of the service, which he states was very fully attended:—"The Rev. P. La Trobe commenced the service with a few introductory remarks, which were followed by a hymn, an address by the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, and a prayer by the Rev. S. Minton. Mr. La Trobe then pronounced the consecrating words over the bread, which was carried round to the communicants by General Alexander, Mr. Robert Baxter, Colonel Walker, and other laymen. After another hymn, an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and prayer offered by the Rev. W. Brock and the Rev. G. Rowe. The wine was then consecrated and carried round, an address delivered by the Rev. S. Martin, and the service brought to a close by the Rev. W. Banting reading two of the Post-communion prayers from the Church of England prayer-book. The collection amounted to £10."

A PLUMP LIVING.—The vicarage of Sutton, in the diocese of Ely, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Farrell. The benefice, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, is a valuable one, being worth 1,250 l. a year. The ten livings are many of them extremely augmented in value by the drainage and gradual cultivation of the district. At Doddington, for instance, the tithes produce 8,000 l. a year, while Sheffield has no more than one church for every 8,000 souls, and Hull but one church for every 8,500; Middleborough only one church for 10,000; and Mashborough no church at all for a population of many thousands.

Forty Men Lost in the Snow.—Perhaps no more severe weather has ever experienced on the Yorkshire moors than that which prevailed during the past week. The snow-storms were continuous and heavy, occasionally attended by thunder, and in some of the valleys the drifts of snow are still twenty feet deep. All traffic was stopped, and the partridges and grouse were driven off the moors by storms and were picked up in the streets of Malton half dead with cold and hunger. Vast numbers of crows and other birds are found dead. The works on the Rosedale Railway, now in course of formation, have been entirely suspended, and the laborers reduced to great distress. Forty of these men were driven from the works to seek shelter at the Bakilitt Huts on the bleak moors, where it seems they were snowed over and could not escape. Their continued absence caused a search party to set off over the moors, and by dint of great labour a passage was made to the huts, where, on the door being opened, the men were found in a very exhausted condition. They had been prisoners for two days and nights, and had eaten their last provisions and used their last fuel.

UNITED STATES.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION IN BROOKLYN.—In St. Francis's Convent, Jay street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday the 23rd of January, Miss Marianne Rooney, in religion Sister Mary Agnes, daughter of Dr. Rooney, of Madison street, New York, niece of the Rev. John Rooney, P.P., Cleevish, county Fermanagh, Ireland. The Most Rev. Bishop Loughlin officiated, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Turner and Moise. The Rev. J. McKenna, Pastor of Our Lady of Mercy's Church, united to the Postulant, was also present.—*N. Y. Nation.*

FIGHTING FOR THE UNION.—It is to be hoped that in these times of excitement no Catholic will so far lose his reasoning powers as to suppose that our glorious institutions can be preserved and transmitted to posterity by fighting among ourselves. If communities cannot govern themselves, the experiment of self-government has already failed. The interests of commerce, the frenzy of party feeling, or something of the kind may remain to fight for; but our free institutions. Some speak of seising protect itself in the present exigency. Why it was never made to protect itself by strength, but to have its binding force, as the Declaration of Independence has it, from "the consent of the governed." If the people of New York consent, they are bound by it. If the people of South Carolina do not consent to obey it, they are free from its control. There can be no forcing people to remain in the Union, unless by actual abandonment of the principles for which you pretend to fight. We have said this much to set forth what is, in our view, the logical meaning of "fighting for the Union." As to the policy to be pursued, we have nothing to say. We seem to be cut adrift even from the traditions of our own little past. The world is all before us where to choose. Catholics would prefer amity and alliance; and will support any just policy that may be adopted for the re-establishment of our now paralyzed prosperity.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

RELIGIOUS FINANCING.—A case was tried before Justice Wallis a day or two since of a most disgraceful character, brought by one member of a respectable church in this city against another in the same church. They were both collectors of contributions. One of them in the present high rates of specie used the silver collected on Sunday for purposes of trade on Monday, thereby saving from eight to ten per cent. Another brother, who was in the same picaresque business, learning that he had a rival in the church brokerage business, attacked the collector of the other, which led to a mutual recrimination and anything but a brotherly fight, for which one of the brethren paid a fine of three dollars and costs. "Judas betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver." Had these two brethren lived in those days, they might have been bought a good deal cheaper; and never would have had agency enough to have hanged themselves afterwards.—*Chicago Journal.*

# The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1861.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT IN THE DIOCESS OF MONTREAL.

All days in Lent, with the exception of Sundays, are Fast Days of obligation.

By a special indult the use of flesh meat is allowed on every Sunday in Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday; as well as once a day on the Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, of the five first weeks in Lent; but its use is forbidden on Palm Sunday, and the six other days of Holy Week, as well as on Ash Wednesday and the three following days. On those weeks when flesh meat is allowed, no fish is allowed at the same time.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The last tidings from Europe do not possess much of interest. The King of Naples still, but apparently hopelessly, holds out at Gaeta, refusing all terms of surrender proposed to him by the General commanding the Sardinian troops. The efforts of the Neapolitan patriots to throw off the ignominious Piedmontese yoke had, in several instances, been crushed by the immensely superior force of the invader, who is endeavoring to strike terror into the hearts of the people by the frequency and brutality of his military executions. Naples is a conquered Province, and as such is treated by the Piedmontese; yet even this tyrannical must pass away, and the atrocities of Victor Emmanuel towards the Neapolitans will no doubt, and ere long, be signally avenged.

France is still increasing her armaments, mustering her battalions, gathering together her fleets, and loudly professing her most pacific intentions. Where the impending storm will burst no one can say; but it is not improbable that the angry feelings subsisting betwixt the Courts of Copenhagen and Berlin may afford Louis Napoleon the excuse he longs for, and furnish him with another "idea" in the vicinity of the Rhine.

The Southern States are proceeding with their organization of a new Federation. A Mr. Jefferson Davis has been chosen as President of the Southern Confederacy.

By the steamer *New York*, we have European dates to the 29th ult.; their contents may be thus summed up. The bombardment of Gaeta continued, but without any decisive results.—Louis Napoleon had ordered the immediate construction of ten iron-cased frigates like *La Gloire*. It is denied that France has given any encouragement to Denmark to resist the demands of Germany. From India we have tidings of fresh troubles, and of armed insurrection in the North-east Provinces. Prices in the London Corn Market are quoted as on the decline.

**THE MAYORALTY.**—The nomination of candidates for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year took place on Tuesday last in front of the City Hall. In spite of the weather which was abominable, the attendance was numerous.

The candidates named for Mayor were Messrs. Rodier and Doherty; and, we regret to be obliged to say, that the proceedings were marked by disorder and violence, disgraceful alike to all parties concerned, and in the course of which Mr. Rodier's head was cut open by a lump of ice thrown at him. It is indeed a shame to the City of Montreal that such a trivial affair as our annual civic elections cannot be conducted without fighting, and breach of the peace. All honest men, no matter what their national origin, or their religion, are interested in putting down these scandals, are bound to use their influence to put them down, and to hold up to scorn and public reprobation the actors therein. But above all are Catholics bound by their duty to their God and to their Church, to spurn the insidious counsels of those who for their own dirty ends, strive to sow dissensions in the ranks of Catholics, and by bombastic appeals to the respective nationalities of which our Catholic population is composed, seek to array Irish Catholics against his brother of French origin, and French Canadian Catholics against his Irish coreligionist. To make national origin in any degree the test of a man's eligibility to municipal or legislative honors is so monstrous an absurdity that it throws ridicule on the very name of "nationality," and is an artifice which no one but a knave would have recourse to, by which none but a fool could

allow himself to be duped. A candidate's national origin is, as a test of fitness for office, as irrelevant, as ludicrous, as utterly out of place, as would be the color of his hair, or the trim of his whiskers. All Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, no matter what the land of their birth, have equal rights and the same duties; but none, because of their national origin, have either particular privileges, or peculiar obligations. If a candidate is morally, intellectually, and socially qualified for the office to which he pretends, no one should inquire into the accidents of his birth, or the particulars of his parentage; and if he be not thus qualified the fact of his being of any particular origin—whether French or Irish, whether Scotch or English—gives him no shadow of claim to the support of any portion of the electoral body. In a word, to introduce the test either of religion or of nationality into every little parish business, is a sure index of a corrupt heart, or of a weak head—and tends but to bring the great questions of religion and nationality into contempt amongst all intelligent men.

We insist upon these things, because we know that the common enemies of all Catholics are intent upon creating strife betwixt French and Irish, with the view of destroying the political influence of both, and are already congratulating themselves upon the fact that the row in front of the City Hall on Tuesday last assumed the aspect of a fight of "nationalities." Shall we then continue to furnish matter for the triumph of our enemies by our intestine and utterly causeless squabbles?—must we continue to make ourselves the laughing-stock of all intelligent persons by our bombastic and utterly irrelevant appeals to French Canadian "nationality" on the one hand, and to Irish "nationality" on the other? God forbid! Let us remember only that we are Catholics; and that as Catholics we have a common enemy, ever on the alert to profit by our divisions, and against whom our rigorous and united efforts are imperatively required.—There may be miserable creatures, calling themselves Catholics, to whom the interests of religion are but of secondary importance in comparison with their party and personal interests, and who, to promote those interests, would avail themselves of the little national susceptibilities which unfortunately obtain in our ranks. But if such there be, they should be marked, scouted and execrated as traitors, as the most dangerous of enemies to all Catholics—and to sum up all in one word, as the vilest of sneaks.

The following are the nominations for City Councillors for the ensuing year:—

**EAST WARD.**—Alderman Gorrie presided. Ferdinand Perrin, Esq., proposed, seconded by Edward Hanley, Esq., the name of Jean Baptiste Rolland, Esq., for member. There being no other proposition he was declared duly elected.

**CENTRE WARD.**—Councillor Penn presided. Thomas Mussen, Esq., proposed, seconded by Louis Beaudry, Esq., the name of George D. Muir, Esq., as member. There being no other proposition he was declared duly elected.

**WEST WARD.**—Alderman Thompson presided.—Alexander Murphy, Esq., proposed, seconded by David Mair, Esq., the name of Norton B. Corso, Esq., as member. David Mann, Esq., proposed, seconded by Robert Irwin, Esq., the name of Alexander A. Stevenson, Esq., as member.

**ST. ANNE WARD.**—Councillor McCready, presided. George Weaver, Esq., proposed, seconded by Thos. Patton, Esq., the name of J. W. McGauran, Esq., as member. John Conroy, Esq., proposed, seconded by John Moore, Esq., the name of Thomas McGrath, Esq., as member.

