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No. 22

TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER LIL.-THE CAMP AND THE FIELD OF AUGHRIM.

After little more than an hour's brisk riding, Turlogh O'Brien found himself traversing the straight and narrow paved road, which in those days formed the immediate approach of the ancient town of Aughrim.

The misty moonlight covered the whole landscape: to the left rose the softened outline of the hill of Kilcomedan-a gentle eninence of a mile or so in length, with the little town of Aughrim snugly nestled at its foot, and the white can-vas of the Irish camp studding its crest from end to end. Hundreds of ruddy fires were glowing and around them were visible the gliding forms of soldiery and peasants; a hum and murmur like that of a crowded city, filled the night air. The lowing of cattle, penned for slaughter in the ruined castle which flanked the road, close to its entrance into the town, the distant neighing of horses, and the sullen roll of drums, enhanced, by a thousand martial and thrilling associations, the excitement which made his heart beat thick and fast, as he drew near the destined field of battle.

He soon fell in with the Irish pickets, and having stated his rank, and proved it by producing his commission, was, at his own request, conducted directly to Lord Lucan's tent. Passing, therefore, through the then excited little town, with its stout, heavy-chimneyed, thatched houses, ringing with laughter, and singing, and all kinds of merriment, he pursued, with his escort, the steep road which mounts the crest of the sweeping kill, and entering the entrenched camp, found himself in a few minutes in Sarsfield tent. His

welcome was frank and cordial. 'You have a keen relish, colonel, for danger,' said he, briskly; 'you have just arrived in time -to morrow we expect hot work enough, and to spare; but it is needful you should see the precious commander-in-chief they have sent us from Paris, before you assume the command of your regiment; so let us to his tent at once, as much is to be done, and little time to do it in.

'Had I not better first see O'Mara, and get at my trunk mails? said Turlogh, glancing at his unimitary attire, 'these French generals, they say, are punctilious in matters of the toilet.'

Pshawi what care you or I for the coxcomb's fancies,' said Sarsfield, gruffly, at the same time planting his cocked hat carelessly on, and taking Turlogh by the arm; ' we don't want petit maitres, but men of head and action, and the oftener we let him see it, the better he's like to behave himself; besides, I command the cavalry, and I stand between you and the fellow's annoyance; if he don't like your dress, we can't help it-there's matter more important for tonight, than trumming of ruffles and unpapering of gold lace.'

As he thus spoke, he led O'Brien through a portion of the camp, until they reached, near the very summit of the hill, one of these ancient raths which abound in Ireland; this was an unusually large one, with a high embankment hedged with wild bushes and brambles surrounding it ;and in the centre of the enclosed area stood the tent of the Marquis de St. Ruth. Passing the sentinels who guarded the levelled way into the fort, and who saluted Lord Lucan, that officer led his companion to the general's tent.

'Lord Lucan,' said Sarsheld, curtly announcing himself to the starch old military servant who came to the tent door.

'Pray come in, my tord,' answered the grizzled veteran, with a low inclination, and employing the French language, in which the subse- master's success-drink to his Irish laurels; for, quent conversation was also conducted.

General St. Ruth was sitting writing at a it be but to plant them on my grave.' table under a strong light. He was a well-built, handsome man, of some fifty years; sharp and though marred a little in expression by a certain perhaps, helped to provoke the positive dislike with which Lord Lucan regarded bim.

Without raising his head, the French general continued to write in apparent unconsciousness of the presence of his visitors. If this unconsciousness was assumed, it was certainly well acted. Sarsheld, however, abruptly terminated it by intimating his presence in a sharp and peremptory tone.

Lucan with a formal and distant salutation, and remained standing, it is to be presumed, to avoid the necessity of asking his visitor to be seated. Some business, I presume, my lord?' he said,

sentment so far as to affect indifference.

and the lower than the street of the control of the

confining his attention to O'Brien, 'we much needed cavairy officers, such as I already judge you to be-gentlemen who understand and do their own business, without interfering in that of its entire extent by a morass, throughout which others.

ATHOLI

'By my faith,' interposed Sarsfield, unceremoniously, and almost savagely—for he knew that the last remark had been pointed at himself; there is, indeed, a sore lack of men who understand their business here—a dearth by no means mended by any late arrivals we can boast. It was conspicuously proved at Athlone, and I trust may not be so again to-morrow."

If you have no further business with me, my lord,' said the general, tartly, ' may I pray you -as ceremony seems to be dispensed with here -to direct your care, for an hour or so, to your men and horses-and leave me to arrange the business of to-morrow. Your orders shall be with you by two o'clock to-night. Adieu.?

'Marquis of St. Ruth,' retorted Sarsfield, bluntly, while the blood mounted to his face; 'I seek not to be consulted by you-though, perchance, wiser men have asked and followed inv advice. Of thus much, however, be assuredbut that the king's service demands forbearance, spite of your command and your commission. I would, on the spot, teach you to respect an Irish gentleman.

St. Ruth changed color, and made a menacing movement of his hand toward his sword-hilt: he mastered the impulse, however,—and with a shrug, and an ominous smile, he said, briefly --

'You can explain this language bereafter and elsewhere, my lord.'

He then bowed very low, pointing at the same time toward the door. Thus ended O'Brien's introduction-and thus cancluded a conference which had well-nigh ended in bloodshed.

'Ah, my good friend, honest Cailliard,' exclaimed St. Ruth, with a profound and anxious sigh, as he threw himself into his chair; "woe worth the day that ever I accepted this command.' For some seconds he remained silent and abstracted. 'What say you, Cailliard—a bad affair?' he abruptly added, glancing at the trim old soldier.

'My good lord,' answered he, kindly and respecifully, I have often heard you say as much, when we were serving in Savoy. It is, after all, but fatigue; half an hour's sleep, or a cup of coffee, and all is bright again."

St. Ruth smiled, but s almost sadiy added-

"No, no, Cailliard-this is a very different business; this appointment has made me enemies at home-powerful enemies; and here, you see how it is. Louvois is my enemy—this Irish thousands, in the ranks in which they were to command has made him so, he continued, in receive the foe, and on the very ground for which they were to fee he was a few hours. gloomy abstraction : 'Louvois-Louvois, a dangerous, dangerous gentleman-specially danger- to contend. ous in absence; and this Lord Lucan, and his Lutterels, factious, insubordinate truly-among them all, I hold my honors on a fragile tenure; by my faith, a miscarriage here were a grave matter for me-ruin, ruin, nothing short of ruin.'

He relapsed into silence, and resumed his writing, which occupied him for nearly half an hour

longer. Eh, bien, my friend-so far it is well done. said he, briskly, rising and throwing the pen upon the table; orders and despatches-all done, and the plan complete; to-morcow's battle here-all here,' and he touched his forehead. 'So, by my faith, I've earned my biscuit and my glass of wine, for this night, at least, methinks; what say you, my trusty Calliard? Come, bring the flask—and bring a glass, too, for yourself, he sudded, gaily and kindly; 'drink, drink to your by St. Deais, I'm resolved to gather them, tho'

The memorable 12th of July, 1691, rose over masculine of feature; dark complexioned; and the destined field of battle in one of those heavy with a countenance decidedly bold and energetic, fogs which portend unusual heat. Before seven o'clock, scouts came spurring in with the excitsuperciliousness, not to say disdain, which had, ing intelligence, that the whole English force was rapidly crossing the river Suck, at Ballinasloe, and the fords adjacent, just three miles distant from the field of Augurin.

At eight o'clock the columns of Irish infantry were formed all along the front of the camp;and with colors displayed, and drums beating, began to march down the slope of the hill, and pattle. get into position. The cavalry destined for the outposts moved forward, and the artillery, with ranks, in the irrepressible enthusiasm of that General St. Ruth rose and received Lord all its lumbering appliances, advanced to occupy grand and terrible hour, broke rapturous gratuthe several batteries whence its fire was to play upon the assailing army.

A few words must here be said in explanation of the Irish position. The bill of Kilcomedan is in no part very steep—it forms a gradual slope, Sarsfield replied by presenting Turlogh O'- extending almost due north and south, from end along the line. Brien, and to him St. Ruth spoke for several to end, a distance of about a mile and a half;minutes with easy courtesy, never addressing one and at the time of which we speak, it was perword to his companion, who, much nettled at the feetly open and covered with beath. Along the suspense—all the outposts from the opposite hills, the ground lay strewn many a steed and rider, foreigner's studied coolness, constrained his re- crest of this bill was pitched the Irish camp; only a mile distant, had been driven in, and upon and many a horse, with empty saddle, scampered and the position in which St. Ruth was resolved their misty outlines every eye was turned to dis-1 wildly over the plain. DOSIGNO IN MARCH OF PRICE AND LEGALIZED INDIA AND MINES DE LA LIBERT OF LA LIBERT COMBON & LIEMON CO.

'Adieu, colonel,' said St. Ruth at last, still to await the enemy extended along its base.

The foremost line of the Irish, composed entirely of musketeers, occupied a series of small enclosures, and was covered in front throughout flows a little stream; and this swamp, with difficulty passable by infantry, was wholly so for cavalry. Through two passes only was the Irish position, thus covered, assailable upon firm ground. the one at the extreme right, much the more open of the two, and called the pass of Urraclose to it; and the other, at the extreme left, by the long, straight road leading into the town or Aughrim. This road was broken, and so narrow that some annalists state that two horses could not pass it abreast; in addition to which it was commanded by the Castle of Aughrim, then as now, it is true, but a ruin, but whose walls and enclosures nevertheless afforded effectual cover, and a position such as ought to have rendered the pass impregnable. Beyond these passes, at either side, were extensive bogs; and dividing them, the interposing morass. The enclosures in which the advanced musketeers were posted afforded excellent cover, and from one to the other communications had been cut, and at certain intervals their whole length was also traversed by broad passages intended to admit the flanking charge of the Irish cavalry, in case the enemy's infantry should succeed in forcing their way thus far.

The main line extended in a double row of columns, parallel to the advanced position of the musketeers, and the reserve of the cavalry was drawn up upon a small plain, a little behind the Castle of Aughrim, which was occupied by a force of about two thousand men.

The Irish army numbered in all, perhaps about twenty thousand men, and the position which they held extended more than an English mile, and was indeed as powerful a one as could possibly have been selected.

Many of our readers are no doubt aware that the field of Aughrim was fought upon a Sunday, a circumstance which added one to the many thrilling incidents of the martial scene. Tho army had hardly moved into the position which was that day to be so sternly and devotedly maintained, when the solemn service of High Mass was commenced at the head of every regiment by its respective chaplain; and during the solemn ceremonial, at every moment were arriving fresh messengers from the outposts, their horses covered with dust and foam, with the stern intelligence that the enemy were steadily approaching; and amid all this excitement and suspense, in silence, and bare headed, knelt the devoted thousands, in the ranks in which they were to which they were, in a few hours, so desperately

This solemn and striking ceremonial, under circumstances which even the bravest admit to be full of awe, and amid the tramp and neighing of horses, and the jungling of accoutrements, and the distant trumpet signals from the outposts, invested the scene with a wildness and sublimity of grandeur which blanched many a cheek, and fluttered many a heart with feelings very differ-

ent from those of fear. And now from the extreme left, resting upon the Castle of Aughrim, High Mass being ended, arose a wild shouting-the deep, stern acclamation of thousands of human voices swelling over the heathy sweep of Kilcomedan, and wildly pealing onward, and gathering as it came; while foremost among a brilliant staff, with his chief officers about him, dressed in a uniform which actually blazed with gold, and with a snow white plume (which tradition still records) tossing in the three-cocked hat, which be raised as he greeted each regiment in succession, rode the man who carried in his head alone the plan of that day's battle-the Marquis de St. Ruth. A word or two he spoke at the head of every regiment, and though his language, which was French, was not of course understood, except by the officers, his stern and animated voice, the splendor of his appearance, and the emphatic gesture with which he pointed with his plumed hat in the direction in which the enemy, shrouded in the intervening mist, were known to be advancing, these were appeals sufficient for hearts charged with the wild and stern excitement of impending

At every brief stern sentence, from the Irish lations and responses, in the wild and passionate Cultic dialect, which swelled and gathered as he passed on, in one long cheer of high and pealing menace, far more thrilling and glorious than all the clangor of the martial music that rose

CHAPTER LIII. - THE BATTLE.

cern, if possible, the columns of the enemy, whose presence was already indicated by the Ruth, in irrepressible exultation. These loss sharp roll of drums, and the other signals which will immortalize themselves to day. We must accompany military movements. At length, take some care of the brave follows, however. however, at twelve o'clock, under the blaze of Desire my Lord Galway to move his horse a the noon day sun, the interposing mist rolled little forward, he added, addressing one of his slowly away like a solemn curtain, and disclosed aides-de-camp; and then to another the saidto each army the stern military spectacle which confronted it.

HRONICLE.

' Jesu guard us!' said Father O'Gara, addressing Turlogh O'Brien, who, at the head of his chree, from an old house and demesne which lay regiment, occupied the right of the line at the pass of Urrachree, 'it is a powerful army. I fear me we are much outnumbered; and his delated eye wandered over the low undulating and after two hours' conflict, the latter had not bills which confronted him, upon which were slowly moving the compact masses of the enemy.

said Turlogh O'Brien, lowering the glass through upon the pass of Ucrachree was commenced; ment of the immensely preponderating force now withdrawn. An anxious interval followed, which threatened the pass of Urrachree. We and up to five o'clock, it was undecided whether shall have a brush with them presently. See there to the left; they are getting their great guns into battery. Yonder are the Dances, and in motion-and now, indeed, it became evident look there, the Huguenot foot; there again are that a general action was about to commence. the white Dutch, and there the blue.'

As Turlogh O'Brien thus pointed in detail, as far as he distinctly could, the various regiments which formed for the opposing army, the sight over which the eye of the young priest wandered, was, in truth, a stern and splended one. There were masses of cavalry—some in bull jerkins, others in steel breast-plates-wide seas of tossing plumes and manes -huge columns of pikemen, reflecting from their burnished head-nieces, currasses, and greaves the blaze of the meridian sun; there were the musketeers, too, in their bright cloth uniforms, varying according to the national equipment of every country in that wondrous confidence of nations assembled there; and every regiment, headed by its colonel, trailing in his own right hand a veritable pike, according to the then military usage, as, stiff with gold lace, with flowing periwig and lawn neckcloth, he marched in the van of his men.

'See,' added Turlogh, abruptly, an aide-decamp from Ginkle's staff is now speaking with the commander of Cunningham's regiment; take tinuous roar, the musketry poured on, enveloping my advice, Father O'Gara, and ride back to- all beyond it in an impenetrable cloud. The wards the camp; for, unless I'm mistaken, the Irish, in accordance with the order of their geaction will begin presently."

troop of dragoons filed off from the regiment, to and thus drew the impetuous assailants onward, which their attention was directed, and began to The Huguenots, upon the right, were thus surtrot down the opposite slope, into the plain which rounded, and at last forced to give ground under interposed between the armies, followed by the trememendous slaughter. Precisely a similar main body at a walk; and now, indeed, many a manuœuvre was practiced with a like success heart beat thick, and all was hushed and silent upon the centre-three times were the enemy as the grave,—for the threatened attack upon driven headlong through the morass, which they the pass of Urrachree was actually about to had crossed, and forced, with dreadful loss, back open, and with it the momentous battle on which to the very muzzles of their cannon. The Irish the destinies of the kingdom were suspended .-- line, throughout the entire extent, was unshaken At the same moment the Irish battery command- its centre was victorious, and its left untouched. ing the pass of Urrachree opened its fire upon | The evening was already for spent, and the issue the advancing troops; and the opposing hills of the struggle, whatever it might be, could not nealed back the successive explosions; while now be remote. St. Ruth, seeing the British the British detachment from a trot broke into a centre thus repeatedly beaten back, could not charge, and with cuirasses and swords flashing through the clouds of dust that rose around them | ism of the Irish infantry, of whom before he had from the parched soil, came thundering down thought so meanly, when he beheld them for the upon the outposts which guarded the entrance to the pass.

I pray you, ride a little back,' said Turlough, addressing the priest a second time, as the smoke and cried, Now, then, I will beat them back to of the cannon, driving slowly over the light breeze, darkened their faces in its shadow .-The battle has commenced. My men may be engaged ere many minutes more."

Reluctantly, the priest obeyed; and just as

Right, right!-well done!' exclaimed St. Ruth, in his native tongue, as he watched intently the movements of the opposing parties; 'our men give ground, as I directed. Good !- the English cross the rivulet !- and now the whole regiment are about to follow! Colonel O'Brien,' be continued, addressing that officer, who was instantly at his side, 'as soon as they are all across, charge them in flank.'

Turlough bowed, and rode back to the head of his regiment; and in a few seconds more, the splendid cavalry be commanded were following him at a gallop down the slope. The intervening distance was cleared in less than a minute. and, with a wild cheer, the splendid corps dashed into the English cavalry, ere they had well time to form, and bore them back in utter confusion, pursuing them beyond the stream they had already crossed, hurling men and horses over in the tremendous rush, and sabering the riders in spite of their cuirasses and steel-cased bats .-When the dust cleared off, it disclosed O'Brien's regiment halted in line, beyond the stream, and Deeper and exciting every moment grew the the English cavalry retiring in confusion; on

By my faith, a beautiful charge ! said St. 'Tell O'Brien to draw his men again behind the brook.1

The officers spurred off upon their respective missions, and the orders were duly attended to. These movements were followed by repeated skirmishes between the Irish and English cavalry at the same flank, but with a like result; made an inch of ground. Meanwhile, the inmainder of the British force was halted much in "These are Cunningham's dragoons, methinks," the position they had occupied when the attack which he had been scrutmizing the foremost regi- and the cavalry which had been engaged was the attack should be renewed or not; at that hour, however, the enemy were once more out The Danish cavalry moved forward upon the same point, and under cover of their advancethe Danish and Huguenot infantry marched up to the enclosures occupied by the Irish musketeers, and commenced the attack in earnest, upon the extreme right. Now rose the roar of muskerry, sharp and sustained-and hedges, fields. and plain, were speedily shrouded in one waite mass of smoke, through which were seen the dense columns of the assailants, and the rapid and ceaseless blazing of the guns.

Other columns of English infantry marching dong the edge of the morass, in front of the line, soon began to move upon various points of the Irish centre, across the intervening swamp; and thus, in little more than an hour, the whole line, with the exception of the extreme left, at the pass of Aughrim, was hotly engaged. The English artillery, planted at the verge of the morass, played upon the Irish centre, and was answered from the Irish batteries; while, throughout the whole length of the line, in one conneral, retired in perfect order, from one en-He had hardly said thus much, when a single closure to another, wherever they were pressed, restrain his exultation and rapture at the herothird time, drive their assarlants pell mell through the bog, and pursue them to their very batteries. Tradition says he threw his hat up into the air, the gates of Dublin.

Meanwhile, the right wing of the English, consisting of several regiments of their best cavalry and infantry, together with a party of artillery, began to advance along the narrow road to he did so, St. Ruth and his staff galloped up to Aughrim; this approach, as we have already the spot. Every glass was now raised to watch said, was greatly the most difficult, and was, moreover, entirely commanded by the castle and its enclosures, in which were posted nearly two thousand men; it was, moreover, swept by one of the Irish batteries; and was so very narrow that two men could with difficulty, if at all, ride abreast along it; no wonder, then, if St. Buth considered this pass altogether impracticable.

> This force marched down the long and parrow causeway, which we have described as forming the only pass by which the left of the Irish line was approachable upon solid ground; and having reached a point some three or four hundred vards in advance of the castle of Aughrim (whose ruined walls and ditches closely overlooked the road), they began rapidly to form into column, upon a small esplanade of firm soil, which there expanded to an extent of a few acres. The artillery unyoked their guns, and the intantry, quitting the road, began to march, or rather to wade and scramble through the swamp, keeping their ranks, as best they might, under a continued fire from the Irish batteries; at the same time, the English cavalry began to file along the road towards the castle, and their cannon, over the heads of the advancing columns, returned the

pealing fire of the Irish guns.

St. Ruth rode a little up the hill of Kilcomedan, whence he might command a view of the

entire field. From end to end, like one continued roar of thunder, pealed the musketry; and the unbroken cloud of white smoke spread entirely across the plain, and swept around the bases of the opposing hills. The glorious evening sun streamed redly over the scene of havoc blazing on the extended splendor of martial pomp-and all along the line rose, deep and stern; the wild shouting of tens of thousands of liuman voices; while, from the opposing batteries rang out the sustained discharge of artillery and the roar of round shot -speeding through dust and smoke, upon their deadly mission.

Nobly, upon every point, were the Irish infantry sustaining the assault; the English centre was absolutely beaten, and thrown into confusion; the pass of Urrachree was maintained with invincible resolution; the infantry, who had crossed near Aughrim were driven, under the tremendous fire of their opponents, back again, with fearful loss, to the verge of the bog; and the cavalry were moving slowly along the broken road, in files, and approaching the castle-occupied, as we have said, by nearly two thousand infantry-under whose shot it seemed impossible that a single horseman of the whole force, thus fearfully exposed, could escape destruction.

Almost at a glauce, the practised eye of the general took in all that we have described. What do they mean, there? said he to Lord

Galmoy, who stood next him, and pointing with his glass to the English cavalry.

They menu to force the pass, replied he. Then we have won the field, said St. Ruth; but they are brave fellows; it is a pity they should be so exposed. Order two foot regiments he added, promptly, from the left rear, to move towards Urrachicee, at quick time; the aide-de camp dashed away down the slope with the orders; " and the reserved cavalry to mount and two regiments to move hither.' he continued, addressing a second messenger, who sped away upon the errand; while springing from his jailed and foam streaked horse, St. Ruth himself mounted the grey charger which the groom held for him close by the battery; the third steed and the last, as tradition says, which he bestrode that day; and then, in a few brief words, he issaid his heaf order to the gunner for the direction of his fire.

Now, indeed, the fate of the day seemed wellnigh settled; and many an Irish soldier grasped the hand of his coincade in the enthusiasm of annomated victory, as they watched the heroic exploits of their resolute brethren in the van.

Fo tune, however, on a sudden, declared for

the English. A fatal blunder was too late discovered. The regiment who occupied the castle and its enclosures, whose fire must have exterminated the cavalry in their difficult, nay, desperate advance, found cannon ball instead of bullets, in the casks with which they were supplied. Messenger after messenger was despatched in furious baste, to repair this ruinous error, but in vain. The enemy's cavalry was now advancing almost under the walls of the Castle. Pebbles, buttons, everything the moment could supply, were in requisition; but shotted with such missiles their fire was ineffectual. Under this shower of gravel and ramrods and buttons, the cavalry, but partially disturbed, pressed onward, passed the Castle, and formed upon the left flank of the Irish infantry. At the same moment, by a misapprebension of St. Ruth's orders, two columns from the front, instead of the rear, of the Irish line of miantry, began to march-from the flank now most severely pressed-towards Urractions. The English Infantry, seeing their experience would have taught you that, though a support thus withdrawn from the musketeers government which so forfeits the confidence of the now boildy recrossed the bog; and a cry of treachery began to spread along the Irish line. The cavalry, whom St. Ruth had ordered in advance were, however, now formed upon the hill side. The general, confident of their resolution. and having seen their prowess proved already, in full assurance of sweeping the English horse, with ease, from their present lodgment, rode to the head of the magnificent column who avaited his orders. 'They are beaten,' he said, with stern exultation, 'let us beat them to the purpose.' Everything depended on the promptitude of the movement; and at this critical moment, when the fortune of kings and kingdoms hung trembling in the scale, a round shot from one of the English batteries shattered the head of St. Ruth to atoms. The white-plained hat your attention to the disgraceful proceedings as rerolled down the hill before the preeze. Wildly plunged the maddened charger. The lifeless body swafed for a minute in the deep saddle, the demonstrations of a party, and which is miccalled with all its resplendent trappings, and tumbled to s religious character, took place. This shows in an the ground. The cavalry valted; some of the unmistakeable manner that "a united system of edu-French guard dismounted, and threw a cloak over the beadless trunk, which was thus carried all teaching being based on true religion. The Cato the rear. The guard themselves followed; tholics of Ireland, disproving of the Queen's Univerand now a general panie began to spread throughout the Irish army. The cavalry, thus left without orders or general, fell back in uncertainty. The inlantry, first at the left flank, then at the centre, and finally at the right, began to give ground, at first slowly, and soon in confusion, running pell-mell towards the camp .-The Irish cavalry, abandoned by the foot, retreated by the road to Loughrea; and in one huge mob, the' now routed infantry ran toward the bog which extended in the rear. Among this broken and wide-spread mass the infuriated English caralry plunged and hewed, and trampled with merciless slaughter-a giddy, frightful scene of rage and terror, confusion and butchery on every side. Instead of the stern huzzas which had filled the air not half an hour before, now rose, wild and appalling, one fearful chorus

of wailing, terror and despair.
'We killed,' said Story, 'seven thousand of the Irish upon the spot, as was generally believed, and there could not be many fewer, for looking among the dead three days after, when all our own and some of theirs were buried, I reckoned in some small enclosures one hundred tional institutions of the country. 4th. That this and fifty, in others one hundred and twenty, &c. lying most of them by the ditches where they were shot; and the rest from the top of the hill where their camp had been, looked like a great flock of sheep scattered up and down the country, for almost four miles round.

Thus ended the last battle, in which the Irish!

nation rallied the fragments of its ancient aristocracy and native people, in military array against the power of England.

In the choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral are suspended what are alleged to be the gloves and to know in what possible way the Irish people—the spurs of St. Ruth; nay, even the shot that slew him in its flight. His ashes he, as tradition asserts with clear and circumstantial detail, in the roofless church of Athenry, besides those of Lord Galway, who fell upon the self same field of battle.

To this hour, by many a peasant hearth, tradition tells her tales of that memorable day; the rustic laborer from time to time turns up the whitened bones of those who fought and fell so bravely upon the tranquil and deserted fields where once the fate of Ireland was determined; and many a rusted spur and pike-head still is found just where the chances of the battle had flung it so many years ago. (To be continued.)

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND HIS YOUTHFUL UNI-VERSITY.

The following replies by Catholic gentlemen have been forwarded to Sir Rubert Peel : Balyna, Dec. 15, 1861.

Six-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3th December, enclosing a sub-actiption list, and a statement relating to the Queen's University, and inviting me on the grounds therein stated, to contribute to prizes, as a further inducement to the youth of Ireland to accept of education in the Queen's Colleges. I recognise among the names appended to the statement some who have been the consistent advocates of freedom of opinion in matters of religion, and whom I believe to be incapable of holding out pecuniary inducements to their Catholic countrymen to abandon or modify their conscientions convictions: but, taking into account the history of the Queen's University, and the grounds of the opposition offered to it by the hierarchy and laity of the Catholic Church, I feel that to ask a Catholic to subscribe to it can only be regarded as offensive. The vast endowments of the Established Church provide superabundant means and full security for the religious and secular education of the Protestant minority in their own university, under the special and exclusive guardianship of their prelates and clergy, and yet you dony to the Catholic majority that security in education which you retain for yourselves. If you would support your Church out of your own resources, instead of forcing me and my co-religionists to pay a tribute to your Protestant Ascendancy in the shape of rent charge on our properties, and thereby aid in the maintenance of your sinecure clergy in parishes where there are neither Protestants nor churches, you would do more to effect the objects you profess to have at heart than by begging for contributions to support a system of irreligious education which the majority of my countrymen conscientionally repudiate. You have been ill-advised to enter on a contest with the Catholics of this country on the question of religious education. We suffered for our religion and succeeded in preserving it. Do you suppose that we can be won to the teaching of your colleges by any such inducements as you offer? We look on our religion as an essential part of our nationality, which, under more prudent and tolerant statesmanship, would become a strength instead of a weakness to the British crown. It is unnecessary for me, on my own part or that of my co-religionists, lay or clerical, to make any profession of zeal in the cause of secular education. In 1831 the laity and a portion of the hierarchy accepted with unbounded but misplaced confidence the experiment of mixed education on the solemn assurance of the ministers of that day that the system should be so administered as to preclude " even the suspicion of proselytism," and we nocepted certain rules and regulations as sufficient for the object. Those rules, framed for our security, have been altered against our consent : a parliamentary return has proved that, consequent on such alterations, several bundred children have been submitted to Protestant teaching in matters of religion, and yet, is defiance of our remonstrances, these in jurious alterations are still maintained. Confidence destroyed by such bad faith is seldom restored. More who had batherto effectually held them in check, people may continue to exist for the want of a better it is impotent for good. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. MORE O'FERRALL. TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR R. PEEL.

Rath, Ballybrittas, Dec. 15, 1861. Sin-1 have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a circular bearing your signature, in which am asked to subscribe towards the "founding exhibitions or other prizes, to encourage learning and promote industry among students and graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland." While I decline complying with the above request, I beg to assure you that I do so from the strong conviction that the Colleges of Belfest, Galway, and Cork, have not only proved to be a lamentable failure, but are quite unsuited to the requirements of this country. It has been proved that those who condemned the system of education in the Queen's Colleges based their objections on a solid foundation. I have but to call ported to bave taken place at Belfast on the recent inspection by the Lord Chanceller and other risitors of the College in !bal town, where, we are informed. cation" does not tend to subdue those feelings of bitterness and rancour which can only be allayed by sity, have founded a seat of learning, without any "aid from Government," thereby showing in an ex-traordinary degree that self-reliance to which your circular refers. May we not fairly claim for the Catholic University at the hands of the executive the encouragement of a charter, which would place it on an equal footing with similar institutions, and give it that fair play which it is the proud boast of every English statesman to promote ?- I have the honour to be Sir, your chedient servant,

EDMUND DEASE. Turbutsion, Coole, Westmeath,

November, 29, 1861. Gentlemen - I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th, enclosing a memorandum relating to the Queen's Colleges, and the Queen's University in Ireland, and requesting me to co-operate in founding prizes and scholarships in those institutions. I must begrespectfully to decline any co-operation in the above scheme. The memorandum which you have done me the honor to enclose, claims the assistance of those persons of wealth and station who are interested in the moral and material improvement of the country on the following grounds :- 1st. That the Queen's Colleges are successful. 2nd. That they have won their way to popular esteem. 3rd. That their prestige is established, and the Irish people have recognised the claim of this University to take rank among the na-"national edifice of education" is successfully oultivating friendly feelings and mutual forbearance between the members of different creeds. Speaking as one of those heartily "inversated in the moral and material improvement of the country," I feel bound most respectfully to question the accuracy of

quently described as an immense educational success, I shared what I believe to have been the almost. universal opinion-that that institution had been a complete and most expensive failure. I am still of that opinion; and I am, moreover, at a loss Oatholic Irish people—have ever shown that they recognise the "national claims" of the Queen's University. Still less have I been able to discoverand I say it with the most unfeigned regret-that friendly feelings or mutual forbearance between members of different creeds have been successfully cultivated of late years in Ireland, whether by means of the Queen's Colleges or through any other agency. It is to be feared, indeed, that certain amongst the events of the past few weeks will have done much to retard in this country the growth of these very desirable feelings. I am one of those who believe that religion should be the foundation of all education, and, sharing this belief with very many conscientious Protestants, and with every sincere Catholic, I share it with the large majority of the lrish people.