**ST. ANTON WARD.**—Councillor Rodden presided. Edwin Atwater, Esq., proposed, seconded by Andrew Watson, Esq., the name of Daniel McNevin, Esq., as member. Oliver Froehette, Esq., proposed, seconded by Oliver Faucher, Esq., the name of Andre Lapierre, Esq., as member.

**ST. LAWRENCE WARD.**—Alderman Bulmer presided. Wm. Burnett, Esq., proposed, seconded by Wm. Kennedy, Esq., the name of George Bowie, Sen., Esq., as member. Wm. Cunningham, Esq., proposed, seconded by Wm. P. Maguire, Esq., the name of Chas. W. Sharpley, Esq., as member. Joseph Comte, Esq., proposed, seconded by Moses Warren, Esq., the name of Wm. Wangb, Esq., as member.

**ST. LOUIS WARD.**—Councillor Rolland presided. Thomas Maher, Esq., proposed, seconded by John Dalton, Esq., the name of Wm. L. Doughty, Esq., as member. Richard Holland, Esq., proposed, seconded by Augustin Laberge, Esq., the name of Ferdinand David, Esq., as member.

**ST. JAMES WARD.**—Councillor Duhamel presided. Peter Devins, Esq., proposed, seconded by Abraham Lariviere, Esq., the name of Jean Louis Beaudry, Esq., as member. Augustin Martin, Esq., proposed, seconded by Moses Mayhall, Esq., the name of Ernest d'Ordoigne, Esq., as member.

**ST. MARY WARD.**—Alderman Homier presided. Thomas Johnson Esq., proposed, seconded by Robert Wright, Esq., the name of John Greaves, Esq., as member. Jean Bte. Archambault, Esq., proposed, seconded by Joseph Lucas, Esq., the name of Jean Bte. Goyette, Esq., as member.

**AN ANSWER TO THE "GLOBE."**—The *Colonial Presbyterian* quotes a Minister of some Protestant sect or other—a Rev. Dr. Edgar—to the effect that, "for each million there are three times as many hanged in England as in Ireland, and twice as many transported."

This certainly is valuable, because impartial, testimony as to the comparative morality of Catholic and Protestant communities; and if we take into account the peculiarly unfortunate political and social conditions of Catholic Ireland, conditions so productive of that particular class of crime known under the name of "Agrarian Outrages," its value in favor of the superior morality of the former can scarce be over estimated. We do not intend to palliate the deeds of savage violence against their Protestant oppressors to which Irish Catholics, despairing of redress from the law, too often have recourse—for murder is murder, and vengeance

belongeth not to man but to God. But we do say it, and every honest man will recognize the fact, that there is an immense moral difference betwixt the shooting of a larsh landlord by the desperate evicted tenant whom, with wife and family, the former has turned out naked upon the world, and the child-murders, the husband poisonings, the wife-poisonings, and other nameless atrocities of which the bulk of English criminality is made up. Indeed we may be permitted to doubt if the blood-stained Irish Celt is such a hideous object as is the demure sanctified fraudulent bankrupt—the Chairman of Bible Meetings, and the devourer of the substance of the widows and fatherless children, and who cuts such a prominent figure in the ranks of evangelicldom, and of rascaldom, in the Sanctuary and in the Law Courts, at Exeter Hall and in the Queen's Bench, as to have become the type of a large and daily increasing class of British commercial society in the XIX century.

Again, as another instance of the peculiar morality generated by Protestantism, and fostered by the holy horror for the Confessional and asceticism with which Protestantism inspires its votaries, we would refer the *Globe* to the latest published Returns of the Registrar General for Scotland. From these official returns, as published by the *London Times*, we gather that, in Aberdeen during the month of December "one child in every five born was illegitimate"—in other words, that twenty per cent of the children were bastards, the offspring of vice and impurity. Compare this testimony of the Registrar General for Scotland—would we say to the *Globe*—with the testimony borne by Protestant writers to the purity and, to them, almost incredible chastity of the Catholic women of Ireland; and bear in mind that it is in those towns and districts of Protestant Scotland which are the most thoroughly Protestant, which are the least infected with Popery, and the least impregnated with the virus of Irish immigration, that immorality and bastardy most prevail.

And this leads us to another very suggestive fact, as to the comparative moral influences of Catholicity and Protestantism upon their respective professors. In an article upon crime in England, lately copied by us from the *European Times*, it was mentioned as a strange and startling moral phenomenon and "painful fact, that, in proportion to the population, more criminals are to be found in the agricultural districts than in the most densely populated cities"—whilst "the illegitimate children born in the rural parishes form a large per centage of the births." How is this fact, so at variance with all our preconceived notions of the superior morality of the rural and pastoral life, to be accounted for?—How comes it to pass that the agricultural population of England are, in proportion to their numbers, more depraved, more criminal, more completely steeped or sodden in vice and bestiality, than are the denizens of the back-slums of London and Manchester?

It may be accounted for by the fact that the "agricultural population" of England, is almost exclusively Protestant, with little or no permanent admixture of the Irish Catholic element; whilst the poorer portion of the urban population consists, in a considerable degree, of those whom the *London Times* and the *Toronto Globe* would, in their fancied Protestant superiority, and in all the dignity of superfine broad-cloth, qualify as the "low Irish." These "low Irish," being Papists, and constituting a numerically important portion of the populations of the large cities of England, raise the moral standard of the Protestant community amongst which their lot is cast, and thus contribute to keep down the criminality of their fellow citizens below that of the Protestant "agricultural population" of England and Scotland. This is the explanation of the phenomenon. It is to the admixture of the "Dogans" of these "low Irish Papists" with the Protestant urban population, that the moral superiority of the latter over the exclusively Protestant "agricultural population" of England is to be attributed. The Popery of the "low Irish" purifies to a very considerable extent the Protestant atmosphere with which they are surrounded, and modifies, even when it cannot entirely subdue, its noisome exhalations.

This is our hypothesis, which the *Globe* is at perfect liberty either to accept or to reject; but the facts themselves—the facts, that serious crime is three-fold more rife in Protestant England than in Popish Ireland—that, in the most exclusively Protestant districts of Scotland, one child in five is a bastard, and that but for the extent to which child-murder *in utero* obtains, the proportions of illegitimacy would be still more formidable—and that crime is far greater, and impurity more prevalent, amongst the exclusively Protestant "agricultural population" of England, than amongst the mixed Catholic and Protestant populations "of the most densely populated cities"—are facts cited and attested to by Protestant authorities, by Protestant Ministers, by Official Statistics, and by the organs of the press. These facts we commend to the serious attention of the *Globe*; and would entreat of our "Protestant Reform" cotemporary to bear them in mind, when next he shall find himself tempted to accuse the TRUE WITNESS of dealing in abuse rather than in facts, of substituting invective for argument, and of confining himself to assertions rather than to proofs of the demoralising and barbarising tendencies of Protestantism.

**REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.**—The tone of the French Canadian portion of the Ministerial press on this all-important question, is highly satisfactory, and such as to enlist the sympathies of all sound patriots and true Catholics in favour of its present patrons. We copy the following from the Ministerial *Minerve* of the 22nd ult.:

"The present Ministry is opposed to the principle of Representation based upon Population; it is for this reason that it enjoys public confidence. It acquired also a fresh title to the gratitude of the country when it delivered us from the Brown-Dorion Administration, which desired to enforce that measure upon us."

Any Ministry which will firmly and uncompromisingly oppose the principle of Representation by Population, and which will insist upon maintaining "the Canadian Constitution as it is," since all the reforms and ameliorations required, can be obtained under it, from a responsible Executive, acted on by a liberal, tolerant, and powerful representation of the people"—(we copy from Mr. McGee's Address to the Electors of Montreal in 1857)—any Ministry, we say, which will do these things, and thus carry out the great principles upon which the last election for Montreal was decided, will deserve well of every Catholic in the Province.

Especially are the Irish Catholics of Canada—unless they would desire to render themselves ridiculous and odious in the eyes of the world—bound cordially to unite with their French Canadian co-religionists in opposition to the movement for altering the terms of the existing legislative union betwixt Protestant Upper and Catholic Lower Canada, in favour of the first named section of the Province, should the Census Returns establish the fact of the numerical majority of the Upper Canadian population.

There is no corner of the earth which has not re-echoed the complaints of the Catholic people of Ireland against British domination, and those complaints have found prompt sympathy in every generous bosom. Now what is the great political grievance of which the people of Ireland mostly complain, and which prompts their clamors for "Repeal"? It is this—The legislative union of Catholic and Celtic Ireland, with Protestant and Anglo-Saxon Great Britain, based on "Representation by Population." No one will pretend that, in proportion to its population, Ireland is not adequately represented in the Imperial Parliament; and it would not much improve the condition of the Catholics of Ireland even were they to obtain a slight increase in the number of their representatives. No! the evil lies too deep for such a remedy; and any legislative union based upon the principle of Representation by Population, and betwixt two peoples, aliens to one another in blood, in language, and in religion, as are the peoples of Ireland and England respectively—must inevitably prove politically obnoxious to the smaller or less numerous population. Hence the cry for Repeal amongst the people of Ireland—and who can deny their right to raise that cry?

Now the relative conditions of Upper and Lower Canada are, in all respects, similar to those of Great Britain and Ireland; and to impose upon Lower Canada a legislative union upon such terms as should give to the alien population of Upper Canada a preponderance in the common legislature, would be politically destructive to the former; would be, in short, a certain method to renew, in British dominions in the New World, the stripes, and heart-burnings which have so long and disastrously disturbed their peace and impeded their progress in the Old. As Irishmen love justice for themselves and the land of their birth, so are they bound, by every sentiment of honor, by every rule of duty, to refrain from imposing upon Catholic Lower Canada a political system which has approved itself the curse of Catholic Ireland. As they would desire to enlist the sympathies of strangers in their own behalf, so should they show themselves just and consistent; but who could give them credit for justice or consistency, who should see them assisting to set up in Canada that very political order which they deprecate in Ireland as an outrage and injustice, and as the source of all Ireland's political misfortunes?

It is upon these grounds that we invoke the aid of all honest and patriotic Irishmen against the measure which the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada have it in contemplation to inflict upon the Catholics of the Lower Province. A legislative union betwixt Ireland and Great Britain, based upon the principle of Representation by Population, has long been in force, and the Irish exiles scattered over the face of the earth are everywhere living witnesses of its fatal results upon the happiness of Irishmen. Can it be doubted that a similar union, based upon a similar principle, betwixt Catholic Lower and Protestant Upper Canada would bear similar fruits? Can it, for the honor of human nature, be credited that Irish Catholics, themselves the victims of that iniquitous political system, will lend their aid to impose the same curse upon their brethren and co-religionists of Lower Canada?