I both tolerate and respect the conscientious opinions of others who differ from me, and I admire the generosity of those who, acting, as I am sure they believe for the best, have so liberally come forward to aid that scheme, my co-operation in which you have done me the honour to request. There are attached to your memorandum the names of men whose good intentions no man doubts—but, though this is a matter that so vitally affects the Catholics of Ireland, I see not as yet upon your list the signature of a single Cathelic nobleman or gentleman and I shall feel much surprise if, when it be complete—it contain any such name. Would this be the case if the Queen's Colleges had won their way into popular esteem-into the esteem of the Catholic people of Ireland? Would this be the case if the sincere Catholics of Ireland were net unanimously of opinion that a high educational system not based on religion is a curse rather than a benefit? The educational wants of the Protestants of Ireland, or certainly at least of Leinster, are admittedly provided for by Trinity College, Dublin. The new cellege, which it is part of Sir R. Peel's present plan to establish is almost as admittedly intended to be chiefly for the use of the Catholics of the same province. If therefore, the money of the State, or the money of individuals, is to be spent ostensibly for the educational benefit principally of Catholics, why insist on expending it in a way so contrary to their wishes. so repugnant to their feelings, as to make an insult of the intended boon?

The supporters of the Queen's Colleges have been formally accused of a deliberate intention to sap the foundations of faith in the Catholic youth of Ireland I am unwilling to believe that this is the definite object, though I am persuaded that it would be the sure result of your scheme ever to be successfulwhich I hope and believe it never will be. You may hold out inducements in honors and emoluments that may tempt a few weak Catholics to send their sons to receive your godless teaching; but what will be the end? That in nine cases out of ten your scholars will pass through your College doors into the world -in name still Catholic, in reality infidels. And is for this that we are to subscribe our money, and to keep alive that religious animosity which we all alike are deploring? Whatever a man professes to be, that let him be in all sincerity and in all truth. Be he Catholic-be he Protestant-be he of what faith he will-no man was ever yet a worse subject, for being a good Christian, or a fearless professor of the faith that is in him.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obsdient servant,

JAMES ARTECR DRASE.

Grenagh, Killarney, Dec. 6, 1861. Sin-I have had the honor to receive your circular of the 2nd instant. Absence from home has prevented my immediate acknowledgement of it. It is accompanied by a memorandum, in which it is stated that, because there are upwards of 600 laymen of the various religious denominations receiving training therein, "the Queen's Colleges therefore, are successful." With my own knowledge of the country and its sentiments, I cannot accept this conclusion. I infer rather that this small number, after so many years of experiment proves their failure. In your circular you are pleased to say that "in no way can private benefaction more contribute to the welfare of the country than in affording countenance and assistance to the youthful university" for which you plead, and "which is imbuing the educated portions of the population with the principles of liberty and mutual toleration." I entirely discent nis observation, whether as a matter of ethics or of fact; while, as a Catholic, I cannot conscientiously in any way "afford countenance or nesistance" to these colleges, so long as their organization continues to be disapproved by the bishops and pastors of my Church. On the contrary, I presume to say that I regard the effort which is at present being made, under your inspiration, to connect with them the "educated portion of the population" as a specious attempt to weaken their reliance upon the direction of their spiritual superiors, and to engage them in an act of perverse contempt towards the judgment of their venerable Head, which has pronounced these colleges to be "dangerous to faith and morals." The "principles of liberty and mutual toleration" with which this system, it is affirmed, is imbuing the educated portion of the population will be found, I fear, to be but an emanation of the revo-Intion which has overspread the Continent, the real object of which is the overthrow of the spiritual as well as of the temporal power of the Papacy-principles of which the most undaunted champion is the distinguished chairman of your committee, I cannot, however, doubt that this new conspiracy to senarate the Church and the people, insinuating itself under the mask of liberal education, will experience the same results which similar efforts, under other forms, have met at all times at the hands of the Ca-

tholics of Ireland. You will permit me to suggest that this zeal in the cause of a system that has been condemned, contrasted moreover with a contemptuous silence as regards the claim of the Catholic University, was scarcely needed to convince the Irish priesthood how much the policy of the present Government, has become unmindful of, if not averse to, their proper and legitimate influence. The moment has been We are on the probable eve of a calamiill-chosen. tous conflict with America The Irish heart is already throbbing with excitement and anxiety; and the hour may not be distant when her Majestr's advisors may regret the estrangement and require the support of those whom they now so palpably disregard. Would it not be wise to recal these circulars and suspend the subscription list, and coase to float the Hierarchy in the face - at least until Messrs. Mason and Slidell have been replaced on board the Trent?

I return the subscription vouchers, and have the bonor to be, sir, your humble servant, DENIS SHINE LALOR.

Right Hon Sir Robert Peel, Dublin Castle. "Milltown House, Dec 14, 1861.

" Six-I have the honor of being in receipt of your circular, and also of the memorandum, relative to the education of all classes of the Irish people.

"From the observations I have made, ever since the opening of the Queen's Colleges, and from my artillery of any powerful nation. knowlege of the feeling of the Roman Catholic portion of the population of this country, I can truly state that the Queen's Colleges have not won their way into popular esteem, and I cannot avoid coming to the conclusion, that the Government is of the same opinion, or why dread a rival in the Catholic Queen's Colleges enjoy (and that even without any pecuniary aid from (lovernment) we shall be able to judge which shall ' win ite way into popular esteem,'

to the subversion of all religion. Looking over the ditions to close the passes through which this familist of munificent subscriptions which you enclose would not lead me to suppose that the object was popular with all denominations, unless I take as a criterion that of a 'Roman Catholic Layman' who withholds his name. Feeling strongly in favour of combined religious and secular education, I must decline to add my name to the list-and have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

" The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P.

LETTER FROM HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM

TO THE RIGHT BON. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON. .

Saint Jarlath's, Tuam, Dec. 9, 1861. My Lord-The sudden danger of war from the far countries beyond the Atlantic cannot dispel the alarm excited at home by the more terrible enemy of famine. The one may, and I trust will be, only a mere panic, inspired by national hate and aggravated by national pride, which the seasonable counsels of peace and wisdom can effectually allay. But the other is a reality daily spreading and gathering fear-ful dimensions from the continuous baleful influence of the elements by which it was more immediately created. Yes, the prophecy of two months ago is already hastening to its fulfillment, and the remnant of the wretched poisto crop, which in some places was left undug in the hope of improvement, has been so ruined under incessant rains as to be utterly abandoned in the field. The condition of the portion that has been dug, and pitted or boused, is scarcely better, and how unfit they are for buinsn food may be inferred from a very general observation, that they are actually refused by some fowl and animals not remarkable for fastidiousness; yet. on this miserable esculent, never ripened, and in a state of decay, the lives of hundred's of thousands, until the remote month of August, are exclusively depending. I will not now stop to inquire by what infatuated

councils such a neglect of our agriculture-the first of social sciences in every well-regulated State-has been brought about and systematically perpendated for the benefit of class interests and the periodical slaughter of the people. But I will inquire of that Government, whose duty it is to take care by wise and provident measures that the public weal he not sacrificed, what measures it is even now adopting to repair the consequences of its own palpable neglect, and save the lives of those who would require no extraordinary assistance had their industry been only encouraged by just and provident legislation. The distress, we are told, is being taken into considera. tion, and for that purpose an influential member of the Irish Government sets out on a tour of inquiry, marching with the utmost speed along the mountains of Connemara and Achil, whilst English as well as Irish journalists pursue his rapid flight with well-pointed shafts of ridicule on the unexampled celerity of his movements and the necessary barrenness of his information. No matter, he reserves the precious knowledge which he collected for a congenial auditory at Derry. But whilst he harangues, and journals criticise, and public bodies are canvassing the justice of the oratory of the one and the commentaries of the others, numbers of people beyond the reach of curs and railroads are on the brink of famishing from cold and hunger; and some who endured both for eight and forty hours have, through the zeal of the Catholic Clergy, been rescued from death. This account I had this very day from the Clergyman of a parish, where it was said, thank God erroneously, that a death from starvation took place. I desired him to publish the facts as they really occurred, for the sake of those who, notwithstanding the notoriety of intense distress, feel that such facts, however melancholy, sufficiently arm them against the danger of imposition.

This extreme caution on the one hand, and sensitiveness to danger on the other, are natural enough in the incipient and yet undeveloped stages of every public calamity. And I could well conceive how the apprehensions of some for the safety of the people might unintentionally exaggerate the amount of the pressure of the destitution to which their lives were exposed. This might happen-and in such circumstances would still be a fault on virtue's side justify any deliberate and wilful exaggeration. But to labor, on the other hand, to gainear the manifest | next year of 62-63, the clergy and laity of the Dictrut h which can no longer be concealed to become | cese of Cloyne undertake to give the following the advocate of class interests, whatever they may amount of support to the Catholic University, be, which the famine may injuriously affect, and First—The parish priests will make up which its denial would be sufficient to secure—to become thus the champion of a comparative few at the hazard of the lives of thousands, which such disastrous championship would not fail to destroy-this bespeaks a perverseness in the human heart which is akin to no virtue, and which no devotion to private

or public interests can ever palliate, Such was the fate of Ireland at the commencement of the famine in 1846 and during the disastrous years that followed. Famine was out of the question—it was only the artificial cry of those who sought either to embarrass a most paternal Government or to win popular auphanse. - The famine came -the Vicercy was waited on by a select deputation from the hierarchy of Ireland, who then deemed in a solemn duty to bespeak with earnestness the protection of Government on behalf of a dying people. They were received with all the conventional courtesies of the Castle. The Viceroy, in his toply, which I still hold, descanted on the bounder duries of Government to save the lives of its subjects. His task, it seems there ended, and soon the people died, as unprotected and unpitted as if no viceregal assurance had been pledged to the contrary

I am not, then, surprised either at the stubboru perseverance with which the destitution of our people is denied, or at the want of humanity with which they are treated when that destitution is reluctantly admitted-inhumanity, I mean, on the part of those who owe protection to the neanie in return for that fidelity of which they are as jealous as any Government could be, that was never known to deserve the reproach of auffering its parient subjects to starve. There is no want of humanity elsewhere. It is now some two or three weeks since, through a respected member of the maligned order of the Jesuits, I re- command similar advantages for their co-religiousists; ceived the sum of twenty pounds from a charitable gentleman for the relief of the famishing poor of this diocese. Having acknowledged the charity with gratitude, I delayed its publication, lest, as the lawyers say, I should be raising a false issue, and dangerous to faith and morals, may lend to perverdoing mjury to the cause of the oppressed, whom it sion and infidelity. - With sentiments of great peris my inclination as it is my duty to labor to serve. It was a large donation -probably munificent for the donor-and would have done much in the hands of Clergytaen, or of the Sisters of Mercy, to mitigate the sufferings of the many victims of dysentery and other diseases whom they attend, or to sootise the agonies of the children who are crying to them for relief. But to imagine or convey the impression that, with such individual contributions, however ample and numerous, you could star the progress of a famine already felt among the inhabitants of extensive districts, would be as hopeless as to expect and self-sacrificing, could cope with the sweeping zealous Fathers of the Redemptorist Order. Father

to compat a mighty enemy with whom the country similar solicitude and precaution, and the applicawho, with ungrateful remuneration, have ever proved, and may still be required to prove themwas startled at bearing the Queen's Colleges, so ele- hand, as without the former, the latter rather tends. Hone that are wasted on unprofitable were and expe- Kingstown, six year's ago, that he was arraigned

liar enemy of famine is let in on the country, making such continued havoc among all classes of the people? When but a few years ago, the Loire and the Rhine, swelled by mountain rains, overflowed their banks, and spread desolation the fairest provinces of France, you may recollect with what promptness measures were taken by the Government to repair the disaster. Its most zealous officers were despatched, not merely to witness, but to allewiste the public distress; the first personage in the empire displayed a laudable sympathy with the provincial suffering; the ablest and most skilful engineers were engaged to deepen the shallows and confine the courses of those floods, and thus save the inhabitants from a repetition of the same calamities.

But what measures are adopted by your lordship's Government, we may be permitted to ask, in order to check the inroads of the Suck, or the Shannon, or the Moy, though not as destructive as the Garone; or what has it in contemplation to 'carry off all the sluggish waters that have gathered and rested on the land during the later years of agricultural inertness and stock-farming rapacity, when the people had no heart to clear, or drain, or fence their little farms, from an apprehension of being driven away to make room for the more favorable quadrupeds? Though the floods have been the immediate, the culpable neglect of our rulers has been the remote cause of this, as well as of the other famines that have desolated a land of surpassing fertility. We have, then, every right to expect that the Government will be no longer tardy in coming to our assistance:

It is a terrible maxim, propagated by those miscreants who are destroying the moral virtues in England, that publicity is what gives all its deformity to crime. I trust for the interests of humanity that this destructive maxim has not many advocates. It will be a crime, and a frightful crime, if our penple are suffered to perish by another famine, and living under a Government whose benevolence and so. licitude for human happiness, are, we are continually told, only bounded by the limits of the civilized world. All we have to say is, that if doomed to starve, they shall not starve in utter silence. Their cries may be unheeded, as they have been often up. beeded before, but assuredly they will not be un-beard; and the sincerity of England's sympathy with the happiness of toreign peoples, must be tested by her tender care for the happiness and lives of the people of Ireland, whom not without reason, those foreign nations call her own .- I have the honor to be your hordship's obedient servant.

† Jose, Archbishop of Turm

IRESH INTELLIGENCE

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The following letter from His Grace, the Bishey of Cloyne has been forwarded to us for publication " Fermoy, Dec. 12

VERY REV. AND DEAR DR. WOODLOCK-The sum of \$291 12s. 2d., for which a bank order is herewith enclosed, includes all the parochial contributions, and in a few days more all the parishes will have made their returns. In some districts the circulars from Dublin did not reach the clergymen till an advanced hour in the morning of the second Sunday, when it was on late to make effective arrangements for the third Sunday. The inconvenience of such delays may be prevented by despatching from Dublin-early in the week, all circulars and documents which ought to be in the bands of the clergymen on the Thursday or Friday previous to the Sunday on

which the University collection is to be announced "With the sum total from the remaining parishes may expect a list of the names, and of the contributions of each. The average of the collection already sent in, including the remittance you received direct from Dr. Croke, of Charleville, is close on ten pounds a parish; but, it is not unlikely that this high figure will be lowered by the returns from the outstanding districts.

" For the current academic year '61-62 the contributions of the clergy and laity, including my own subscription of ten pounds, go together. With all the drawbacks of a bad barvest, the people were, as always, Catholic and generous, and the clergy subscribed three pounds in one instance, and, cenerally though no amount of danger or of suffering could speaking, one pound from the parish priest, and ten shillings from the curates. But beginning with the

First-The parish priests will make up among themselves for ten years an annual exhibition or free place of forty pounds.

"Secondly-The curates will make up a second free place of torty pounds a year for the same time.
"Thirdly—The bishop will at his own expense make at annual provision for a third place of forty pounds during the same period, or for as many years of it as life may be spared him.

These places may be given to meritorious attideute no three places of forty pounds, or, as four at thirty; or, as six at twenty; or as the University authorities may deem most conducive to the interest of the institution.

" Fourthly - Whatever sum may be annually required for the support of the Catholic University - due regard being had to the sources which the funds are to come-the laity will be prepared to contribute a proportionate share in common with their Oatholic brethren all over Ireland. Thus, there are in ireland more than a thougand parishes: if the Roard of Bishops and the responsible heads of the University find that two or three, or four or dve thousand pounds a-year will engage that their joint contributions will be rather over than under the average to be expected from the thousand parishes taken together.

"The clergy and bity assume these obligations from a deep sense of duty. In their intention to corry out the resolutions agreed to at the general meeting of the Bishops in Dublin, last April, and in their resolve, at any cost to support true Carindia education, they are thoroughly in carnest. They have no objection that the Protestants of this constry should have the benefit of Protestant training; they have no objection that the Presbyterians should but, for the Catholic youth, towards whom lieuven has imposed on them the responsibility of parents or of pastors, they never will accept a system of education, which, pronounced by the Holy See to be sound esterm and respect, I have the honour to remain, Very Rev. and dear Dr. Woodlock, your taithful servau:,

† WILLIAM BEARS. "The Very Rev. Dr. Woodback."

MOUNT MELLERY ARREY - FATHER PETCREBINA & CISTERCIAN MONE, -- We I-arm that Father Petcherion has just entered the Abbey of Mount Melleray, as a member of the community, having obtained a dispensation from His Holmess to retire from the scene of his missionary labours, where he has so long that some few hundreds of mon, however devoted and so successfully laboured among the learned and Petcherina is a Russian, of princely birth. Some It is not with such slender or inadequate means twenty years ago he fied from his native country, to the Minister of the Crown could hope successfully embrace the Catholic faith, and to devote his life to the most noble of all works -the salvation of souls. should be engaged in war; but armaments are Wherever the mission-cross of the Redemptorists quickly prepared, and millions are expended on has been erected throughout the kingdom, the name transports and commissariats, to save the lives of of Father Petcherina shall long be remembered University? The test is easily applied, by granting the people from the threatened attack. Why not a among the people, associated with the happiest reto it a charter and the same privileges that the similar solicitude and precaution, and the applica- flections of their past lives. The wonderful power tion of similar means to save the lives of a people, of his eloquence, the lorce of his burning words, have made an impression on the minds of his hearers which neither time nor the worldly chamours and vicissitudes of after-life can efface. It was whilet each and everyone of the above statements.

I believe the best and wisest men are of opinion that selves the best bulwark of the country? One you vicissitudes of after-life can efface. It was whilst Until within a few weeks ago, when all Ireland religious and security addresses of these wissions of charity and religious and security and religious and religious and security and religious and religiou upon the famous Crown prosecution for " Bible burn-It will appear not a little surprising that he should not have sought some relaxation, after a life of such incessant missionary fatigues, instead of entering a Cisterciau monastery. The bare idea of the rigorous discipline and austerities of the monks of Mount Melleray, is enough to make human nature quake with fear; but to the spiritual men, it appears these things sink into insignificance. - Waterford

Sir John Arnott, M. P., Mayor of Cork, has invested 40,000/.in the establishment of a " monster and milling concern, with the view of bakery" selling to the poor at first cost, during the approaching season of scarcity and distress .- Home News.

A triumphant refutation has been given to the calumnies so freely uttered by the Sabbatarian bigots of the Royal Dublin Society against the peaceful conduct of the artisan classes of this city in reference to the opening of the Botanical Gardens on Sundays. The Council ordered the carator of the gardens to make a report, showing the numbers who frequented and it bears splendid testimony to the success of the experiment, and to the conduct of the people. It states that during a period of three months upwards of 78,000 persons attended the gardens on Sundays, that on one Sunday alone upwards of 15,000 persons were present, and that their demeauour was uniformly distinguised by order, propriety, and decoram. To this I may add a fact equally illustrative of the excellent behaviour of our working classes. During the six months our exhibition remained open not one single person was brought before the magistrates for riotous conduct, or for any breach of the law. It is true that two "gentlemen" had a boxing match, but the aggressor has been obliged to pay £200 for his pugilistic amusement .- Dublin Cor. of Weekly Re-

THE ARMAUN JURY CASE. - It is admitted on all

hands that everything connected with the adminis-

tration of justice should be, like Cæsar's wife, not only pure but above suspicion, and it is not less universally allowed that under the British constitution trial by jury is the palladium of the rights and liberties of the subject. Impartial and unsectarian juries are therefore a first necessity for the proper administration of justice, yet it is a matter of notoriety that such juries are not always empanelled at ! the Assizes in the Northern province, especially in cases between Protestants and Catholics where did ascend the throne it was because of his Protestlearned Chief Justice inid down that the law takes no cognizance of the religion of a juror, simply requiring that he be qualified by property and intelligence for the duty he is summoned to discharge. No doubt the law entrusts much to the good faith and discretion of Sheriffs, but if the letter of the enactment he defective its spirit is easily understood. The law of England and of Ireland allows to a forcigner, when placed on his trial in any of our courts the privilege of having one-half his jury composed of aliens, and this well-know provision clearly indicates that the spirit of the jury law is favorable to impartiality in the jury box. The Catholics of Armagh have long and loudly complained of the virtual exclusion of Catholics from the jury box and jury panels in that county, and whoever may be blameable for that exclusion, there can be no doubt that the complaint was neither unreasonable nor unfounded. Not long since one of the judges of the Queen's Bench animadverted in strong terms upon this matter in a case which came before him on appeal from a local tribunal. A Dublin special jury has, however, given nominal damages - a shilling in the pound of the amount claimed - to the Sub-Sheriff of the county Armagh to vindicate his character from the aspersion of filling the jury panels with partizans. This verdict which was doubtless guided by the charge of the learned Chief Justice, may be taken as the decision on the legal question whether or not the Sub-Sheriff had done anything more than perform the duty which the law entrusted to him according to his legitimate discretion. One of the jurors, a Catholic, indeed clearly intimated that in his opinion a shilling and the costs of the suit would sufficiently compensate Mr. Hardy for the injury done to his character. The fact is that the case on all sides was regarded as a public one, as a judicial investigation of the claims of the Catholics of Armagh to a more fair and impartial system in the empanuelling of juries. The verdict of the jury appears to have been founded on the dictum of the learned Judge that neither the law nor the Sheriff takes cognizance of the religion of jarors, but the evidence given on the trial amply demonstrates that the present system of empanelling juries in the Northern counties is exceedingly defective. In some baronies, even where the population is onehalf Catholic, hardly a single Catholic name is returned on the jurors' lists, in others only three or four names are returned, and scarcely anywhere is the full proportion of Catholics to Protestants and Presbyterian preserved. These lists, however, are not prepared by the Sub-Sheriff, but by the barony constables, so that this very important branch of the case could not be fully gone into at the trial .-Enough, however, was proved to substantiate the complaint so often publicly made by the Catholics of Armagh and of all Ulster against the partiality of the jury system, and the virtual exclusion of Catholies on political trials from the jury box. The amount of damages awarded by the jury proves that they regarded as unimportant the personal question between the plaintiff and the defendant in the case which so far may be considered a drawn battle. The Catholics of Ulster will not, however, be satisfied with this no result. The case has now been fully opened, and we trust it will be presecuted with all the energy of which in other matters the North is wont to show so good on example to the rest of the country .- Dublin Telegraph.

Catholic, has at last discovered the notable secret that the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has become a loyal subject, on account of his forcible denunciapastorals which could be called "stereotyped," it is that in which he pronounces the censures of the Church against all members of those diabolical cases unmit of Walker's Pillar, is about to be burned. of secret societies. If there is a passage in his Grace's bals. The Times can hardly fail to know this. Not-withstanding the contradiction of Sir Robert Peel, the existence of distress in many parts of this country -amounting to the extent of actual famine-is a melancholy fact, which no one but a heartless and obstinate sceptic would deny. In Galway, Tuam, Headford, and Loughres, meetings have been held to adopt measures to stave off impending starvation, and even in Drogheda the workhouse is crowded, and unemployed artisans are starving. Beyond all doubt as insensible to the promptings of delicacy as to the it will be a disastrous season in the largest sense of ! the word.

DISTRESS IN BALLINASLOR .- The distress in this town has become great-almost intense; but on the suggestion of the Most Rev. Dr. Derry, a relief committee, including the principal towns-people, has been organised, and has already commenced its work in a proper, practical manner. The committee have personally gone found the town, and are now making out a tabular statement of the extent of the distress-food and fuel. A subscription list has been opened, and, in a few moments, £38 were subscribed—the venerated Prelate heading the list with £5. The committee have resolved to purchase a quantity of coal, and have it distributed to those who cannot afford to purchase it,

RECRUITING IN GALWAY .- Recruiting is going on actively here. About a dozen young fellows left Galway by the four o'clock train on Thursday for Dublin, en route for England. The Royal Artiflery is the corps mostly recruited for, and increasing pothe district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will materially assist the perinspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The district will be described as in the district will be des verty in the district will materially assist the persussive powers of the recruiting sergeaut .- Galway Vindicalor.

THE ASSAULT ON MAYNOOTH. On Monday evening a meeting of persons opposed to the endowment contended that it was never meant to have been per-

if it were politically expedient for a Protestant Government to endow Maynooth, it was a grievous national sin, religiously speaking, to do so. in conclusion, he moved a resolution to the effect that the endowment was inconsistent with the Act of Settlement and the principles of the British Constitution

in Church and State. Mr. William Johnston, of the Downshire Protestant, seconded the resolution. He felt proud in being associated in any way with the gentleman who had so nobly thrown around him the mantle of Mr. Spooner. One of the objects of that meeting was to testify that the distinguishing characteristic of Britain was her Protestantism, and if that were the case, was it i right to hand over such an instrument as the Maynooth endowment to the deadliest foes of Protestantism, to subsidise those who were sworn to put it down? (Cries of 'No, no,' waving of orange handkerchiefs, and Kentish fire) It was much to be regretted that the Prince of Wales was so ill-advised on the occasion of his recent visit to Ireland as to pay a visit to the College of Maynooth. (General hissing.) The times were perilous-crowns were fulling from the heads of European monarchs-and it was therefore not wise on the part of the heir apparent of the British Crown to tamper with the right by which he was to ascend the British throne, if he ever did ascend it. He should not forget that if he party feeling is apt to run high. It may be as the antism. (Peals of Kentish fire.) That event of the Prince of Wales's visit was mere part and parcel of the system carried out in Canada by the Dake of Newcastle. (Groaus, hisses, and yells.) He hoped that Lord Monck would be better advised-but it was a disappointment to the Protestants of Canada that Sir Edward Grogan was not sent out as Governor. The Protestants of Ireland would never rest until the grant was repealed unconditionally. (Ken-

> The resolution was then but from the chair, and of course adopted. Sir William Verner proposed a lengthy resolution

tish fire.)

to the effect that the meeting was convinced that the mission of leading the opposition to Maynooth had most appropriately devolved on Mr. G. H. Whalley; also that the meeting was convinced that his speeches and course of action were eminently calculated to bring the matter to a successful issue.

Mr. Vance, M.P., seconded the resolution. Mr. Whalley, on coming forward to support the resolution, was received with a tremendous outburst of shouts, Kentish fire, and stamping of feet, ac-companied by waving of hats and handkerchiefs.— After attributing to Maynooth every sin forbidden by the Decalogue, Mr. Whalley said that there was no body of men in Europe who had done so much for civil and religious liberty and the rights of conscience as the Orangemen and Protestants of Ireland. Their loyalty had never wavered. They were true to their Queen, to their principles, and their religion. (Yes, yes.) The time had come when they could point to the realisation of their prophecies. Not for thirty years was war so imminent as at present, and on Thursday last the voice of treason and sedition was heard within these walls, and that at a time when the voice of Europe was on the side of England. (Groans, hisses, and cries of 'Rebels.') It was time to ask Her Majesty's Ministers whether they intended to maintain the constitution - whether it was consistent with the constitution that "Romanism' should be further endowed. (Cries of No.

Mr. Stewart Blacker, in proposing a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the repeal of the endowment, said that his "broom" was the petition which he read, and he hoped that soon 'brooms of a similar character would be forthcoming from every community in Ireland to sweep to eternal destruction the nest of vipers of Maynooth.' (Tremendous cheers yells, and peals of the 'fire.')

Mr. Nunn seconded the adoption of the petition, and made two statements. First, that he (Mr. Nunn) had no confidence in Lord Derby as a Protestant, nor even the great Conservative party as a bulwark of Protestantism. Secondly, that he (Mr. Nunn) had the most reliable information to the effect that Sir Robert Pecl had spent the greater part of last Sunday week in the College of Maynooth. The conclusion which Mr. Nunn drew from the last fact, or alleged fact, was that Protestants of Ireland should receive the Ohief Secretary with extreme caution, notwithstanding his attack on Dr. Collen.

The petition was adopted, and Mr. Vance having been called to the second chair, and a vote of thanks passed to Sir E. Grogan, the meeting separated.

THE ORANGE CELEBRATIONS .- The Apprentice Boys are celebrating the 18th of December very much as usual, the Parties Emblems Act and the death of Prince Albert, to the contrary notwith-The Times, that habitual reviler of every thing standing. Many fancied that if the fellows did not respect her Majesty's laws they would respect the memory of her deceased consort; but those who thought so knew little about the gentry in question. There was tremendous cannonading this morning, There was also a procession to church and fireworks. A soirce and some miscellaneous enjoyments are the other items in the day's programme. I understand there is a strong feeling in the city as regards the in-decency of the display under existing circumstances. The impropriety of such a thing, while Prince Albert's body lies unburied at Windsor Castle, was pressed upon the consideration of the Apprentice Boys, but these 'loyal' individuals proved themselves provisions of the statute which they have been persistently violating .- Freeman.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDONDERRY. - A great fire broke out in the Mill of Mr. John Christy, at nine o'clock, on Tuesday, and continued raging up to one o'clock, when a portion of the wall fell in, burying several persons in the ruins Five bodies have been recovered up to the present. An active search continues to be made. Only one person yet dead out of the five found; the other four are greatly injured. Fire smouldering. The number buried not yet known.
- Freeman's Journal.