Mr. James Carroll, of St. Patrick's, Rawdon, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS at Rawdon, and the adjacent districts.

**WHAT DO PROTESTANTS THINK OF MARRIAGE?**—This question is well answered by the following extract from the *London Times*, the highest of Protestant authorities. Treating of the several sexual unions entered into by Jerome Bonaparte—one, a valid Christian marriage contracted with Miss Patterson, of Baltimore,—and the other an adulterous connection contracted during the lifetime of his wife, with Catherine, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg—the *Times* remarks:—

"We think that, though the first private marriage was valid, the second Royal marriage was valid also. We think that M. Jerome Bonaparte is the lawful son of Lieutenant Bonaparte, and we think Prince Napoleon is the lawful son of the King of Westphalia. In ordinary life this would be an impossibility, but in Royal life it has many times occurred, though rarely without graver troubles than are threatened now."

In other words, the Protestant doctrine of marriage, as laid down by the leading organ of the Protestant community in the XIX century, is identical with that laid down by St. Luther in the XVI; and divested of the ambiguous phrases in which Protestants delight to shroud their thoughts amounts to this—That, under certain political circumstances, a Christian man may have two wives, or, in other words, that polygamy is lawful to Christian Princes, and their children. This was the teaching of Saint Luther upon the Marriage question, as it is that of the Protestant *Times*.

The French lady of the old school, *de la vieille cour*, who on her death bed consoled herself by the reflection that "God would think twice before damning a person of her rank," was a type of our modern Protestant moralist. Upon poor persons, mere artisans, and tradesmen, the law of monogamy is binding; but from the restraints of this Christian law, from the precepts of morality, royal personages are exempt, and the latter may, without fear of God's judgment, do those things which would consign sinners, not of Royal or Imperial extraction, to the flames of hell. Thus, by Protestant ethics, God is one who is a respecter of persons: one whose wrath the moribund French Marchioness had, because of her quality, little cause to dread; one who is ready to make great allowances for the political embarrassments of Royal families, and to repeal His own decrees in favor of the dynastic exigencies of a French Emperor. This doctrine must no doubt be very consoling to the rich and powerful; but we should be well content if its advocates would clearly define its limits; would let us know down to what rank it is lawful to have two valid wives; and whether the privilege is peculiar to members of the actually reigning dynasties, or participated in by subjects, and the descendants of deposed sovereigns. As there is to be one moral law for the great, and another for the humble, we should like to be informed how far down in the social scale the privilege of polygamy extends. "No one," says the Irish song, with laudable explicitness, "no one can have two birthdays but a twin;" it would be well if Protestant moralists were equally explicit; and would in like manner define the limits to which God has been pleased to restrict His divine law of "One with One," and to whom He has been pleased to accord the privilege of having two wives.

**SECESSION.**—This long anticipated event has come to pass, and the *United States* of North America exist no more. South Carolina took the initiative in this desperate career, and by an almost unanimous vote proclaimed her secession from the great Confederation of the other Southern and slave holding States; several have followed her example; and from the general tone of their press, from the Resolutions of their several Legislatures, and from the general feeling of their peoples, it may be anticipated that these will draw after them the remainder of the Southern host.

What effect this important step may have upon the destinies of the Great Republic, it would be in vain, at present, to speculate. That the pressure of a common danger once removed, a Union of States, so dissimilar in their respective origins, in their political and social institutions, as are the States of New England, and the slave holding States of the South would be maintained, could not be believed by any student of history or of human nature. The catastrophe might be delayed, but to every attentive observer it has long appeared inevitable; and its cause is to be found, not in the nature of republican institutions, nor in the incapacity of the people for self-government, but in their essentially antagonistic social conditions, and in the impossibility of permanently reconciling irreconcilables.

Yet it is impossible not to anticipate very important results to British North America, and to Upper Canada especially, from this first step towards the complete separation of the Southern and slave holding, from the Northern non-slave holding States. The growth of a tree-soil Republic, wherein no slave-catcher dare set his foot, on the shores of the great lakes, and in the immediate vicinity of Upper Canada, must inevitably accelerate the already rapidly spreading proclivity for Annexation in that section of the Province. Geographically, commercially, and socially, Upper Canada belongs rather to the

cluster of Lake States, than to the Provinces which still cherish connection with the Imperial Government of Great Britain.

Of the effects upon the Southern States themselves of this secession, it would be almost premature to speak. Yet would it appear that the policy which has dictated it, is essentially suicidal, and must lead to the complete break-up of the system of Negro Slavery in the Northern portion of this vast Continent.

The Boston Pilot complains that "all of the seven Roman Catholic Archbishops and more than half of the forty-nine Bishops of the United States, are of European birth, while not one hundred of the 2,235 priests are natives of the United States."

The complaint of the Toronto Freeman, of the non-reception of this paper, shall be attended to, and remedied, if remedy can be applied.

We have been requested to call the attention of our readers to the debate which will take place at the Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, on Monday evening, the 18th inst.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Hon. D. B. Viox, which took place on Wednesday at half-past twelve o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on the 27th ult., the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the year 1861, and were proclaimed as such at the Regular Monthly Meeting, held last Sunday immediately after Vespers, in St. Patrick's Church.

- OFFICE-BEARERS, FOR 1861. President—Rev. Mr. Hogan. Assistant Presidents—The Irish Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.

CENSUS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, FOR 1861.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Population. Includes entries for St. Mary's Ward, St. James' Ward, St. Louis Ward, etc.

From several of our subscribers in different parts of the country, both East and West, from Quebec and from Thorold, we have received complaints that they do not receive their papers before the eighth or tenth day from publication.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP LARTIGUE.

In order to obviate any misapprehensions that may have arisen as to the terms of subscriptions to this Association, we have been requested to state that the sum of One Dollar is the only amount that will be received from any person desiring to contribute towards its funds.

- Romuald Trudeau, Esq. Mrs R Trudeau Mr Lactance Trudeau Frs Benoit, Esq Rev G Brown, cure of Compton, Diocese of St Hyacinthe Widow Brown Miss Brown Mr Brown Widow E Dumont Laviolotte, St Etienne Rev E Gordon, Vicar-General of Hamilton. C W A Gentleman of Montreal His Lady His Two Children Rev D Laporte, cure of St Ambrose de Kildare Felix Fortier, Esq, Mont-Marie, Pointe Levis Ouest Mrs F Fortier do Mr E Piche, merchant, St Sulpice Mr Nicholas Mway, Architect, Beauharnois L B Leprohon, Esq, L'Assomption

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Ernestown, J McConnell, 10s; Williamstown, A McDonald, 12s 6d; Dooro, W Maher, 5s; Alexandria, A Grant, 5s; Merrickville, J Breislin, 15s; Sherbrooke, Rev T Bernard, 15s; Vankleek Hill, P Hickock, 21; Rawdon, T Coffey, 21; Bourbonnais, U S, Rev P Paradis, 5s; Bic, Rev Mr. Blouin, 10s; Durham, M Brady, 12s 6d; St Pie, Rev Mr. McAuley, 10s; Pakenham, E Lunny, 10s; Moore, J Daley, 21 5s; Normanby, M O'Brien, 10s; Picton, T Sullivan, 12s 6d; Tyendinago, J Dineen, 21; Per P Maguire, Cobourg—J Bourke, 5s. Per D Hanley, Blessington—Self, 10s; M Hart, 10s. Per M M Donell, Vankleek Hill—D McMillan, 10s. Per J P McMillan, Cornwall—W Delaney, 21 5s. Per A McPaul, Wellington—M Delaney, 5s. Per P Mallen, Toronto—T Curran—5s; J Tyrrell, 5s; P Conlin, 5s; D Macgregor, 21 5s. Per J Heenan, Thorold—J Moloney, 15s. Per Rev J Gillie, Pembroke—Self, 10s; J Kennedy, 10s. Per T Donegan, Danville—J Gorman, 10s; S Cody, 10s; W Coakly, 10s; J B Herard, 10s; Tingwick, J Williams, 5s. Per J Kehoe, Westport—P Donnelly, 10s. Per Rev Mr. Brettburgh, Trenton—E Ford, 21; L Le Belle, 5s. Per Dr. De Boucherville, Boucherville—Self, 10s; Chambly, Dr. C De Grosbois, 10s. Per J Foley, Norwood—W McCarthy, 10s. Per W M Harty, Lacolle—Self, 10s; Rev. F. Rochette, 10s; H Barker, 10s; J Gaul, 10s; F Lavery, 10s. Per Rev J S Coyac, Epsom—T Leary, 21 5s. Per J Doran, Carleton Place—P Galvin, 10s. Per Rev J P McCarthy, Lancaster—J M'Raue, 21 5s. Per Rev J Daly, Chatham, N B—Right Rev J Rogers, 12s 6d. Per J Caughlan, jun, St. Catherines—A Maher, 12s 6d; Miss M Carroll, 5s; W Donovan, 6s. Per J Keவில், Amherstburg—T Maguire, 10s. Per Rev G A Ebrard, Cumberland—Self, 5s; J Morris, 5s.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir—Placing some little reliance upon the fair-play principles of the Editor of the Toronto Globe, I forwarded the following, with a request for its insertion, some two or three days after publication had been given, through that paper, to the falsehoods of a certain scandal-monger, giving himself to the world as "A Catholic."

THE "BLACK LIST" AGAIN.

Sir—Your daily of the 31st ult. contains an article, over the signature of "A Catholic," making reference to the Rev. Mr. Rossiter, and his showing up of some delinquent subscribers to the Catholic Church at Gananoque, and thence rushing into a vulgar diatribe against Catholic clergymen in general.

The Rev. gentlemen therein alluded to so coarsely and with so much falsehood, will not consider themselves called upon to notice the fellow, or his truthless production; nor would I, Mr. Editor, were it not that you have given him credence as a supposed Catholic, residing in Brockville.

The Rev. Mr. Rossiter published the names of those who willfully brought him into difficulty, should be no matter of wonder. The sale of that gentleman's personal property to meet liabilities incurred through a reliance upon the good faith and honesty of the worthies who figure in the so-called "Black List," was a piece of public scandal for which they were severally responsible; and it was certainly no want of charity to expose the genry who were dodging behind the scenes and handling the wires that brought about this "Public Auction" and its notoriety.