ONE POUND NOTES FOR 17s. 6d .- An enterprising vender of Brummagen jewellery visited Templemore last week, and unable to collect a crowd before whom to display his attractive wares, he proceeded to sell one yound notes at 17s. 6d. Hearing of the circumstance, John Gore Jones, Esq., R.M., procured one of the notes and sont it to Mr. Fitzgerald, Manager of the Provincial Bank, who having minutely. inspected same, pronounced it to be genuine. The

DEATH OF DR. JOHN O'DONOVAN .- It is with unfeigned regret we record the demise of John O'Donoof Maynooth College was held at the Rotundo in van LL.D., which lamentable event took place this from the committee so curiously "appointed" at the Sympathy with the sovereign and respect for the reDublin for the purpose of hearing an exposition on morning at Upper Buckingham-street. He was such late meeting in the Rotundo: the subject from Mr. Whalley, M.P. Amongst those a man in his singular services in illustrating the present were Sir William Verner, M.P.; John Vance, history and antiquities of his native country, that M.P.; Sir Edward Grogan, M.P.; Rev. Thomas there is no replacing him. He had been a diligent your letter of the 10th inst., acquainting me that on Wallace, Rev. Dr. Millar, Belfast; Colonel Boyes, student of Irish literature from his carliest youth; that evening the committee nominated at the Ro-Mr. Bonsall, T.C. &c. The chair was taken amidst and no man ever did so much in fixing the attention | tundo was to meet for the first time. I now beg to peals of Kentish fire by Sir Edward Grogan, who of philologists, historians, and general scholars upon inform you that I withdraw from the committee, as, went into a history of the Maynooth endowment, the subject as he did. His splendid edition of the upon reflection, I see that the resolution appointing the Four Masters; his contributions to the series of it was too hastily adopted, and, moreover, that the manent, and that it ought to be repealed. He con- works published by the Irish Archeological and committee, as at present constituted, in the absence gratulated Mr. Whalley on having succeeded to the Ossianic Societies; his learned and elaborate Grammission of Mr. Spooner. There was no doubt that mar of the Irish Language, and his labours in the Mr. Spooner had not achieved any very brilliant suc-preparation for publication of the Brehon Laws, are cess in the course of his anti-endowment career, but monuments of learning, research, and industry, such that was a circumstance which should not, and he as have been the lot of few men to erect in a life-(Sir Edward Grogan) was certain would not dis- time. He was a voluminous contributor to the local courage Mr. Whalley; but, on the contrary, incite serial publications during the last quarter of a cenbim to renewed efforts in the same glorious and tury; and his labours in cataloguing the MSS, in our national public libraries were no less arduous or hopeful course. (Kentish fire.)

The Rev. Thomas Wallace made a lengthened useful than those which have connected his name make a report, showing the homeoner was. That speech, with the view of showing that the Catholic with works of world wide celebrity. O'Donoran's report has been presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and that, therefore, even career of usefulness began, on the Irish Ordnance is the presented with the research of the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and that, therefore, even career of usefulness began, on the Irish Ordnance where the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and that, therefore, even career of usefulness began, on the Irish Ordnance where the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and that, therefore, even career of usefulness began, on the Irish Ordnance where the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and that, therefore, even career of usefulness began, on the Irish Ordnance where the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and that, therefore, even career of usefulness began, on the Irish Ordnance where the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and the presented within the last few days, religion was 'anti-Christ,' and the presented within the last few days, an mere boy : and a few years subsequently Eugene O'Curry joined that service, which laid the foundation for the productions of both gentlemen, that have arrested the attention of the learned of all nations. For the last quarter of a century or more they have laboured together, as on the Survey, the Brehon Laws, and for the Archaeological Society; and separately, as on the annals of the Four Masters, and the MS. Materials of Irish History. What a pity that death has separated two such men, in the very midst, too, of their most useful labours Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday.

> DISTRESS IS THE WEST .- LOUGHREA, Monday .- A numerous and most influential meeting was held in the Court-house of Loughrea this day, for the purpose of devising means to alleviate the distress caused by the scarcity and high price of fuel. The chair was occupied by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Derry

Lord Bishop of Clonfert.
Thomas D. O'Farrell, Crown Solicitor for the County of Galway, was requested to act as Honorary Secretary.

The Lord Bishop briefly explained the object of the meeting, and alluded to the widespread and deep distress that, to his own knowledge existed in the locality. In these years of famine there was nothing that indicated so much approaching distress as he had witnessed for the last few weeks. The amount that might be subscribed that day was nothing as compared with what private people had to contribute to meet the daily calls of charity on them. The workhouse statistics were no criterion of the existing distress, because the workhouse was repulsive in many respects to the poor, and he (Dr. Derry) knew that there were many poor creatures who would pine away and submit to death rather than enter the wards of the workhouse. It was, therefore, plain that the absence of paupers in the poorhouse was by no means a criterion of the general

distress. (Loud cheers.)

The Marquis of Charricavde moved the following resolution:—" That the scarcity of fuel, and consequent suffering of the labouring classes in this town, call for the prompt aid and benevolent exertions of those whom Providence has blessed in rarious degrees with the means of succouring their less fortunate fellow-creatures." The noble Marquis said that in moving that resolution he was happy to see the meeting presided over by-if he might so call himhis right rev. friend the Lord Bishop. Be (Lord have them distributed among such of his tenantry Clanricarde) could promise for himself that he as are ill-provided against the present severe winter. would do all in his power to promote the improvement of the town of Loughrea, and so give employment to the people. It was a perfect certainty that the people were very badly off for fuel, and how could a man at a shilling a day wages give himself the comfort of a fire after a hard day's labour? (Cheers.) He complained much of the Act of Parliament relating to loans for the improvement of property as restricting the amount to be lent to the sum of £5,000, a defect that ought to be remedied the very moment Parliament assembled.

Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., M. P., seconded the resolution.

Robert Burke, Esq., J., proposed the following resolution :-"That a committee he formed of the Town Commissioners to collect subscriptions, and to take such steps as may appear fit to carry into effect the objects of this meeting, and that the clergymen of the different denominations be requested to aid and act in concert with the committee The Rev. Mr. Rush, Protestant Rector of Lough-

rea, seconded the resolution, which passed.

GALWAY, Tuesday.—A very important meeting was held this day at the Town Court-house, its obect being to consider the best means of providing for the wants of the poor.

George Morris, Esq., High Sheriff, in the chair. The Rt. Rev. Dr. MacEvilly, Lord Bishop of Galway, proposed the following resolution:-"That the distress caused by the want of fuel is, even at the present time, extreme, and must become more melancholy as the season advances." His Lordship spoke strongly on the subject, and stated that he would refer not alone the perverse but the sceptical on the subject to the unusual severity of the season. His Lordship concluded by handing in £10 as his subscription.

Captain O'Hara seconded the resolution which

A committee was then appointed, several subscrip-

tions were handed in, and the meeting adjourned. A MAN SHOT AT KILLYMAN, CO. TYRONE-ANOTHER WOUNDED.—DUNGARNON, Dro. 15.—This morning this town was startled by the report that a man named Hillan was shot near the "Bush," Killyman; and the melancholy report has turned out to be true. This terrible tragedy occurred under the following painful circumstances:-The house and farm of Mr. Francis Dickson are now in the hands of trustees, soon to be sold on behalf of his creditors. It seems a nephew of his named Curran had a decided aversion to this sale, and wished to hold possession himself, against the wish of his father and friends. Yesterday the boy's father, in company with one of the trustees (Mr. J. Ewing), went to the place, and, after putting him away, they placed a man named Donnelly and his wife as caretakers untill the day of sale. It seems that Curran collected a few foolish partisans to assist him in an attempt to regain possession of the house last night, and that more than once the attempt was repeated. At length Donuelly fired a loaded pistol, shooting one of the party, named Hillan through the heart. Another of the assailing party was wounded in the head; but as Donnelly, when arrested, had a bar of Iron as well as a double-barrelled pistol in his hands, it is thought that this wound may have been given by a blow from a bar. Hillan is the son of a poor widow, whose despair on learning the untimely end of her son was heart-rending to witness. All the parties on both sides are in the hands of the police. An inquest will be beld .- Belfast Morning News.

The result of analysation of the contents of the stomach of the late Terence M'Mahon, butter buyer. of this city, whose death by supposed poisoning at the hands of his mother has been recorded, has been furnished to the Government by the resident Chemist of the Queen's College, Cork, to the effect that " the stomach contained more poison than was sufficient to kill one person." A magisterial inquiry was held to-day in the Police-court before the Mayor and other magistrates, when after a lengthened and minute investigation and examination of witnesses, the magistrates ordered informations to be received

Derriquin Castle, Konmare, Sunday. Gentlemen-On Thursday evening I received your letter of the 10th inst., acquainting me that on upon reflection, I see that the resolution appointing of many well-known names, cannot command the confidence of the country .- I am, gentlemen, your faith-

O'Donognus. 'To Messes, R. O'Kelly, and Edward Hollywood.'

Dunnis, Dec. 11 .- I have excellent reason for believing that Sir Robert Peel's grand "national" project for endowing a fourth Queen's College is turn-ing out a lamentable failure; and if all the repties I have no doubt that a large number of them would not only be found to contain refusals to contribute towards the project in hand, but also to administer and tells Sir Robert Peel that Catholics are much better judges of the kind of education they require than he is; and it asks him howcomes it that his published list of contributors does not present the name declining to have anything to say to this project. Sir Robert Peel is sending his circulars to Catholic gentlemen holding appointments under Government. If they decline to support the project of the Minister they will feel that they are marked men, and that there Robert's tenure of office. ! hope that some Member of Parliament will, early next session, call for a return of the names of those to whom these circulars were sent, and the replies received, and that Parliament will express its condemnation of the scheme itself, and the means resorted to for carrying it out. -Dublin Correspondent of Weekly Register.

INCREASED VALUE OF LAND IN IRELAND .-- The retate of Castle Hyde, near Permoy, county Cork, purchazed in the Incumbered Estates Court in December, 1851, by Mr. Vincent Scully, M. P., for £13,425, was yesterday resold by Judge Longfield for prices amounting to £44,950, upon the petition of Mr. Sad-This is one out of the many instances of the increased selling price of property in this country.

Goon Landsonds .- Laurence Waldron, Esq., M. P., has written to his agent, Mr. Mulligan, to distribute among his tenantry on the Lang and Bannada estates, situate in Roscommon and Mayo, large quantities, of timber for fuel in this inclement season of the year. This is not the first or second occusion of this generous gentleman's manificence towards his tenantry; he has been the gaarding of the widow in distress. Richard Henn, Esq., of Herbert street, Dublin, who only a short time since came in for the estate of the late Francis Casey, Esq., of Spanishpoint, knowing the present distressed state of the country, and particulary of his own tenantary, sent a large supply of warm clothing to Dr. Coatello to have them distributed among such of his tenantry Clare Journal.

SCHAB IN THE CORE CORPORATION --- We extract a rich gem from the Cork Daily Heraid, reporting the proceedings of the Improvement Department of the Cork Corporation upon a business motion made by one of its members, Mr. Mullane, and seconded by

Mr. Bernard Sheehan. to the fact that Peter's Church, in the North Mainstreet, had been condemned by Mr. Atkins and Sir John Benson, and that the Archdescon threatened to close it up soon, if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners persevered in refusing to secure it. He moved, therefore, that notices be served by their officers on the proper parties, requiring them to take all necessary steps for the preservation of human life.

longing to that little church, knowing I have a deal of judgment from time to time (laughter). Yes, Sir, I have a good deal of judgment, for I showed A subscription list was then opened, and close on Sir John Benzou nine years ago, a place overright £120 was contributed. The meeting was then adwas going to fall down (laughter), and he said it was very good, and I said it was not, and he never took it down until after it fell down and killed two people, Sir (laughter). Oh, ye may laugh at it, but 'tis a fact; and so, from time to time, I am known to be representing places that want to be taken down (continued laughter). I was carried in there to-day by them two ministers, and I went in and I looked round for a long time, and really, Sir, it will full in, and if it falls in it will fall out (shouts of laughter). Ye may laugh, yo set of caubogues, ye that don't know science; it will fall in and fall out, for in great buildings the front will fall out, and the other place will full in through the place, like several places do generally (loud laughter). What succeing and laughing ye have, ye set of canhoges, ye. I say, Sic it wants to be done, and I second the motion of him (renewed laughter), for I know all through Cork, and when I reported Broad-Isne, formerly, it was not taken down, and it destroyed a whole family; however, they were not killed (roars of laughter). It destroyed all their property, Sir, and is that a laughing matter? and I often tell those things, and the people knows very well that I have more judgment than your officers generally. So them two ministers to-day took me in and showed me the place, and it is in a most curious kind of a way, and t would remind you of - what was the name of that strong man that have pulled down that place that all of them fellows were in and killed them all, and himself too (laughter). So I tell you, Sir, in several parts of the county of Cork, and in Dublia and other laces, there are churches there, and there is not 5 Protestants in the parish, which really the humbug rector gets £500 a year, and he dou't say " Amen in the parish, and he pays his poor curates nothing (laughter), so I assure ye that in our west ward, which is a very popular place entirely, there ought to be a good independent church built there for the people generally (laughter), and particularly the head man of it is in favour of it to be done, and so it ought to be done, and if it don't be done, we'll throw it down (oh, oh) Mr. O'Connell-I think it is better second Mr.

Mullane's proposition. Mr. Sheehan-I second it, Sir. It is only your

numbugging, Mr. Pious attorney,

Major-"The Church is in danger" (laughter). Mr. Sheehan—no doubt of it; and it will fall I assure ye, (renewed laughter). Mr. Julian - Mr. Sheehan wants an independent

church. Mr. Sheeban - Decidedly, for the people generally

(continued laughter).

Departure of the Artillery from Clonmel.-Last night a telegram was received from head-quarters, ordering the immediate departure of Captain Morris's battery, No. 8 Brigade, Royal Artillery, sta-tioned in Clonmel. The order was to leave this morning at eight o'clock, for Cork, to embark at Queenstown for Canada. Before the receipt was known through the town, morning had arrived, and land, which, from times anterior to the Reformation, the entire battery was equipped and was leaving the have always been devoted to religious worship ac-Barrack Square in the most orderly manner amidst cording to the Oatholic rite-viz, at Stonor Bark

THE LATE MASS MEETING .- The O'Donoghue has The band of the Tipperary Artiflery would have written the following letter, withdrawing his name played out the gallant fellows out of Cloumel, but

> ALLEGED OUTBACKS ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND ... WESTERN RAILWAY. The correspondent of the Irish Times writes: "Easty on Tuesday morning that, part of the telegraphic wire which runs from Tuila. more to Geashill was cut and pulled down by aome person or persons unknown. A similar occurrence look place near Clara some months since, preceded by a threat that if a certain man in the Company's employment was not dismissed the late teafficwould be thrown off the rails. On the same morning between eight and nine o'clock a ma. named Filagerald, who has been employed as flagman for the Company, at Bladdery, between Ballycumber and Allione, was attacked by a marty of three men who heat him unmercifully with sticks, one of which was broken on his head.