Our former priest of Brockville is too widely known, and too well respected by all, by their Protestant or Catholic, to care aught for the scurrility of any scribbler; and so far as his assertions concern that gentleman, base, and false, and utterly groundless as they are, they are not worthy of heed.

Our Montreal subscribers are respectfully informed that Mr. Gillies of this office will call upon them in the course of the next week for the amount of the expired half-year's subscription. We bespeak for him a favorable reception.

ORANGEISM.—We take the subjoined paragraph from the Montreal Witness:

At an Orange soiree held at Streetsville, O.W., on the 29th ultimo, the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Rector of Streetsville, concluded his speech as follows:—"Before sitting down he would ask if any of his friends were about soon to correspond with the Grand Master, now in England; if so, he trusted they would give him Mr. Arnold's compliments, and say, that when the Duke of Newcastle was prowling about the neighborhood, last autumn, they lost their communion service in Streetsville. He did not mean to say that His Grace had parloined it, but the circumstance was very ominous, and he (the speaker) would consider it a great kindness if the Grand Master would see whether it was on the Duke's side-board."

FROZEN.—A poor Irish woman, with a sucking child at her breast, was picked up lying in St. Mary Street, at an early hour on Saturday morning, by the Police, and taken to the Station. The child was the greater sufferer, life being nearly extinct.

THE NEXT SESSION.—The Governor General will be back a week before February ends. The Hon. John Ross will return with him. Most of the other ministers are now in town, busy making up their reports and so finishing up last year's business as to have it in a fit state for Parliament to scrutinize.

The festival of Mardi gras, was the occasion of a public demonstration by the friends of Mr. Langevin and the other Revisors who had been acquitted a few hours before of the charge of breach of duty brought against them.—Quebec Chronicle.

The cold has been increasing for 48 hours, during the continuance of a northerly gale; much suffering has been the consequence. A little girl about eight years old, and very thinly clad, was found last night frozen to death in the vicinity of Adam's grocery, St. Lawrence Main Street.—Witness of 8th inst.

If England were to give us the choice of a connection with the Northern States, and a vote were to be taken upon the question within three months, we believe a large majority of British America would vote against it. The largest vote in favor of the project would come from the peninsula of Upper Canada, where there is a feeling that the connection with New York is the natural one, and that it is more profitable than any other that could be formed.

Flour.—Dull and lower; we quote nominally, No. 1 Superfine, \$5.30 to \$5.25; Fancy, \$5.00 to \$5.00; Extra, \$6 to \$6.25; Superior Extra, \$6.50 to \$7. Bag-Flour.—Sales are trifling; we repeat quotations, \$2.70 to \$2.85. Wheat.—U.C. Spring, ex-cars, \$1.10 to \$1.18; in shipping lots, \$1.18 to \$1.20. Oats.—The latest sale we know of was at 35c per 40 lbs. at Depot. Ashes.—Firm. Potz, \$5.72 to \$5.75; Pearls, scarce and dearer, \$6.05 to \$6.10. The inspection for week ending 9th inst., as reported at the Store was—Potz, 160 barrels; Pearls, 33 barrels. Butter.—Supply greater than demand; no quotable change in price; 12c to 14c for store-packed; 15c to 16c for dairy. Some parcels of good Eastern Townships Butter sold this morning for 15c. Provisions.—No transactions, either in Pork or Beef. Tailow.—There have been sales at 16c. White-Fish.—The quantity in first hands is small, and prices are from \$7 to \$7.50 per barrel, for whole-sale parcels. As is usual at this season, the demand is good. Dressed Hogs.—Little to quote; the range of last few days is \$6 to \$6.50; some sales we hear of are:—For 30, averaging about 200 lbs., \$6.12; 16 choice, averaging a little over 200 lbs., \$6.25; and 50, averaging 250 to 300 lbs., \$6.40. Market to-day very dull. Poultry.—Yesterday and to-day, good Turkeys have been purchased in lots for market purposes, at 72c per lb.—Montreal Witness.

The Rev. Dr. McMurray and his congregation at Niagara have had a dispute, and the result is the closing of the church. The St. Catharines Journal has the following with reference to the matter:—"The people of Niagara have a very interesting little dispute about church matters just now. Dr. McMurray is the Rector of St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church in that town, several of their non-holders of which have neglected to pay their per-cent for the past year, and the worthy doctor, although well able to live without the money, has been extremely sharp in his 'dunning.' All remonstrance, however, failed to bring the defaulters to the mark, and as a last resort, the worthy man sent for the Rural Dean, the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Thorold, to assist him in bringing the graceless or moneyless ones 'to law.' Dr. Fuller preached a tremendous sermon against defaulting church members, telling the congregation that there was only one of two ways of settling the matter—either for them to pay up, or close the church until the glebe is paid off the debt, which will take two or three years. The congregation were a little surprised at the tenor of the Rev. gentleman's remarks, and on Monday following a vestry meeting was called, when it was voted unanimously to close the church, and allow the glebe to do what the Rector required, viz—pay up the indebtedness of the church, as they did not, they said believe in keeping 'a machine open that would not pay running expenses.'"

AN OBSCURE MOVEMENT.—Dissolution of the Union and the joint authority remedy are irrevocably doomed. It will be remembered that some weeks since, a meeting of the supporters of the Parliamentary Opposition was held at Fort Robin on, and resolutions adopted which condemned the Ministry directly, and the Opposition leaders by implication, inasmuch as the meeting declared in favor of a Federal Union, in preference to dissolution of the Union, or the remedy proposed by the Grit convention of November, 1850. This was the beginning of a movement, which, it must be confessed has a very ominous look about it, and bodes no good to the Opposition. By the Sandwich Maple Leaf, of Wednesday, we perceive that a meeting of the inhabitants of Anderson in the County of Essex, was held in the Town Hall there on the 2nd inst., for the purpose of "discussing the merits of the platform adopted by the Reform Associations of Amherstburg and Malden," at which the Opposition leader and his friends were in effect censured on various points.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., for the transaction of ordinary business, and to DISCUSS the Question—"Whether the World Gained more glory and benefit by Arms or Literature." The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. A large attendance is requested. By Order, Wm. Booth, Sec. Sec.

DIED. At Morrisburgh, on the 31st January, 1861, Margaret Alexia McDonell, wife of John McDonell, and daughter of Alexander McDonell, (Gait) Collector of Customs. At Three Rivers, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Mary McCarthy. In her poor hour she lost a sincere friend. Her remains were interred in the vaults of the Cathedral Church of that city.

Advertisement for Dr. R. Gariépy, Licentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec. Office—No. 6, St. Lambert Street, Near St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL. May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. Feb. 14. 3m.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains the following:- Several journals have announced that the Tribunal of the Seine has before it a demand for partition of property in consequence of the demise of his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome, presented on behalf of M. Jerome Bonaparte...

A memoir of M. Berryer, to which a premature publicity has been given, and the terms of which we do not wish to judge, has been distributed. It contains documents, the authenticity of which is contested. M. Alton, advocate of his Imperial Highness, has confined himself to distributing a simple collection of the correspondence and official documents relating to the affair.

It appears from the Memoire that Prince Jerome married a third time; for by a will, dated July 6, 1852, he leaves a life annuity to the Marchioness Bartolini, whom he declares he had married in presence of the Church...

The Patrie says:- A rumor is current that England, France, and Russia are on the point of coming to an understanding in order to bring about a solution of the Danish question by amicable means.

M. Jourdan, a writer in the Siecle, and usually a strong partisan of the English alliance, and laudator of British institutions, has written a highly indignant article on the constant and generally underhand and treacherous methods pursued by the English in endeavoring to undermine and counterwork French influence...

The Debats publishes the following from Gaeta:- The fire was finally suspended at nightfall of the 8th. During that day it was so terrible that one would have supposed the town would have been reduced to ruins...

Garibaldi took his leave of his countrymen about two months ago with a strong adjuration that they should have one million, or at least half a million, of men ready to take the field in February or March next, at the latest.

Garibaldi took his leave of his countrymen about two months ago with a strong adjuration that they should have one million, or at least half a million, of men ready to take the field in February or March next, at the latest. Now, although the King's Government have most certainly strained every nerve to muster up strong force as human efforts could contrive, they have not more than half the smaller of those two numbers of men under arms...

Rome, Jan. 19 (via Marsilles).-The reactionary movement in the districts surrounding Ascoli has been suppressed by the Piedmontese. Several prisoners were shot. A letter from Rome in the Gazette du Midi, alluding to the recent elevation to the Episcopacy of Mgr. Steins, V.A., of Bombay, recalls the fact that St. Ignatius Loyola, in imposing on the Society of Jesus the renunciation of ecclesiastical dignities, made an exception with regard to foreign missions...

remain 8,600 excellent troops, which are more than sufficient for the defence. I have already described the defences on the land side. There are more than 400 guns mounted. The Monte Securo, which performed so important a part during the siege in the year 1806, no longer exists. The Monte Securo was a hill 500 yards from Gaeta, and commanded it. The French under the command of Massena got possession of the hill, established their batteries on it, and captured the fortress. The attack by sea is only practicable from the roads - that is, from a creek on the left of the bay. Such an attack cannot produce such a serious effect as is generally supposed. The sea is always heavy on that coast until spring. No bombardment is possible, except during a profound calm. Again the anchoring ground is exposed to the fire of numerous batteries, which must have the advantage over ships, for these, being in motion, cannot fire with the same precision as batteries. The fleet, however, can interrupt the communication with Gaeta, and force it by famine to surrender after a certain time. On the other hand, the Piedmontese, by bringing 150 of their guns on the land side to bear on one part, must inevitably destroy the town.

A private telegram from Marsilles, dated 2nd inst., announces that the fire had been opened, and that the rest of the French fleet was signalled off Toulon. It is said here that King Francis II. intends keeping the fortress some weeks yet, with the idea that Garibaldi will resume hostilities against Austria about Easter, and that then the invasion of Lombardy by the Austrians will force Cialdini to raise the siege, when His Majesty will be left master of the situation. The shells of the Piedmontese will probably decide the affair before them. There are some sanguine spirits who are sure that Gaeta will surrender in a fortnight at the utmost; and there are others who believe that it will hold out for ten months to come, and that Italy will not remain united for that time under the hand of Cavour.

It is announced that orders have been given to supply, between this and the 1st of March, all the batteries of rifled cannon required by the entire French army. There are already 600 rifled field guns of 4 and 12 pounders delivered. This is the explanation given of the great number of guns for some time past transported by the Northern Railroad.