There was an Orange fusilade on Monday night in the Dublin Rolands sgainst Mayaooth, when which he has received to his circular were published. Messrs. Grogan and Valice, the two No-popers copresentatives in Parliament of the Catholic metro. polis in Ireland-to the deep disgrace of the said Catholic city be it said. Mr. William Verner, Mr. rebukes to the man who set on foot a scheme neither | George Hammond Whalley, and others detonated at required or called for. Two or three replies have a tremendous rate and copiously discharged the already been published, and they are of this kind, most noisome missiles of foul spreech against the One from Mr. James A. Dease, Turbutstown, a ma- Catholic College. This was to be expected, and we gistrate and deputy-lieutenant, of an old Catholic certainly have no notion of wasting our own time family, is dignified and gentlemanlike in its tone, and space or detaining our conders by a confutation of the stupid calumnies of those Orange libetlers, The chief mountebank, however, imprudently touch. a chord that awakens rather awkward recollections of the dark designs and deeds of the Ocauge fection of a single Catholic nobleman or gentleman of posi-tion. I am informed that Lord Castlerose and other Orangeman of Ireland (said Mr. Wholley its: a over Catholic noblemen forwarded most spirited replies, wavered. They were true to their Queen." Orangemen loyal? We don't know whether to attribute this bold assertion to Mr. Whalley's crass ignorance of the Parliamentary history of the bast thirts you've or to a resolute determination to misrepresent patent facts in order to exalt the burn of Grangedom; is no chance for their receiving promotion during Sir but we do know from the Blu Sooks that there never was a grosser falsehood than is contained in the assertion that the loyally of the Orangemon has never wavered, and that they were true to their Queen Did Mr. Whalley siver hear of Cubbnel Fairmen, or of the trange must been twinch and its ramilications in the army) to change the order of succession to the Crown, and partue hea Princess Victoria aside, in order to raise her gentle uncle, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Master of the Orangemen to the throne? Sic William Mole; worth's committee was buulked in its efforts to bring the whole of this abominable conspiracy of the 'oyal Orangemen to light, by the audden flight of Colonel leirs mortgages, Mesers. Blackhouse, of Darlington. | Fairman (to Hanover we believe); but comign was developed to prove incontestibly not only that the Orangemen were not " true to their Queeu," but that they were as disloyal traiters to the Grown, the law, and the Constitution as ever were banged at Tyburn or behended on Tower Hill. The Queen is well aware of all this, and so were her illustrious mother and her affectionate uncle and friend the late Doke of Sussex, as well as the Duke of Wellington, who took energe ic measures to purge the army of the treasonable Orange element. We have only to add that the timely exposure of the dislayal Orthogo plot was due to the loyalty of a Catholic soldier, who accidentally obtained proof of its existence in the army, and placed that evidence in the bearts of Catholic member of Parliament. We that Mr. Whalley for reminding as of that dark offer, and affording us an opportunity of reviving the public recollection of the circumstance .- We kly Register.

GREAT BRITAIN.

If the Royal House of England required any new proofs of the untion's respect and affection, it would have found them in the manifestations of the last three days. Never in our remembrance has there been such universal serrow at the death of an indi-Mr. Mullage drew the attention of the department vidual, and such deep and apxious sympathy with those left behind. The public have expressed not merely the conventional regret which attends the death of Princes, but the real pain which they felt at hearing that a man of activity and genius, with high purposes and with the opportunities and the energy for realizing them, had been suddenly cut off in the vigour of life and in the full career of usefulness. But it need hardly be said that anxiety for the Mr. Sheehan - I second that, and I can assure ye Queen has had much to do with the general sorrow I was carried in there to-day by two clergymen be- for the Prince's death. It was well known that during their whole married life Her Majesty had been very much guided by the Prince, and that for the last few years, after his own judgment had ripened and his acquaintance with affairs had become more extended, he had been able to take from his Consort the heaviest cares of her position. Our first thought, when we heard of the danger and then of the death of the Prince Consort, was - 'How will the Queen bear it? Two such shocks as Her Majesty has suffered during the present year are enough to weaken the bealth of any woman had she otherwise far less cause for anxiety than the Sovereign of these realms and the mother of a family of Princes. On this score the solicitude of the country may now, we believe, be set at rest. The Queen, though overwhelmed by the auddenness of the event, has not suffered to health, and bears her loss with fortitude and resignation. This news has satisfied everybody. There is in the public mind - it may be said of the great mass of the nation such a feeling of unselhan good will towards Her Majesty, that the question of public business has but a second place in their thoughts. They are glad to know that the Queen is well, and dismiss for the present the consideration of political matters. But the Queen, if we are rightly informed, shows herself at this supreme crisis of her life worthy of her high station. As if her own experience and penetration led her to divine what no one at such an hour could obtrude upon her, the Queen has declared that the present is a time which will not admit of mournful inaction, and that it is her duty to attend without delay to public business. -London Times.

The starm of possible war has been met in a most honourable spirit by the men of our naval reserve, and the loyal Canadians who volunteered to aid the mother country in the Russian War, have petitioned to be sent back now that danger threatens Canada itself. This is as it should be .- Weekly Register.

The Government have purchased for the use of the troops at Canada several thousands of leather waistcoats, of the kind which proved so beneficial in the Crimea during the late war. - Star,

The scientific and commercial world is not fortunate in the exhibition of its magnificence; for the third time disaster dogs its footsteps, and threatens it with increased trouble. The first Exhibition in Hyde Park was followed by the war with Russia :the second in South Kensington will be opened when our flort shall be in the Atlantic, measuring its strength with the American navy. The French imitation of the great show in Hyde Park was followed by the wor in Italy, the end of which we have not yet seen. There is something fatal in this display of material prosperity; it is like the act of Ezechias showing all his treasures to the ambassadors of Merodach Haladan, and that of Nebuchodnosor, who, surveying the city he had adorned, cried out, " is not this the great Babylon that I have built, to be the house of my kingdom, in the power of my might, and in the glory of my magnificence?" If war with America can be staved off by timely explanations, a war in Italy once more is imminent, and the English Government will not be innocent .- Tablet.

There are now only three Catholic chapels in Eng-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—JANUARY 10, 1862

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to all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

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Aiss at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office. Quibec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tidings of Piedmontese victories over the Neapolitan loyalists, or "brigands" as some call them, must be received and dealt with in the some spirit as that in which we deal with the constantly occurring announcement of decisive victories over Southern rebels; wherein the forces of the latter, ranging from 15,000 to 30,000 men, have been utterly routed with a loss of many thousands killed and wounded, by a band of Federal troops some 400 strong, and with a loss of one man injured. There is in fact no reliance whatever to be placed in the accounts from the South of Italy; and though the revolutionary press persists in proclaiming the complete dispersion of the "brigands," it is certain that the Piedmontese are masters of no more of Neapolitan soil than they occupy with their troops, and that the work of conquest has yet to be accomplished. It is again binted that Louis Napoleon is about to interfere with the butcheries perpetrated by the alien invaders of the Kingdom of Naples; and that, since the establishment of a Victor Emmanuel dynasty is now evidently impossible, owing to the detestation in which it is held by the people, a Murat dynasty is to be brought forward under the auspices of France, as the claimant of the vacant throne.

The withdrawal of the French troops from Rome is again mooted, but the designs of Louis Napoleou are inscrutable as the grave. If he has determined on the policy attributed to him in certain quarters, he must have made up his mind for war with Austria in the Spring; for to hand obey their governments also told them why a king Rome over to the Revolutionists would be the signal for an attack upon Austria's Venetian provinces; and in such a war, though provoked by the Northern Italians, it would be impossible for such liberal institutions that it has truly made it the Louis Napoleon to remain neutral, and it is most happy country of the earth, offers it to-day, for equally impossible to doubt that he would not light with which it is menaced, its powerful sword, that on the side of the Austrians. All, however, is is to say its army, its navy, its money, in a word all that is necessary to a people which desires to defend an ere conjecture, nor have Catholics any reason at all costs its possessions. to fear for the safety of the Pope. He has been | Encouraged by such liberal offers, the entire counmiraculously preserved during the past year, in spite of the boastings and threatenings of his enefor trusting that he will not be deserted during that which we have just commenced. Perhaps. before its close, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing his oppressors humbled by the hand of Him who putteth down the mighty from their seats, and Who exalteth the humble and the weak. Then with Her whom all generations proclaim the Blessed, shall we be able to raise our triumphant shout of Magnificat.

The tone of the Northern press would seem to indicate that another battle is at hand betwixt the contending parties in the States. The Northerners are becoming impatient; and the expences of the war are so great, that their cry is, to finish it immediately and at all bazards. () the condition of the Southern army, or the plane of its commanders, we know nothing, as all direct communication with the Seceded States is cut off. If, however, the account given by a writer in Blackwood may be accepted as an approximation even to the truth—the Confederates are well armed, well desciplined, defend their property, than to wait until the enemy well officered, well fed, and animated by a stern resolve a ver to submit to a Union with the drilled, defend the country better than bands of poor North. They are Eight Millions; and eight men, who not baving been disciplined would go to millions of brave men, if united and determined, may be defeated indeed in battle, but can never be permanently subdued or subjugated. It is rumoured that General M'Clennan is to be surumoured that General MiClennan is to be su-perseded by General Halleck. The health of which it has bestowed upon it? Will it not be therethe former has been for some time very precari- by the more impelled to protect that religion which

ST. VINCENT OF PAUL.-The Sisters of Providence, Directors of the St. Vincent of Paul Asylum, respectfully inform the public that a lottery in favor of their Asylum will take place on Tuesday next the 14th inst., and the two following days, in the Hall of the Asylum, Visitation Street. The Lottery will be opened during these three days, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. All persons having purchased tickets are respectfully invited to give them to the ladies who preside at the lottery, before drawing the number out of the urn. None will be admitted to the drawing, it tickets are not previously given up. Any charitable persons and friends of this Institution who may have lots to give, are requested to send them to the Sisters of the Asylum. or to the R. P. Oblats.

OF MONTREAL.—The following letter has been the old adage which religion has graven on the read in all the churches of the Diocess, with the read in all the churches of the Diocess, with the view of pointing out to the laity, their duty in case of a war with the United States :-

MONTREAL, 25th Dec., 1861 Sin, -To-day the Church celebrates the birth of the King of Peace, singing with the Angels: "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to all men;" but we hear, alas I but cries and rumors

Already our Government, in its wise provision, has deemed fit to call upon the good will of the country in a Proclamation which orders that a company of 75 men be formed for active service within fifteen days, from each battalion of militia.

As many persons do not rend the newspapers which reproduce official documents, you will explain to your parishioners the orders which have emanated from the authorities, civil or military, respecting the enrolment in question.

You will readily make them understand that all the Government requires of them is to their advantage; and that they should hasten to reply to the appeal which is thus made to them. You will undoubtedly attain this end, by laying before them the following considerations, and such others as suggest themselves to the minds of all serious and reflecting

War is a scourge, always dreadful to a people. One of the best means to avert it, is to have men well armed and well disciplined. Our Saviour himself told us so, saying that the King who meditates war, commerces by calculating the strength of his forces; and that if he finds that he is too weak to make resistance, takes every means to ensure a peace. .dlioquin udhuc illo longe agente, legutionem mittens, rogat ca quæ pacis sunt. [Luke, 14, 32.] It is highly commendable for a country to be duly forermed, in order to prevent the terrible disasters which armed invasion always effects. This is what should be done by responding to the appeal of the Government.

It is not now question for the volunteers to shed their blood on the frontiers, as war with our neighbors has not been even declared, and may not be, especially if they perceive that Canada has many strong arms well disciplined for defence. We incur therefore, less risk of war by enrolling in large numbers and with heartiness, than if we stood with our arms folded, as cowards and lazy people generally

In all wars there are always great evils to be deplored. The fields are devastated, the cities burned, property pillaged, commerce ruined, the harvests destroyed, and above all the people are demoralised, girls and women are insulted, and the public morals considerably changed for the worse. In arming for the defence of our government it is clear that we arm for the defence of our property and for the honor of our families and country. Nay more, "We render unto Caesar the things which belong unto Cresar," as our Saviour so expressly recommends us to do in the Scriptures; and consequently we fulfil a religious duty which merits an eternal reward.
In justice each proprietor is obliged to defend his

property by all the honest means which the law of God gives him. Now a country is one large property divided among the different members of a numerous family, which is called a nation. It is, therefore, the duty of all the members of this great national family, who all are brothers, being children of the same Government, to join in a union as strong as it is tender to defend their common property. They who do not understand this duty, imposed upon all the members of a common family, do not possess the natural sentiments of existence.

The Apostle St. Paul in teaching Christians to of the earth, who is the minister of God and the avenger of crime, carried a sword: non enim sine causa gladium portat ; Dei enim minister est, vindex in iram ei qui malum agit, (Rom. 13, 4.) And now, our Government after having given the country the purpose of protecting it against the invasion

ish standard. At the head of its battalions, if withal we must come to blows with the enemy, will march those intrepid Crimean soldiers who were mies; and we have, therefore, additional grounds sent bither to restafter that glorious compaign. Nothing, therefore, can be more encouraging to the inhabitants of this country than the thought, that to defend their firesides they will fight side by side with experienced soldiers, and with brothers whom the common danger will have taught to act as one

Men of all origins will form an intimate alliance and be as one for the defence of our common country. Each will have to sustain under the protecting folds of the flag of Great Britain its national honor and its military glory. Many Canadians in doing this will not forget the deeds of arms of their forefathers, the memory of which applies to so many persons and to so many places under their It will be seen if the heroes of Chatenuguay are still alive, and if the blood which circulated in their veins still runs in those of their children and countrymen.

Truly it is not question, for the moment, of a military engagement. The Government expects that there will be among the population of the country a true loyalty, and that, amongst the subjects of Her Majesty, there will be found enough brave volunteers to stay enrolment by virtue of the law which would force young men to enter into the incorporated militis, and all others able to carry arms to turn our by general order. Would it not be better to avert this extremity, for all the people of the country to come forward and place themselves at the disposal of government so that they may receive the best of weapons and learn to make use of them in order to has out every thing to the torch and sword? Would not bartalious of volunteers, well-armed and wellthe battle field only to be slaughtered? Resides, is it not evident that government would the more attach itself to a country which had shown it such great devotion? Would it not favor with affection sustains man on the battle field, and teaches him to sacrifice his tile for the love of God and of his conntry? A faithful people comes to be as well loved LOTTERY IN FAVOR OF THE ABYLUM OF by its government, as a good child is loved by its father.

Furthermore, supposing that the scourge of war with which we are now threatened, should burst upon us, we will take conrage in the assurance that we are in a condition, and quite ready to make a vigorous resistance. All who are called upon to assist in repelling the march of the enemy, to drive him from their homes, will have learnt heforehand to march to victory in having learnt to fight according to the rules of the military art. They will have, besides, their zealous pastors to absolve them before the battle; and should they be called upon to die the deaths of heroes, they will have them by their sides to teach them to die good Christians.

From these principles, and others which you will speak of when needful, our brave people will comprehend that it is to their own advantage to offer themselves to their officers immediately, to receive arms from government and learn by military exercise to make good use of them.

Strengthened by our pastoral injunctions, they

the King'-will animate and sustain their courage. As to ourselves, who are placed between the ves tibule and the altar, we will not cease clying with confidence Spare, O Lord, spare thy people by averting the terrible scourge of war with which we are threatened. Let us preach penitence as the only and the sole way of appearing the wrath of the Lord in these evil days. Let us not cease repeating, in the pulpit and elsewhere, that now above all should the mundane cease going to balls, festivals and other dangerous parties. Let us raise our voices espeoinly against drunkenness, against the habit of haunting taverns and other houses of debauchery, against blasphemy, luxury, injustice, usury and other excesses, which attract to earth the displeasure of

To conclude, let us form ardent vows that the new year be happy and filled with blessings. May the sombre mists which seem to announce a furious tempest he dissipated by the powerful prayer of the Glorious Mother of God, the Immaculate Virgin. May the whole world enjoy a serene and happy peace.
May we all, after the pains and sufferings of exile, be united in the ever happy country.