The French Hierarchy.-Monsieur de Saint Marc, Archbishop of Rennes, has started the public by his announcement, from the pulpit, on Sunday last, of his intention to depart immediately for Rome. "I can resist no longer," said the venerable Archbishop in taking leave of his congregation, "and feel impelled to hasten and lay at the feet of His Holiness my own personal protestation against the odious attacks to which the Holy Pontiff is subjected, together with the assurance of my irrevocable attachment, and the homage of fidelity and the ardent sympathy of my diocese." The departure of Monsiengneur has caused a great sensation amongst the Catholic Clergy, as it is deemed the first of a series of determinations of the same nature. Already are the names of several members of the high Clergy of Paris given out as being about to follow the example of the Archbishop of Rennes, and the old conviction of the resignation of Cardinal Merlot for the same purpose is again revived.

The Religious question," says a correspondent of the Independent Belge, "becomes every day more envenomed in France. I am told that in a central department on the borders of La Vendee the Bishop instead of paying a New Year's visit to the prefect, as the custom is, contented himself with sending his card. The prefect wishing to shut his eyes from the sight, called upon the Bishop shortly afterwards, and in the course of conversation said he regretted not to have been at home when the latter did him the honor to come to the prefecture. Thereupon the Bishop told him plainly that he had merely sent his card because he did not wish to see him. The prefect asked the reason, but the study prelate refused to give any explanations, leaving the civil functionary to put his own interpretation upon the conduct complained of. A few days later the Bishop gave a grand official dinner to which he did not ask the prefect; and thereupon the latter was sent for to Paris by telegraph to confer with the ministers on the event."

A strange affair has occurred in Turin. The Municipal Council had resolved to present King Victor Emmanuel, on his return, a gold circlet, representing oak and laurel leaves. But there were only six days to prepare one, and Italian workmen were not active enough to prepare one in so short a time. A Jew presented himself, and offered, for 6,000*fr.*, a magnificent crown which he had by him. His offer was accepted and the money paid; but lo, the discovery was afterward made that the circlet, in question had been bought at a sale of the effects of Fanny Elsler, the celebrated danseuse, and as proved by an inscription inside, that it was given to her after a performance in London, by an Englishman who was a fanatical admirer of her dancing. Judge of the effect this created.

Garibaldi took his leave of his countrymen about two months ago with a strong adjuration that they should have one million, or at least half a million, of men ready to take the field in February or March next, at the latest. Now, although the King's Government have most certainly strained every nerve to muster up strong force as human efforts could contrive, they have not more than half the smaller of those two numbers of men under arms, and of these by far the best part are now toiling to accomplish to work which Garibaldi himself had only half achieved-the final conquest and pacification of the two Southern Kingdoms. Further Sacrifices.-M Valerio, Royal Commissioner in the Marches, has like his late colleagues in Umbria, issued a decree suppressing all religious corporations and monastic establishments, only excepting the Sisters of Charity, the Lazarist missionaries, the Scapolian fathers (or fraternity of pious schools, the great adversaries of the Jesuits), the Fate-Bene-Fratelli (or "Do good Brothers," a charitable fraternity), and the Camaldulensian monks of Monte Cativo, in the territory of Serra Sani' Abondio, both out of respect for the memory of Dante Alighieri, who stayed there some time, and because the monks of the convent have constantly testified their reverence for the great poet, while at the same time, in the wild region they inhabit, they cultivate letters and science, and practice hospitality. Liberals! Liberals! so if Dante had not stayed there, and if the monks living there in 1860 had not been of Danteque taste, you would have felt it your sacred duty to confiscate their property, and turn them out of their home!

Rome, Jan. 19 (via Marsilles).-The reactionary movement in the districts surrounding Ascoli has been suppressed by the Piedmontese. Several prisoners were shot.

A letter from Rome in the Gazette du Midi, alluding to the recent elevation to the Episcopacy of Mgr. Steins, V.A., of Bombay, recalls the fact that St. Ignatius Loyola, in imposing on the Society of Jesus the renunciation of ecclesiastical dignities, made an exception with regard to foreign missions, because in those countries the episcopal dignity "est non titularis honoris sed operis."

NAPLES, JAN. 19.-Numerous arrests have taken place.

Many Royalist officers have been dismissed. Letters received from Naples to the 15th inst., and published in the Corriere Mercantile, state that reactionary bands numbering several thousand men, had attacked the Italian troops at Tagliacozzo, in the Abruzzi, and that the latter, yielding to superior forces, were compelled to retire on Avezzano. Reinforcements had been despatched to join them.

A letter from Rome to the Lyons Courier says, the state of the Abruzzi and the Calabrese provinces resembles that of Spain from 1808 to 1814. The town and district of Teramo is the theatre of a vast reactionary movement. The authority of Francis II. is completely re-established, and the Bourbon flag waves over the public buildings. A young officer at the head of 300 disbanded Royalist soldiers, has driven out the Piedmontese garrison. He issues decrees in the name of Francis II., recommends respect for persons and property, and condemns those acts of vengeance to which an excitable people are too prone. A similar rising has taken place in the district of Aquila.

In the Calabria provinces the reaction is organizing itself. The old soldiers recently discharged by the King are drawing together, and two battalions thus composed form the centre of the operations of the guerrilla bands of Volunteers.

The Times' correspondent, writing from Naples, says:- "I must confess that such is not only the disorder, but the complete disorganization of the country, that I do not see how it can be restored to a normal state with a very strict regard to constitutional principles. I believe that the attempts at reaction in the capital and elsewhere on the 1st and 2nd Jan., were of a much graver character than I represented in my last letter. Some people talk of an attempt having been made upon St. Elmo, but it is mere talk, I think, as that fortress is without cannon, and has been emptied of all its ammunition. Several generals were arrested, and indeed, all the old officers and soldiers of the Bourbons, even those who have given in their adhesion to the actual Government, are suspected, and give cause of apprehension. This is an evil of larger proportions than might at first be imagined; for great numbers have entered into the pay of the present Government, really holding themselves at the orders of Francis II.

In a subsequent letter dated January 9th, he is again compelled to warn our English Libera! against the delusions which the Times has propagated, and in which Lord Palmerston and his Liberal supporters have been indulging. After mentioning the overthrow of the Piedmontese Council in Sicily, he says:-

"These transactions, as well as much that is passing in the continental provinces, are calculated to awaken grave apprehension for the future of Italy. They all show an indisposition to receive commands from that vigorous and youthful power in the north of Italy which has done so much for its redemption. A term of modern conage calls it 'unanimism'; but, though used as a term of opprobrium, it nevertheless expresses an undeniable fact, and one which it will be very difficult to overcome, more especially in Sicily. Again, everything that passes in Southern Italy shows political and a social condition utterly different from that of the North. As soon as ever Francis II. quits Gaeta with the permission of Louis Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel will find himself under the necessity of pouring his troops into Southern Italy and Sicily in order to restore order; and it may be doubted much whether Piedmont is in a position to do this-to make a conquest of 3,000,000 people, and yet maintain her position in the North against all the dangers which threaten her from her gigantic enemy. It may much be doubted, too, whether the character of Victor Emmanuel as a constitutional Sovereign - il Re Galantuomo - would survive the use of such means as I oppose to be necessary to reduce this afflicted country to order.

The reactionary movement in the Abruzzi is directed by the Dowager Queen and Count Trapani. Several members of the San Fedista party have left for the Abruzzi, whither arms and ammunition have been sent from Rome, in charge of Ricci, the chief of the San Fedista.

The correspondent of the Irishman says:- "The month of March is coming on-a date at which the Sardinian forces, as many persons believe, will be called to other duties. Even, already, the army of Cialdini is much weakened by the necessity of detaching large bodies of troops to crush the reaction all over Naples. It is true the sanguine telegraph-workers of Turin have lately announced, that 'the reaction in the Abruzzi is suppressed.' It is not true. On the contrary, the Neapolitans have gained one considerable victory; and the Sardinian officers declare they cannot now march against them without being reinforced. Not only in the Abruzzi, but also in Terra di Lavoro, Molise, Capitanata, and farther, Calabria, the said reaction is carrying all before it; and ten populous towns have thrown off Piedmontese authority. If Gaeta shall hold out, therefore, for three months, and if war should take place elsewhere, requiring King Victor Emmanuel's utmost exertions, King Francis the Second may yet recover his kingdom. And, if the people like to have him for king, why not? Certainly, it was not his own people who drove him from his capital, but Garibaldi, with bands of Hungarians and Piedmontese: it is not his own people who are now besieging him in Gaeta. Every body knows, by this time, that, but for the Sardinian army, he could very soon have quelled the emute raised by Garibaldi.

Admiral Barbier de Tinnan has prevented the departure from Gaeta of a steamer laden with cannon and soldiers, destined to aid the reactionary movement in Calabria. The Times predicts that the subjugation of the Neapolitans by the Piedmontese, will not bring peace to Italy. If "Victor Emmanuel has to a great extent consolidated Italy," the Times admits that he has done so "in spite of the natural bent of the people;" and he adds:-

Even after their final pacification, however, these Southern kingdoms, if they do no further harm, will, it is to be feared, achieve but little good for the Italian cause, which they so vociferously promised to aid. Of the 120,000 men whom the Bourbons held in his pay, and who were expected to swell the ranks of the national army, not quite a few hundreds have been available, and the fleet has supplied Northern Italy with little more than the bare hulks of the late Royal Bourbon navy. Volunteers are not forthcoming either for land or sea service, and only civil and military officers are clamouring for the continuance of a pay for which they neither can nor will do any work. The maintenance of public order will necessitate the presence of a large force in the newly annexed provinces, and the Italian army will thus be crippled and weakened in any action it may have to engage in against Austria. Again, instead of drawing from the South any pecuniary resources, the North will have to tax itself, as it has done lately, by sending ten millions of francs from Turin to Naples to be employed in the furtherance of public works there and the relief of the suffering population. Half a million is destined as a compensation to those patriotic martyrs who suffered persecution under the Bourbon dynasty. You have not forgotten that Garibaldi, during his short Dictatorship, had by one of his last decrees consecrated 6,000,000 ducats for that patriotic, retributive purpose, and that his measure was abandoned, as equally ruinous to the State and impolitic. It seems now strange that his successors should fall back upon the idea which they then scouted, and that they should hope to appease the hunger and thirst of selfish patriotism by a paltry sum, which will only whet the appetite it is intended to glut.

There now remain at Gaeta the Papal Nuncio and the Ministers of Austria, Spain, Bavaria, and Saxony. The Piedmontese Government is said to have made very advantageous proposals to the besieged, if they will go off; and from Gaeta we learn that vessels have been offered to enable them to land wherever they may please, and other advantages to the garrison which are not always accorded to an enemy. King Francis, however, has been encouraged in his resistance by Austria, and, if all accounts be true, by the Spanish Ambassador. The Times menaces the Neapolitan patriots with military execution, and wholesale massacre, should their King prove stubborn:-

The course to be adopted by the King is of a great deal more consequence to himself than to any other person in the world. The option is not left him whether or no he shall fall, but whether he shall leave Gaeta, free to go where he will, with fair terms concluded for his garrison and his friends, or risk the utmost extremities of war without the slightest hope of deliverance, and with the certainty of captivity or death. To the Emperor Constantine Paleologus was offered the same alternative. With a courage to which posterity has scarcely done justice he met the Turks valiantly in the breach, and perished amid the ruins of a dynasty and an empire which he was unable to save. His self-immolation availed nothing, and for four hundred years the Crescent has been planted on the Cathedral of St. Sophia. Let not the King of Naples suppose that a brighter destiny awaits him if he determine to brave the utmost rage of bombardment and assault. He may get credit for personal courage, but he will buy the distinction dear. The helpless inhabitants will perish in thousands, the troops who have remained faithful to him have little more to expect, and the tragedy of an assault on Gaeta would probably be deeper than any that even his unhappy family has occasioned. But the example would have its effect. The scene of blood and fire would not be wasted on a nation the great mass of which are far more easily ruled by their fears than by their reason or their conscience. The King of Naples would have forced upon his antagonists that teaching by means of terror which the mildness of a Constitutional Government forbids it, except under the most desperate compulsion, to employ. The fall of Gaeta would teach the turbulent but cowardly populace of Naples that they have at last got a master.

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The course to be adopted by the King is of a great deal more consequence to himself than to any other person in the world. The option is not left him whether or no he shall fall, but whether he shall leave Gaeta, free to go where he will, with fair terms concluded for his garrison and his friends, or risk the utmost extremities of war without the slightest hope of deliverance, and with the certainty of captivity or death. To the Emperor Constantine Paleologus was offered the same alternative. With a courage to which posterity has scarcely done justice he met the Turks valiantly in the breach, and perished amid the ruins of a dynasty and an empire which he was unable to save. His self-immolation availed nothing, and for four hundred years the Crescent has been planted on the Cathedral of St. Sophia. Let not the King of Naples suppose that a brighter destiny awaits him if he determine to brave the utmost rage of bombardment and assault. He may get credit for personal courage, but he will buy the distinction dear. The helpless inhabitants will perish in thousands, the troops who have remained faithful to him have little more to expect, and the tragedy of an assault on Gaeta would probably be deeper than any that even his unhappy family has occasioned. But the example would have its effect. The scene of blood and fire would not be wasted on a nation the great mass of which are far more easily ruled by their fears than by their reason or their conscience. The King of Naples would have forced upon his antagonists that teaching by means of terror which the mildness of a Constitutional Government forbids it, except under the most desperate compulsion, to employ. The fall of Gaeta would teach the turbulent but cowardly populace of Naples that they have at last got a master.

Of the new despotism set up by Victor Emmanuel the Times correspondent writes:-

Before venturing on any criticisms on the new system of government, I prefer waiting to ascertain what are the opinions of the Neapolitans, but I have no idea that it will satisfy the people. In Sicily a new Government has been formed. Indeed, both there and here, it is my opinion that the feeling against Piedmontese domination is on the increase, and I shall not be surprised at some reaction in this sense. It is impossible to say what might have been the result had the great experiment which is now being made had a fair trial, but French intervention has prevented any settlement of affairs, and furnished all parties with abundant opportunity for intriguing. Alas, poor Italy, which has ever suffered less from internal dissensions than from the protection of pretended friends and the hostilities of open foes! To return to Sicily, where the settlement of the Ministerial question, though good as far as it goes, is of comparatively trifling importance-I hear it stated that the thieving, gently called speculation when committed by public men, was something enormous; no less than 1,000,000*fr.* are said to have been spent for secret naval services! The figures come from a high military Piedmontese authority, but, allowing for a little animus in such a quarter, it has been openly stated for months that the sums appropriated by a few of the patriots were almost incredible.

The Republicans are active in the provinces, and their journal is full of addresses proposing candidates, and stirring up an anti-Cavour feeling. Indeed, their electioneering tactics appear to be to recommend Garibaldi as the Governor of Southern Italy, and the formula is "Either Cavour or Garibaldi." These are the watchwords of the combatants. I shall not be surprised at the Republicans, especially since their fusion with the Comitato Popolare, obtaining a larger number of representatives than is generally imagined, and their conquests will be, I think, in the large towns.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 14.-There are indications that the Government is about to make a violent effort to recover its lost supremacy in Hungary. One event that claims from Germany the most absorbing attention is the present condition of the Empire of Austria.

The finances have utterly collapsed, and the great military Empire of Austria cannot, for all the security it can offer, borrow, in its last agony and utmost need, a single million more. Confidence is gone-confidence in the honesty of financiers and contractors-confidence in the promises of the Government-confidence in its ability to stand any longer upon the mass that is disintegrating beneath its feet.-Cor. Times.

The new King of Prussia calls on all Germany to prepare for a coming war which, he tells them, must end in victory or the annihilation of the German name. This points, evidently, to a struggle with France, who, if a war break out, is (we believe) bound by treaty to side with Denmark. We have no doubt whatever that Napoleon the Third would be glad of this war as an opportunity for seizing on the Rhine provinces, and finally establishing the natural frontiers of France. That he, too, is preparing for contingencies is proved by the fact that he has just ordered a levy of one hundred and fifty thousand more soldiers, and that he is massing his most formidable bodies of men towards the parts of France which border on the Rhenish districts.

DENMARK.

A Royal decree has been published calling out 6,700 sailors from the kingdom of Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig.

The Schleswig-Holstein question, of which we read so much and understood so little in the five years following 1848, is again brought upon the table of the European Council table. The King of Denmark is also Grand Duke of Schleswig, of Holstein, and of Lauenburg; the two latter Duchies are purely German, and in virtue of his sovereignty over them the King of Denmark is a member of the German Confederation; the Duchy of Schleswig is partly German, partly Danish, and is divided into three districts; the pure Danish, with 135,000 inhabitants; the pure German, containing 177,000; and the mixed district inhabited by 82,000. Over all these provinces the King had absolute power, which he tempered in 1831 by the erection of consultative Provincial assemblies, and in 1848 modified by a Parliamentary Constitution. But the Holsteiners were averse to being turned into Danes, as the Hungarians and Poles are to being made Germans. They therefore claimed complete provincial equality with the Danes, or refused to enter into the Constitution. They rose in insurrection to enforce this claim, but were beaten, till they were assisted by the forces of Germany, in a war which only ended in 1850. In 1851 the King of Denmark issued a new Constitution with a common Parliament, and separate provincial assemblies. The Holsteiners however found that this still left them in danger of being forcibly turned into Danes, and it seemed unreasonable that the mere accident of their dual coronet and the Danish Crowns being united on one head should cost them the extinction of their nationality. The Danish Government however, with the same spirit of absolutism which made Germans force their language on the Poles and Magyars, carried on its denationalizing crusade with stupid perseverance, the pettiness of the grievances it inflicted exciting an ill-feeling quite out of proportion to the importance of the consequences at stake, till at last the Germans have been provoked again to interfere, and the Danish Government has owned it error by hastily correcting its policy. It now allows the establish-

ment of private German schools in the mixed district of Holstein, where formerly a Danish education was compulsory, and where the German girls and boys had to be examined for confirmation in the Danish language. If a Power will blindly and stupidly sacrifice its popularity for such a trifling cause as this, however we may lament the disproportionate inflation of feeling which makes it a case of War, while it swallows quietly the threats of the incorporation of the left bank of the Rhine to France, we can neither be surprised at the opposition which it encounters, nor say that the war declared against it is unjust or uncalled for.-Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

It is said that the Russian Government has sent a circular to its Ministers abroad, to be communicated to the Courts to which they are accredited, remonstrating, if not protesting, against the warlike projects attributed to the German Governments relative to the designs of Prussia on Denmark. It shows that the state of Southern Europe is sufficiently complicated without exciting any more difficulties in the North.

The new treaty between Russia and China has been published. The Times remarks that hitherto Russia has carefully concealed her dealings with China; but that now China is opened to England and France, it has become her policy to blazon them. The new treaty cedes to Russia an immense territory on the north and north-east of China, covering 12 1/2 south of her late encroachments at the mouth of the Amoor, and giving her ports which will make her practically mistress of Japan. It establishes free trade along the whole Russian frontier, and enables Russian merchants to travel where they will in China without Chinese passports. Well may the Times exclaim:-

Such is the treaty which Russia has obtained in reward for her mediation and civility; and by means perhaps, of a little tact in insinuating her request at a favourable moment. Russia has got more than we have, and without paying twelve millions for the prize. Russia has got absolute free trade over the land frontier, while we have to pay duties; and Russia grants her own certificates to companies of her travelling merchants, while we exercise our treaty privilege under the visa of a local Chinese Mandarin. Upon the whole the Russians have the best of it.

Our Chinese are it plain have been no less foolish than wicked. We have not only made our own name more hateful through the great Eastern Empire, but have thrown great advantages into the hands of our most dangerous rivals.

SPAIN.

It is asserted that Spanish frigates are about to be stationed off Civita Vecchia.

The Spanish Bourbon.-The news of the fearfully sudden deaths of the head of the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon, the Count de Montemolin and of his consort, at Trieste, on the 12th and 13th inst., has given a shock to the imagination of men, as encouraging the notion that so many disasters following one another so rapidly and visiting in such various ways the members of one family have a mysterious connexion with one another as part of the great dispensation. The Count de Montemolin was taken ill on the 11th and died upon the 12th. The Countess was taken ill upon the 12th and died on the 13th. The death of the second brother, Don Fernando de Bourbon, in Syria, at the Duchess de Berri's, is still fresh in our readers' remembrance.-From some of the Continental papers we see that sinister rumours as to the cause of these deaths found at first some currency, but that both the Count de Montemolin and his consort succumbed to the same malady, and died from a virulent attack of scarlatina.

INDIA.