I am, very cordially, Sir, Your very humble and obedient servant,

† In., Bishop of Montreal.

A correspondent, who writes to us desiring information as to the duty of Catholics in case of a war, will find an answer in the above, as also in a letter from His Lordship of Tloa to the Clergy of the Arch-diocess of Quebec, which we nublish in another column. We feel that after such deliverances upon the subject, it would be superfluous for us to say another word thereupon. A Catholic is one who listens to, and obeys the vioce of, the Catholic Church speaking through her Pastors. He who upon any subject upon which she thus speaks, or who upon any pretence whatsoever, slights her injunctions, is at heart a "Souper," and should no longer be allowed to bring disgrace and ridicule upon his coreligionists, but should be hissed and hooted out of a community of which he is a rotten and unworthy member. There are bad men to be found in every society; the visible Church is composed of all kinds of persons, good, bad, and indifferent; and there are of course, many who call themselves Catholics, who are but worthless scoundrels, and good for nothing "loafers."-Amongst such, but amongst such nominal Catholies only, are to be found those, who, upon the shain pretence of a patriotic regard for Catholic Ireland, would welcome Yankee invaders of Canada-and the sham patriotism of such men is on a par with their sham religion. The Catholie who would not, if called upon, take up arms for the defence of Canada, is unworthy of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, of which on this Continent, Canada is the last asylum.-He is a " Souper" at heart; and his proper place is amongst the rank and fyle of the noble army of " Swaddlers."

mob who, to wreak vengeance upon an unpopular banker, collected all his notes and liabilities and burned them before his face. More stupid and irrational still would be the conduct of Cabecome the prey of our enemies of the Northern States. The loss of Canada would be but of little material consequence to the British Empire, seeing that the only advantage which its possession confers upon her, is the obligation of defending it in time of war. But the annexation of Canada to the Northern States would be to the Catholies of the Province, not only ineffably degradme, but incalculably injurious as well. It would assure the political triumph of that party in the Province which has always sought to deprive Catholics of their most sucred rights; it would inaugurate an era of "Protestant Ascendency" on this Continent; and would reproduce in the Western bemisphere the same embittered feuds betweet alien races, and alien creeds, which for centuries have desolated the fairest region of Europe. A Canada, forcibly annexed to the United States, would become the Ireland of America; it would be governed by aliens in blood, aliens in language, and aliens in religion: World, would find a sister in humiliation in the l "oppressed nationality" of the French Cana-

We scout, therefore, as an atrocious libel upon Irish patriotism, upon Irish religion, and apon Irish honor, the insinuation that any portion of our Canadian Irish Catholic fellow-subjects, would directly or indirectly aid in inflicting such wrong, such shame and suffering upon their French Canadian coreligionists—from whom they have received so many benefits, to whom they he under so many deep and sacred obligations, by whose charity so many thousand orphan children of their race have been housed fed, clothed, and carefully brought up in the faith; and to whose ecclesiastical and educational institutions they are indebted for the many spiritual blessings which they and their children robbed were Canada to pass under Yankee

And if we must appeal to national sympathies and antipathies, if sentiment rather than reason is ther the descendants of the New England Puri- and Canada. This one fact speaks volumes as therefore, their duty to support it.

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP will learn to despise the bad counsels which may tans, or the Catholic children of old Gaul, are to the low, or feeble vitality of Catholicity the more fitting allies for men who boast of their amongst our neighbors. relationship with the soldiers of that terrible their fathers in Ireland have suffered so many things?" Nay but, we ask-"how can Irish Catholics in Canada fight against, or hesitate to fight for, their French Canadian brother Catholies, when attacked by the Convent burners of Massachusetts, and the savage. 'No Popery' fanatics of the Northern States !- and how can the Irish Catholic who exclaims indignantly against the alien rule of the Saxon in Ireland, have attributed the very sudden and lamented consistently give any countenance to imposing the alien and detested voke of Yankeeism upon Catholic Canada?" Leaving, therefore, out of sight the claims of

duty as expounded by the Bishops of the Catho-

lie Church, and guided solely by motives of honor

and expediency, it must be self-erident that the

Irish Catholic is bound to defend the cause of Canada against the Northern States, and that the French Canadian, and not the Yankee, is his natural ally." We might go further, and with perfect truth we might assert that-were it permissible to entertain or encourage national antipathies-there is no people upon the face of the Catholics in particular, should entertain and cherish greater aversion and detestation than for the the sons of dogs, and they must have the stomachs of dogs if they relish such usage. The penal laws of England of the last century were cruel; but not so cruel, not so injurious, even to the bodies of Irish Catholics, as the infamous school laws of the United States have shewn the U. States, and the accursed efficacy of New | England common schools upon the wretched creatures subjected to their mephitic exhalations. At home, the Catholics of Ireland are justly distinguished above, far above, all other races for the of Protestantism, as expounded by a Right Rev. heroic constancy with which they have adhered | Protesting Father in God. Fortunately, howto the faith; and the persecutions by which they ever, the being who thus capriciously deals with have in consequence been tried, have but served | Protestant princes, is not the God of Catholics. There is an old standing joke about a Dublin to bring out in stronger relief the noble qualities |--not the Lord, just and merciful, Whom of Irishmen. But in the United States, the whole- Papists adore. sale apostacy of the children of Irish Catholics. and the facility with which they have cast away Bishop, is as repugnant, however, to many every vestige of the ancestral faith, is as remark- Protestants as his explanation of the cause tholics in this country were they, out of a spirit able, and as notorious, as was the fidelity of the of Prince Albert's death is unsatisfictory to of hostility to Great Britain, to allow Canada to fathers of those degenerate children of noble the scientific world generally. Entightened by sires. And it is the same with those French the light of natural religion only, earnest and Canadians who cross the Lines, and even worse; devout minds cannot be easily brought to befor whilst, as a general rule with Irisbinen, the lieve that the Prince Consort has been suddenfirst generation of immigrants remains faithful, ly cut off, because the oratory of Dr. Wilberand the moral leprosy of apostacy declares itself force had been slighted, and his appeals to the only in the second, the adult French Canadian consciences and purses of his hearers, disregardimmigrant in the United States too generally ed. The London press is therefore very throws off with his faith, every restraint of decency severe upon the presumptuous prelate, and treate and morality, and becomes conspicuous even in his theory with the contempt which it deserves t the godless and depraced community amongst of which contempt the annexed from the Exwhom he has cast his lot, for his hithiness and in- aminer is a pretty fair specimen :credible depravity. There are exceptions no doubt; there are some few Catholic constitutions marked sign of the wrath of the Almighty than the robust enough to resist the ravages of Yankee phere of the United States has the same effect tified hypocrites, the oily Tartuffes. They are the animal life. It produces first a sort of spiritual curus's hogs in the sacred fold." asphyxia, which, if prolonged, terminates in spiritual death; whilst the shortest exposure to anilities of a Protestant Bishop of Oxford, to the and the "oppressed nationalities" of the Old it leaves alas! too often, deep and indelible traces of the subtle and powerful poison with is an extract from an Address issued by His which it is surcharged. Adults may sometimes, Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westfor a short time, breathe it with comparative im- iminster, to the Clergy or his diocess. punity; but upon the young its effects are almost invariably fatal. Even if they survive, they live a kind of lower life than do others who have the nation of the Prince Consort. So sudden and never been subjected to it; just as the life of an so unexpected has been this blow, that one, as yet, oyster, or any other molluse is, though animal ever anticipated on it, or taken it into any calculalife, yet an animal life of a lower kind than that tion of worldly chances; no one can yet estimate the which animates beings higher in the scale of or- going no further than its first and present conseganisation. The Bishops and Priests of the Quences, we must all teel deep sympathy with the Catholic Church in the United States do all that thous happiness, and round whose throne he shed men, aided by divine grace, can do, to disinfect manly grace. the atmosphere, and to render it salubrious, and fitted to sustain Catholic life; but in spite of their loyal condolence, I know not. But should it their exertions, and generous self-sacrifices, the be permitted to them, I trust the occasion will not be passed over, without taking advantage of it. deal is still too strong for them; and in this Con- This idea, however, I must leave to oth is to carry tinent alone the Prince of Darkness seems, for a enjoy,-but of which they would inevitably be season, to have triumphed over the Spouse of Christ. In the United States-and this is one last, Father Dowd called upon every young and of the worst symptoms of the disease-there able-bodied man, and even the married men seem to be few effectual vocations to the Priesthood; the Church is indeed well supplied, but the country; as, though there were now good to decide upon which side the Irish Catholics of from foreign countries; and whilst in every other hopes of peace, it was still proper to prepare for Canada should range themselves in case of war part of the world the ministers at the altar are the worst. He added that the British Govern-

Contrast-God forbid that we should say com-"Irish Brigade" who on many a hard-fought pare-but contrast a Yankeefied Irishman with field so nobly sustained the honor of French one of his own kin and stock such as he appears arms, and whose shout upon the day of battle in the old Island of Saints and Martyrs-and the was the invariable prelude to victory. We have truth of these remarks will be at once strikingly. been asked " how can Irish Catholics in Canada and painfully apparent. Nothing is so unlike an fight for the British Government under which | Irish Catholic at home, as the descendant of Irish Catholics in the U. States; and bence our horror of any and every political change which might in any degree tend to assimilate our social and religious condition to that of the people of the adjacent republic.

> DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT. - Medical men, of high standing in their profession. denth of His Royal Highness, to gastric und typhoidical fever, and the world at large has been content to accept their explanation. We have all been mistaken however, it seems-medical men and all. Not the disordered state of the Prince's bowels, but the sins of the nation, deprived the Queen of her husband, and the Sovereign of a wise, and honest councillor. This important discovery has just been made, and announced to the world, by no less a personage than the Government Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilberforce.

But what is this national sin, it will be asked. which God has visited vicariously upon the earth for whom Catholics in general, but Irish | Prince Consort? Is it the encouragement given to revolution in Italy by the British Government? or the outrage sanctioned, nay encourag-Yankees-for from none have they suffered ed, upon all international law, by the unprovoksuch vile treatment. In the United States, Irish | ed invasion of the Kingdom of Naples by the Catholics have been treated like dogs, and like foreign mercenaries of Sardinia / No, it is none of these things apparently, rank though they be, and crying aloud to heaven for vengeance. that has provoked the judgment: but the hardheartedness of the people in neglecting to contribute liberally towards "foreign missions" for propagating amongst heathens and Papists the themselves cruel, and ruinous to the souls of the knowledge and the blessings of the "Gospel acdescendants of the Catholic immigrants. In cording to law." Because the frouzy old wa-Europe, Ireland has been the glory of the man who congregate in Exeter Hall turned a Church; alas! how different has it been in this | deaf ear to the pleadings of the eloquent Par-Continent, owing to the blighting influences of liamentary Prelate of Oxford-because plump Yankeeism, the deleterious moral atmosphere of and portly citizens held back their sixpences from the begging boxes-therefore is the hand of the Lord heavy upon the Royal family, and therefore has the Queen of England been left a widow. Such are the judgments of the God

The doctrine preached by this Anglican

"To us it seems that the life, the existence of such a Bishop as Dr. Wilberforce may he a more death of a blameless Prince like the lare Consort of our Queen 'Heaven sends its favorites early doom.' living scourges of our sins. It is to see them mitted upon Catholic spiritual life, as have the poisonous in the high places, whose passions and proneusities exhalations of certain well known grottoes upon are all to the low places, that is the opportrium of the land. Shocking indeed it is to find one of Epi-

> It is consoling to turn from the blasphemous dignified and Christian language of a Catholic

> Among public occurrences, I need not do more than refer to the one which at this mament most fills men's minds, - the removal from his high place in can hardly believe it real. No one, perhaps, had effect it may have on great untional interests. But, Sovereign, to whose house he was the cause of vir-

> Whether any opportunity will be uffinded to Catholics to approach the Queen with an expression of into effeci.

In St. Patrick's Church on Sunday morning natives, in the United States the Bishops and | ment in Canada, was one under which Cathowith the United States-we would ask whe- Priests are almost entirely recruited from Europe lies enjoyed the greate-t liberty, and it was, er reaminatele est maner des discussivitys explosive

and office and the first process in the material of the same FRENCH AND YANKER JACOBINS. - We the utmost refinement of cruelty to jeer at mishave on more than one occasion pointed out the striking similarity betwixt the language and acts of the Jacobins of the French Revolution, and those of the Yankee Unionists, or Federalists, as they by a strange misnomer style themselves; and from thence we have concluded to the identity of the spirit which animates the latter, with that which imparted a diabolical energy to the Terrorists of the Convention. As an apt illusfor ever, the Port of Charleston, by sinking vessels laden with stones at its entrance, and the language used by the Northern press upon the occasion-with the acts and language of the jast efforts of the 'iroudists to set up a Federal Republic in France had been crushed by the more energetic Jacobins. Charleston, we are triumphantly told by the organs of Yankee Jacobinism, no longer exists as a seaport; it is now an inland city, and its commerce and prosperity are for ever cut off. Compare this language with that of the Convention towards the Girondists of Lyons, whose doom is thus emphatically described by the author of the " French Revolution :"-

Albert - a classe with the feet was properly

"Lyons in fact is a town to be abolished; not Lyons henceforth, but 'Commune Affranchic' Township Freed; the very name of it shall perish. It is to be razed, this once great City, if Jacobinism prophecy is right; and a pillar to be erected on the ruins with this inscription - Lyons rebelled against the Republic; Lyons is no more.' Couthon, Collet, Convention Representatives, succeed one another: there is work for the hangman; work for the hammerman, not in building. The very Houses of Aristocrats, we say, are doomed. Paralytic Couthon, borne in a chair, taps on the wall, with emblematic mailet, saving 'Lu Loi le frappe—the Law strikes thee; misous, with wedge and crowbar, begin demontion. Orash of downfall, dim ruin, and dust clouds fig in the winter wind.—Carlyle's Hist. French

The more closely we examine into the incidents of the great civil war now raging; the more carefully we scrutinise the acts, the language and orgents of the combatants, and the more minutely we analyse their respective motives-the more firmly must we be convinced of the fact, that the great drama of the French Revolution-with new scenery, new actors, and properties indeedbut identical in plot, origin, and probably in denonement, is now being played out before our eyes, on the western shores of the Atlantic. The some hideous passions, the same unprincipled lust of conquest, and disregard for all human and divine obligations, are at work amongst the Northerners, as those which stimulated the Couthors, the Jourdan Coupe-Tetes, the Lebons, the Collet d'Herbois, and the other for ever infamous heroes of triumphant French Jacobinism; and it is in this fact, intuitively felt, even if not clearly perceived, that is to be found the secret of the favor which the cause of the North has found amongst all the Liberals and Revolunonists of Europe; and of the sympathy with the South, which obtains amongst all Conservatives, all lovers of liberty, and the great mass of Ca-tholics throughout the world. The heart of Garibaldi yearus towards the Northerners; because in their success, he by the keen hellish instinct wherewith he is plentifully endowed, foresees the triumph of the principles of democratic absolutism, of which also he is the armed apostle in Europe. So too all the demagogues and revolutionists of Europe sympathise with the Yankee Jacobins, and implore the blessings of the and so too, intuitively, all Conservatives, all democracy is but the prelude to Cæsarism, or military despotism, wish well to the Southerners; not because the latter are slaveholders, but because they are fighting against centralisation, and in defence of the principle of local self-government; whilst, on the other hand, the war cry of the Northerners is that of the Freuch Jacobins -- A Republic, One and Indivisible," to which must be added as its logical complement, the Jacobin formula-" Fraternity or Death," If reports which reach us from the South, through the columns of Blackwood, may be relied upon, the Southerners will prefer " Death" to the ignominious alternative of "Fraternity" with Yan-

" Pobre o rico, Eurric es burrico."