The crisis is now at hand. The present year must see a total change in the administration of Indian Affairs, or a rapid advance towards financial ruin. We have reversed the fable of Midas. Our touch has dissipated the riches of the East. The mines of Golconda, the industry of Dacca, the fertility of a hundred provinces, have been made our own only to involve us in losses which no other nation could bear and which may in a few years be too much even for us. Now or never must it be decided whether the conquest of India shall be spoken of by future ages as a splendid folly whether it shall point the moral of Polynesian schoolboys' themes on ambition, or, on the other hand, prove a blessing both to conquerors and subjects, giving England the highest place among the Powers of the world; and spreading knowledge and civilization to the furthest ends of Asia. While, then, other nations are drawing the sword in conflicts more or less deplorable, let us, with a firm determination to succeed, grapple with this last and greatest of our Indian enemies. That India should be a sucker, and not a feeder to the mother country, is a reproach and a danger such as never Mahralta or Sikh or even insurgent Sepoy caused us. It remains with the people of England to decide whether the noblest conquest ever achieved since the days of ancient Rome shall be a heavy burden on us, or a credit to our name.-Times.

CHANNING ON DIVORCE.-Dr. William F Channing who is distinguished as the only surviving son of the great Dr. Channing-has written to The Boston Atlas a letter touching Marriage and Divorce, which challenges attention and discussion. We leave out of the account so far as possible, all that is personal in the premises-Mr. Channing's emphatic denial that he is a Spiritualist, his denunciation of those who have dragged his personal affairs before the public, misrepresented his position, &c., &c. We choose to deal only with what he deliberately propounds and submits to the judgment of the public as his own view of Marriage and Divorce-which is as follows: "I have nothing to do with the vague jargon of 'affinities.' My separation from my wife took place more than five years ago, from causes contained wholly within the union itself. No human being, either man or woman interfered, or contributed in any way, to bring about this result. I have nothing further to say of the causes of separation, either in vindication or blame, except that my decision was deliberate, and from a conviction of duty and necessity. I have only to regret now that I retained the social semblance of marriage during the years immediately following, from a false regard to others. But it serves to mark the deliberation with which I decided, a year and half ago, that I ought to seek the separation in law, which already existed in fact." "I found at once that a broad line divided the Eastern and Western policy with regard to Marriage and Divorce. In Massachusetts, the marriage contract could not be set aside, except for physical liability, or evasion or violation of the physical contract. Mental, moral, or spiritual impotency vacated it not! The legal contract was of the body alone. Human elements entered not into the ideal of the laws. It recognized only the animal relation. At the West the doctrine was substantially held that it is the duty and interest of Society to release the parties to a permanently discordant union. This principle admitted the distinctively human grounds of relation and difference. I thoroughly accepted it as the only true and conservative one, in the interest of Marriage, and as one which requires the plainest enunciation at the present time." "I found that the laws of Massachusetts were oppressive in what had become to me a matter of conscience. I remembered that Massachusetts herself was settled by emigrants treated in their day as disorganizers and branded as fugitives, who left their native country because they could not conscientiously observe its laws. I therefore claimed and used the American right of choosing the government under which I would live. I terminated my residence in Massachusetts, with great regret, and at sufficient cost to prove my sincerity, and became a Western citizen, in all honor and good faith to the State whose freer institutions invited me. In becoming a citizen of Indiana, I sought release

from an oppressive obligation, already null in its essential human conditions. I sought and obtained this release for its own sake, as a matter of personal and social duty.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The New York World says:—“There seems no end to repudiation and bad faith in South Carolina. The chivalry first repudiated the Constitution, then their debts to the North, and finally their obligations to one another.”

“I go through my work,” as the needle said to the die boy. “But not till you are hard pushed,” as the die boy said to the needle.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE SHALL BE SOLD, and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of St. PAUL, the EIGHTEENTH day of FEBRUARY next, at NINE o'clock in the forenoon.

MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX., (Size—Two Feet by Three Feet.) AS a Work of Art, it cannot be excelled.

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

DEVOTIONAL WORKS, Suitable for the Holy Season of Lent. FOR SALE AT No. 19, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

DEVOUT INSTRUCTIONS on the Epistles and Gospels. For the Sundays and Holydays; with explanations of Christian Faith and Duty, and of Church Ceremonies. By Rev. L. Goffine. Price, \$1.

Municipal Corporation of Hebertville, } COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI. AT a Special Session of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Hebertville, in the County of Chicoutimi, duly called to by a Special Notice given to all the members of the said Council by the Prefect of the Council, and by a public and verbal Notice of the Secretary-Treasurer of the same Council, held in the said Municipality to the usual place of meetings of the said Council, on Monday the Twenty-fourth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, at ten o'clock before noon, according to the dispositions of the Act of Municipalities and Roads of Lower Canada, for the year 1860, to which meeting are present: J. Felix Langlais, Esq., President; M.M. Ths. Elie Rossignol, Louis Lavoie, Isidore Vaillancourt, Joseph Lemay, senior; all members of the said Council and forming a quorum of it under the presidency of J. Felix Langlais, Esq. The said Council by the present orders, and passes the following statute; that is to say:

A STATUTE, Authorising a borrowing of Money on the credit of the Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Lower Canada, established by Act 18 Victoria, chap. XIII. That a sum of eight thousand eight hundred dollars which does not exceed twenty per cent, the total estimate of property in the said Municipality, according to the last roll of valuation, be borrowed for the term of thirty years, in virtue and under the authority of an Act passed in the Sixteenth year of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's reign, chapter twenty-second, having the title: Act for Establishing a Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Upper Canada; and of another Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's reign, chapter thirteen, having the title: Act for Extending and Amending the Act for Establishing a Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Upper Canada, by extending it to Lower Canada, and for other ends.

The said sum to be employed as follows: that is to say, 1st—To make, repair, enlarge, make straight, level the roads of the said Municipality. 2nd—For the construction of bridges in the said Municipality. That this Statute be published for the information and consent of the taxable proprietors, before it be finally passed, at least four times per a month into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Canadien, and the True Witness (English journal) which are the nearest printed papers of the Municipality where no journal is published, and also posted up in the following place on the door of the Church of the said Municipality with this notice of the Secretary-Treasurer. That the present Statute shall be considered by the Municipal Council of the said Municipality of Hebertville at the expiration of a month, after the first publication of the said Statute, which shall be performed and dated on Monday, the Twenty-fourth day of December of the present year 1860, into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Canadien, and the True Witness (English paper)—that is to say, that at the usual place of meetings of the said Municipality on Monday, the Eleventh day of next March, at Ten o'clock before noon, there shall be held a General Meeting of all the qualified Electors of the said Municipality, to consider the present Statute, and to approve or disapprove it.

J. F. LANGLAIS, President. NATHANAIL ROSSIGNOL, Secrétaire-Treasorier. EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DORCHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

Table with 4 columns: Board and Tuition, Pupils of 12 years and upwards, Pupils under 12 yrs, and various subjects like French, English, Arithmetic, Music, etc.

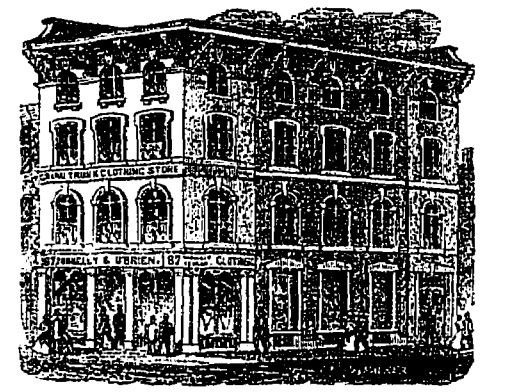
WHITE EXCELSIOR COAL OIL. THE above is the PUREST OIL in the market, is perfectly colourless, free from smoke and smell, and will give a light equal to the purest gas.

BURNING FLUID. Of the best quality delivered free within the city limits. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street. October 20.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM THE CLERGY. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in case of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

MRS. BUCHANAN HAS REMOVED TO 166 DORCHESTER STREET Off Blouy Street. Ayer's Ague Cure.

ANGUS & LOGAN, WHOLESALE PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS, No. 206, Saint Paul Street, MONTREAL.



WINTER, 1860, 1861. Grand Trunk Clothing Store, 87 M-GILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their WINTER assortment is now COMPLETE, consisting in part of Moscow and superfine Beavers, Whiteys, Pilots, Irish Frocks, Scotch Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings of every description; Scotch Wool underclothing; fancy Flannel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the Province.

GRAHAM & MUIR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c., 19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situated in the Parish of St. JULIENNE, County of MONTCALM, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, containing TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One Hundred Arpents are CLEARED; with DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and OUT-HOUSES.

FOR SALE, MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 112, St. Paul Street.

THE duties of the above institution will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 112, St. Paul Street.

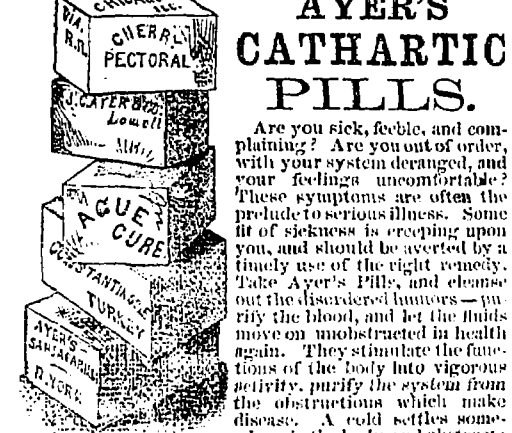
THE duties of the above institution will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 112, St. Paul Street.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL. THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF EDWARD McDERMOTT, a native of L'Ancadie, C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Rutland County, Vermont U. S.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable?



As a Family Physic. Your Pills are the prince of purgatives. Their effect is quiet and unobtrusive, and they do not produce any of the violent effects of other cathartics.

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As a Family Physic. Your Pills are the prince of purgatives. Their effect is quiet and unobtrusive, and they do not produce any of the violent effects of other cathartics.

DEVLIN, MURPHY, & CO., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS. Successors to the late John McClosky, 38, Stunguinet 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.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLES and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL 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 former prices.

“OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.” “OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,” a rare Companion for the Winter Months.

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AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- Acadia—Rev. J. J. Osholm.  
 Adjaie—N. A. Coyle.  
 Agincourt—J. Roberts.  
 Antwerp—Rev. J. Cameron.  
 Archaie—Rev. Mr. Girtoir.  
 Brockville—C. Fraser.  
 Belleville—M. O'Dempsey.  
 Barrie—Rev. J. R. Lee.  
 Brantford—W. M'Naamy.  
 Caledonia—M. Donnelly.  
 Cawville—J. Knowlson.  
 Chambly—J. Hackett.  
 Cobourg—P. Maguire.  
 Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.  
 Compton—Mr. W. Daly.  
 Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.  
 Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Guisholm.  
 DeWittville—J. M'iver.  
 Dundas—J. M'Gerrald.  
 Eganville—J. Bonfield.  
 East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Collins.  
 Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.  
 Emsville—P. Gaudy.  
 Emilly—M. Hennessy.  
 Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.  
 Farmersville—J. Flood.  
 Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.  
 Guelph—J. Harris.  
 Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.  
 Huntingdon—C. M'Faul.  
 Ingersoll—W. Featherston.  
 Kemptonville—M. Healy.  
 Kingston—P. Purcell.  
 Lindsay—J. Keuney.  
 Lansdown—M. O'Connor.  
 Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley.  
 London—Rev. E. Bayard.  
 Luckiel—O. Quigley.  
 Loughborough—T. Daley.  
 Lucille—W. Hart.  
 Maidstone—Rev. K. Keleher.  
 Merrickville—M. Kelly.  
 New Market—Rev. Mr. Warty.  
 Ottawa City—J. Rowland.  
 Orillia—Rev. J. Synnott.  
 Oshawa—Richard Supple.  
 Prescott—J. Ford.  
 Perth—J. Doran.  
 Peterboro—E. M'Gormick.  
 Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.  
 Port Hope—J. Birmingham.  
 Quebec—M. O'Leary.  
 Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn.  
 Russellton—J. Campion.  
 Richmondhill—M. Toefy.  
 Richmond—A. Donnelly.  
 Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.  
 Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.  
 South Gloucester—J. Daley.  
 Summerstown—D. M'Donald.  
 St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.  
 St. Albanese—T. Dunn.  
 St. Ann de la Pointe—Rev. Mr. Bourret.  
 St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey.  
 St. Catharines, C. E.—J. Gauguin.  
 St. Raphael—A. D. M'Donald.  
 St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.  
 Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettburgh.  
 Thorold—John Heenan.  
 Thorpville—J. Greene.  
 Timewick—T. Donegan.  
 Toronto—Patrick Nullem, 29 Shuter Street.  
 Templeton—J. Hagan.  
 West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy.  
 West Port—James Kehoe.  
 Williamsstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.  
 York Grand River—A. Lamond.

PROSPECTUS OF SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty.

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion.

None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month.  
 For Half Boarders, 6.00 " " "  
 For Boarders, 11.50 " " "

Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges. Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices.

Washing, \$1.20 per month  
 Music, 2.20 " "  
 Use of the Piano, 50 " "  
 Drawing, 1.50 " "  
 Bed and Bedding, 60 " "  
 Libraries, 10 " "

All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their names, or at least their initials.

August 17, 1860.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 19 COTE STREET, MONTREAL.

THE most COMPLETE COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, in both FRENCH and ENGLISH, is imparted in this institution.

LINEAR and PENCIL DRAWING is also taught.

From the month of January (1861) all the pupils who are learning Grammar will study in the School, in the Morning from Eight o'clock till Nine o'clock, and in the Evening, from Four o'clock till Five o'clock—the other Regulations as usual.

We hope the parents will appreciate the efforts we are making to form an institution eminently National and Catholic.

For particulars apply to the Principal at the School.

U. E. ARCHAIBEAULT, Principal,  
 No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

January 4, 3ms.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate, 32 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. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the "Queen's Engine House," MONTREAL, C.N.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE, No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense.

TERMS CASH. All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

PRICES. WINES.

	Per gal.	Per dozen.	Per bottle.
PORT—Finest Old Crusted	12s 6d	48s	4s 0d
Very Fine	13s 6d	50s	4s 3d
SHERRY—Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d	42s	3s 6d	
Good	30s	2s 6d	
MADEIRA—Fine Old	12s 6d	30s	2s 6d
CHAMPAGNE—Moet's Imperial, Other Brands,	15s 0d	36s	3s 0d
CLARET—Chateau Lafitte and St. Julien,	12s 6d	24s	2s 0d

SPIRITS. BRANDIES—Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848. 60s 5s 0d  
 Oard's, Planat's, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d  
 GIN—Best London Old Tom. 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d  
 DeKuyper's Holland's. 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d  
 WHISKEY—Thia's & Ramsay's Scotch. 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d  
 Thin's & Jamesson's Irish. 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d  
 Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d

ALES AND PORTERS. ALE—Bass & Co's and Allsops E. I. Pale. 15s 0d 8s 0d  
 Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingston, &c., old in bottle. 4s 0d 2s 6d  
 PORTER—Truman & Co's and Guinness & Co's. 15s 0d 7s 0d  
 Montreal and Lachine, 5s 0d 3s 0d  
 CIDER—Penner's and Devonshire, 12s 6d 7s 0d  
 All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY next, DECEMBER 3d, TRAINS will run as follows:

EASTERN TRAINS.  
 For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate Stations, at 8.45 A.M.  
 For Portland and Boston (stopping overnight at Island Pond) at 5.00 P.M.  
 Night Train for Quebec, (mixed from Richmond), at 5.00 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit daily.  
 \*Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, and Detroit, at 8.20 A.M.  
 Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way Stations, at 10.45 A.M.  
 \*Night Express Train, (with Sleeping Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at 6.00 P.M.  
 \*These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, Nov. 12, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

- TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine.
  - YOUNG HYSOON, best quality.
  - IMPERIAL.
  - TWANKEE, extra fine.
  - BLACK TEAS.
  - SOUGHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.
  - CONGOU.
  - OOLONG.
  - SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.
  - COFFEE, &c.
  - JAVA, best Green and Roasted
  - LAGUIARIE, do.
  - FLOUR, very fine.
  - OSTMEAL, pure.
  - RICE.
  - INDIAN MEAL.
  - E. W. FLOUR.
  - DRIED APPLES.
  - CHEESE, American (equal to English.)
  - WINE—Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
  - BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hds, and cases.
  - PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.
  - PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, E. W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.
  - STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Sained, fair.
  - BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.
  - SPOICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Aispice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Segoe, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.
- The articles are the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest prices.
- J. PERLAN. March 3 1860.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets), MONTREAL.  
 BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

BY J. PATTERSON & Co. BUSINESS NOTICE. THE undersigned beg to announce that they have LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street (Stephens's Buildings), and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

On and after the 15th current they will be ready to receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if required.

They will also be prepared to attend to all OUTDOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage.

J. PATTERSON & Co.

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skills 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 account.



THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors). 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 mouth.  
 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 cancer 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 humor in the eyes.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure ranning of the ears and blotches among the hair.  
 Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corru and running ulcers.  
 One bottle will cure scaly eruption 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 scrofula.

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

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.  
 For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.  
 For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.  
 For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.  
 For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acid 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 gets its natural color.  
 This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.  
 Price, 2s 6d per Box.  
 Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren 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 Asylum, Boston—

St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston, May 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 neglected 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. Vincent's Asylum.

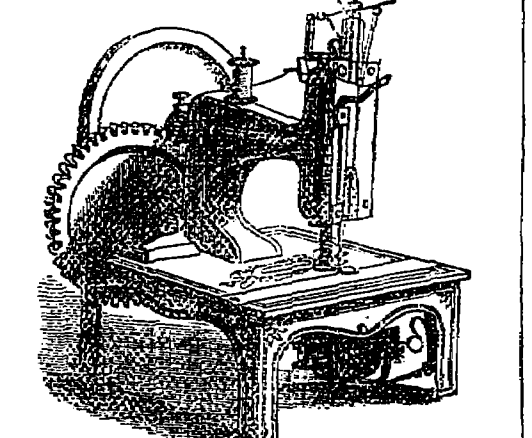
ANOTHER.  
 Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing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

Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, O. W.

H. BRENNAN,

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

SEWING MACHINES.



F. J. NAGLE'S CELEBRATED 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 Sarnia.  
 THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

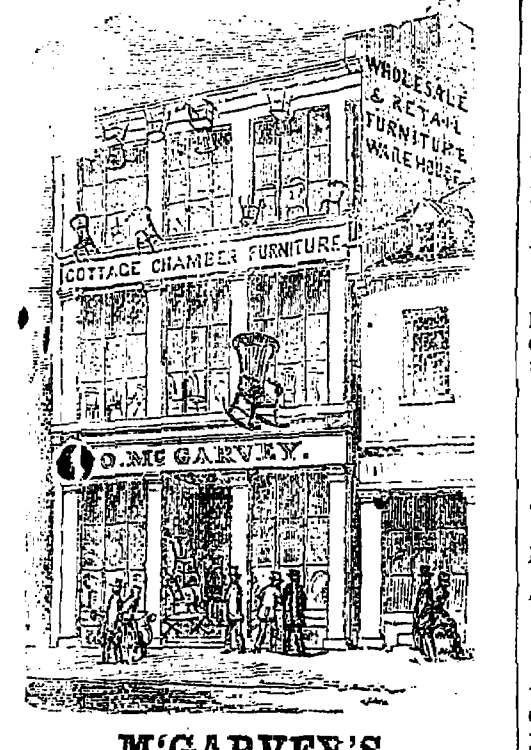
have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:—  
 Montreal, April, 1860.  
 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve 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 Eight 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 several in use.  
 CHILDS, SHOLES & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq., Dear Sir,  
 The three Machines you sent us some short time ago have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, 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. 3 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.

PRICES: No. 1 Machine, \$75 00  
 No. 2 " 85 00  
 No. 3 " with extra large shuttle, 95 00  
 Needles 80c per dozen.  
 EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.  
 All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Barley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.



M'GARVEY'S FURNITURE STORE, 244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Subscriber, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support extended to him during the last ten years in the FURNITURE BUSINESS, wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each.—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 Dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chestnut and Enamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 5 dollars; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dollars; 4000 Case and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattresses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattresses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 45 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses, Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rolling Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Oots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GARVEY'S, 244 Notre Dame Street,

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge.—Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class Furniture.  
 Case and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.  
 OWEN M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.

TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIRMAKER WANTED. April 26.

EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock.

M. P. RYAN, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market),

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choicest description:—  
 Butter, Oatmeal, Teas  
 Flour, Oats, Tobacco  
 Pork, Pot Barley, Cigars  
 Hams, B. Wheat Flour, Soap & Candles  
 Fish, Split Peas, Pails  
 Salt, Corn Meal, Brooms, &c.  
 June 6, 1860.

R. PATTON, CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

No. 229, Notre Dame Street, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.  
 R. P. will, in future, devote his whole attention to WORK MADE TO ORDER. Now is the time! Montreal, April 19, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]  
 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warrants, &c., send for a circular. Address  
 A. MENDEL'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS.  
 Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.  
 GODMAN & SHURTLEFF, No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.  
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental Instruments. Gms.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.