" Rich or poor, an ass is always an ass."

The light-heartedness of Irishmen under the heaviest calamities, and in the hour of the extremest peril, is an acknowledged national frait; Su Robert Peel must have known this surely, and desired to put it to its severest test, when be mounted his low-backed car, to take a scamper "across country" with the " Prince of Teelers" as his counterpoise. There is something adjectively appropriate in this association of knight errantry, sitting so jauntingly on a jaunting car-Peel and the Peeler are two degrees, at least, of comparison, and will provoke similitude with that other knight-errantry, or arrant fool, Don Quixote, and his by no means a fool -squire Sancho Pauza. Sir Robert Peel, with the barber's basic on his head, with Sir H. Bowrigg for his Sancho, and the slight, deviation of a jaunting car for his Resinante, riding through the country to rescue the fair dainsels of Ireland from the monster Famine, will furnish a worthy theme for some future Cerrantes. And yet there is something too awful in this beartless mockery of misery for us to make light of it. " Pobre o rico, burric' es burrico" is true; and yet the pity is, that the ass, be he rich or be he poor, should, he allowed to get his head so far as to break through heave all bonds of common decency and decorum. Tis indeed a melancholy sight in these our days to see a brainless puppy decked out in the trap-

fortune; but when that misfortune is seen approaching habited in the guise of the destroying angel, before whose fell breath not only the first born are doomed to destruction, but parent as well as child-the second born as well as the first, and all indiscriminately; -it is surely too much even for Jack-in-Office brutality to put on the cap and bells, and dance with jibes and jeers tration of our theory, we may compare the re- through this scene of death. If England would cent attempt of the Yankee Jacobins to destroy, not aid, she should at least not decide her forter sister. English misrule has been wont at all times to play strange pranks before high heaven in Ireland; but never did it play prank more Convention towards the city of Lyons when the strange, nor more foul withal, than when it sent this spurless knight to act the jester at the court of misery. England's faculty of invention is acknowledged great; but the ingenuity of her cruelty must have been sorely taxed in the discovery of this novel mode of torture. It becomes the duty of the Irishmen of Canada to enter their solemn protest against these studied insults to their mother country. Let them show before the world that they have souls, and that they will not brook unprotestingly these abominations. They owe it to humanity; they owe it to the land that nursed and reared them to resent the miseries that are heaped upon her. They have escaped them, it is rue, by severe trial of severing their home ties; but are they therefore to forget their brethren who have been left behind in bondage? Enjoying the fullest freedom in Canada, let them shew that they know and appreciate it, and in their deep appreciation. let them strive to win it for others.

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SACERBOS.

To the Elicor of the True Witness. Brockville, Jan. 6, 1862.

Sir - The faithful Catholic inhabitants of towards the advocates of " Ameration." Brockville were very much pleased and rejoiced on last Sunday morning, in hearing that His Lordship, Bishop Horan, had arrived among them, and would celebrate Mass and preach.

companied by our well-beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Byrne, entered the Church, and immediately every eye in that large and commodious building sought to obtain a glance at his amiable countenance, the appearance of which impressed the shared in by all his compatitors, with the excepbeholder with love and reverence, as well as gra-tion of a inserable chique of rouges or demogratitude to Almighty God, for placing over them so hely, zealous, and attentive a Bishop.

His Lordship sang Mass in a sweet clear voice, which sent a thrill of solemn derotion to the alien, with the hope of thereby promoting their the hearts of all who were silently assisting at lown dirty personal ends. These men, however, the " august mystery."

Mass being ended, His Lordship ascended the pulpit, taking his text words from Job, " Man's days are short," and proceeded to deliver a beautiful and eloquent sermon. He dwelt with much terate and demoralised section of our communforce and clearness upon the shortness of human inty, decking themselves out for that purpose in life-the certainty of death the irretrievable the political azaria of the philosopherlings of recovery of past time-and the very doubtful prospect of the future, energetically imploring his hearers to make good use of the present, to spend it in the fear and love of their God, so that lacies of the days or Louis Quinze, as if they when the Divine Redeemer should send His mes- were newly discovered truths, instead of absurdasenger to summon them to His judgment, they ties which any moderately well instructed washkee Jacobins, and implore the blessings of the could console themselves with the reflection that father of Jacobinism upon the Northern hosts; their earthly pilgrimage had been spent in accordance with the laws of their Creator. The spite of all their parade, gesticulations, and fustorers of freedom, who know that the triumph of discourse occupied an hour in delivery, and tran balderdash, they excite-outside of the evinced deep intellectual reasoning, far beyond pot-shops and places of debauch-no other feelthe descriptive power of your correspondent, to even faintly portray.

In closing, His Lordship alluded to the vital necessity of Catholics sustaining and upholding should still cling to such silly non-ener; and contheir Separate Schools, in order that their chil- tempt for their utter want of honor, natriousin. dren might receive an education pure and unde- and every noble and elevating sentament. The filed-paying a touching and well merited tribute of praise to the sons of beautiful but downtrodden Erin, whose sufferings, under the bloodiest persecutions, for the faith, are beyond human comprehension. And why have they suffered thus? That they might transmit to Amongst these the great moving principle is interest, their posterity, in the same holy condition, the selfishness. But with us the heart still feels, nor faith which they received from their forefathers. has the mind sudjected its noble myaltr. National Here in Canada, we enjoyed the privilege of honor is not an empty word in our vocabulary, and taxing ourselves for the support of our schools, which was a great blessing indeed. Why then should Catholics become tepid and lax? Why nexing Canada to the United States, should we keep should they not pay their mites cheerfully for so lailence, or should we procisim our detestation of the desirable an end? for after all they could do, to great republic, and our attachment to the monarchisecure a religious training for the children that you so long and so well that your threats of annexathe Lord had blessed them, with, it would be no tion excite in as a heavy antipathy, and a profound more than had been done for themselves, by disgust. For is, acceptation means the loss of our pious and truly Catholic parents. This certain-lant future. But we cling to these things, not by the lant future. But we cling to these things, not by tride or vanity, but by sentiments of our heart, and ly was well timed, and teaded to show the pride or cantry, but by senaments of our heart, and anxiety His Lordship has for the welfare and by our reason. We are but a small people mided, prosperity of our Separate Schools. May be but we have a history, and hank God mat history he long spared to govern the Diocess of King- is bright and without stain, it contains pages which

We have, Mr. Editor, in this town a wellorganised Separate School, presided over by Mr. P. J. Maher, whose ability for the responsible position was evidenced in the very satisfactory examination which took place a few days since in the presence of our own much esteemed Pastor, the Rev. Mr. M'Donagh, of Perth, and a pressed themselves well pleased with the way the scholars bore the trial. The ready auswers to questions given, and the keen distre manifested by the children for knowledge, as well as their all connected.

Mr. Maher is certainly entitled to great praise for the able manner in which he has conducted the school since taking charge.

Trusting you will excuse me for trespassing so

I remain yours, &c., Catholicus. much on your valuable space,

Vibronia Bunda. - The Herald Bays : - Werbelieve pings of Chief Secretary, and sent to mock a the Victoria Bridge. The object is to prevent any nation over whom the demon Famine is spreading gunpowder experiments by amateur sappers and miners from the other side of the lines, should any he destroying wings. It is surely at all times such persons be inclined to visit us.

THE "LOW ORANGEMEN." - The Weekly of Numeries, and smooting down Papists, our Register takes a very correct view of the state of parties in this Province. Treating of the feeling of the Canadians, generally, towards the British Government, and of the little favor which a proposition for "Annexation" to the Northern States would meet with, our well-informed London contemporary observes :-

"In fact, the tone of the Canadian journals prove that there is no party favorable to such a Union, except that of those miscrable Orangemen who so deeply disgraced themselves on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales."

This is perfectly true. As a general rule Catholics and Protestants are united on this one point at all events-That their duty and their interests oblige them to maintain the actually existing connection betwixt the Canadas and the Imperial Government; and if there be any exceptions to this, they must be looked for, as our contemporary remarks, amongst the ranks of the "low Orangemen," in whose bosoms still rankles and festers the memory of the snubbing which case of dauger :they received from the Heir Apparent to the British Throne. Because these men were not allowed to flaunt their party banners in his presence, and in his train to swagger through the streets of Kingston, belching out their devil's litany, "to hell with the Pope," Orangeisto in Canada has made no secret of its essential and inherent disloyalty. Its chief organ, the British Herald, publishes weekly, and with approbation, ribald and treasonable articles from the rabid Orange journals of the North of Ireland; and the disloyal sentiments expressed by the latter are thus disseminated and made nonuular amongst the "low Orangemen" of Upper Canada. Catholics here are well aware of this; and from their knowledge of this fact, it is not difficult for them to decide upon the attitude which it is their duty and their interest to assume

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined translation of an editorial At about eleven o'clock, His Lordship, ac- from the Minerary of the 8th instant. The sentiments expressed by our French contemporary are slike bonorable to his head and to his heart; and are we hope, and firmly believe. gues, who, as destitute of honor and patriotism as of religion, would sacrifice their country to are as contemptible in point of numbers as of intelligence; and though they make a great parade of wisdom before the more ignorant, illithe last century; and though they incessantly vent with much froth and fury the exploded falings than those of wonder, and contempt; wonder that in the nineteenth contary, bearded men following is a translation of the article from the Minerve to which we have above alluded :--

"There is in the world a certain people hastanised by its worship of matter, and its neglect of Pace things belonging to the order of intelligence .we are antheiently altached to liberty, to have despotism and arbitrary rule.

"When the American press speaks of forcibly anyou perhaps would desire to see efficied, but those pages shall still tive. England knows them, France | and attaioments, and is possessed of great adminisknows them, and so long as the Canadiaus possessand tradite powers. His election, we learn, has been reinch of territory of this Continent, there will be coived with the greatest satisfaction by the members bearts to keen alive the glorious memories of the brave men of 1812, and the mane of Charlesinguay discuss continues in the enjoyment of good bealth,

INTERESTING Trems .- Our esteemed Catho- to his devoted people - Office Tribune. number of the parents of the pupils, who ex- his contemporary the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph publishes a table of "Inveresting dooded owing to the recent rise of the river. The water only reached the lowest parts covering gards MEMORABLE EVENTS IN NORTH AMERICAN and fields in the vicinity of Colborne, Catherine and CATHOLIC HISTORY." We make a few exorderly and becoming conduct, poke volumes for tracts, which no doubt, will prove interesting, was forcing its way up in the afternoon. It is about and shall we trust prove also "instructive" to on a level with the parapet in Water Street - Monour Catholic readers in Canada:-

Philadelphia."
"1844, July 5 — Catholic Church at Southwark

(Phil.) attacked, several killed." "1855, Aug. 6 -- The Know-Nothing conflagration -massacre in Louisville, Ky."
"1861, Aug. 18-Oatholic Church of Sydney,
Shelby Co., Ohio, blown up by powder."

blowing up of Catholic Churches, pulling down heresfter decided on.

" free and enlightened" on the other side of the Lines, have had a very busy time of it lately .--To them it must have been fine sport; but whether Catholics enjoyed the fun is questionable .-There is, however, no accounting for tastes; a certain class of dogs are said to be fond of a particular description of puddings; some people seem to like being kicked; and perhaps upon the whole, the little recreations in which Yankee Protestants are in the habit of indulging at the expence of Catholics, may be intensely gratifying

MANDEMENT OF THE RIGHT REV. ADMIN-ISTRATOR OF THE ARCHDIOGRSE OF QUEBEC.

Below we publish the patriotic mandement of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Bullargeon, Administrater of the Archdiocese of Quebec, cailing upon the Catholics to respond without delay to the call of the Governor-General for the formation of active service companies for the defence of the country in

Charles François Ballargeon, by the mercy of God, and the Grace of the Holy, Apostolic See, Bishop of Tion. Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec. &c., &c.

'To our dearly beloved brethren, the clergy and the faithful of the diocese of Quebec, greeting and benediction to our Lord Jesus Christ,

· His Excellency the Governor General, in view of the probability of war with the Northern States of America, has ordered the calling out of a portion of the Sedentary Militia of the Province. For this purpose a company of volunteers is to be formed from each Battailou to be employed, in case of need, in active service. We are confident, dearly beloved brethren, that everywhere you will hasten to respond to the call of the representative of our most gracious Sovereign. We are now called upon to place ourselves in a condition to defend and protect our country and our institutions, that is to say, all that we hold most sacred and dear in the world, after our holy religion; and when such grave interests are in danger we should not shrink before any sacrifice.

All young men should, therefore, have at heart, at this moment, to serve such a moble range. They will be proud to march in the footsteps of our torefathers who, on two memorable occasions, covered themselves with glory in repelling the armies sent by the American Union to conquer the country. Is will be a glorious thing for them to imitate the bright example of the multitude of their young compatrious who, in former times, enrolled themselves in military companies, to devote themselves to the service of their fatherhand

'Should the danger of which we are apprehensive, under netnat decametances, pass away, we cannot, however, conceal from ourselves the fact that new difficulties may arise on the first occasion and force us to take up arms. It would, therefore, be an immense advantage for our militia men to be skilled, in advance, in the art of war so as to be ready to encounter the enemy if he should asseif us. The most efficacions means which we can employ to decide the enemy to remain at peace with us is to show him

that we are well prepared to receive him. We invite therefore those persons who are in a position to exercise some influence in their localities, not to omit making use of it, to aid in the formation of the volunteer company which each battalion of militia is called on to furnish. They will have no difficulty in making our toyal people understand how nob'e - how glorious it is to fight for our country : and that religion as well as honor neakes it a strict date. Our faithful diocesans have on more than one occasion proved that they know this call of religion and honor. We are confident, dearly beloved bretheen, that everywhere you will respond to it with a praiseworthy spirit of emulation; and that in each parish companies of brave men will be formed who will ake part in the defence of our country, if a recourse to arms becomes necessary.

'But as all our efforts would be useless without the belp of Rim who holds our destinies in His hands we shall make it our duty dearly beloved brethren, to address our most tervent prayers to Him, to obtain, before all, that He may be pleased to avert the servible scourge of war; but that, it it be His will that we should undergo its horrors, He may vouchsafe to give our warrious strength and conrage and

grant them victory.

For these causes, invoking the Holy Name of God, we have ruled, and do rule as follows:

1st. On all Sundays and holidays, after the recital of the humies of the Blessed Virgin for our Holy Father the Poye, there will be added, until further order, the recitation of a Pater and an Ave for the preservation of peace of for the happy success of our arms should wer take place.

2nd. Each priest will add to the daily Mass, after the orison Pro Papa, the orison of the Mass Pro This our pasteral letter shall be read and publish-

ed at the prope of all the parochial churches, on the first Sunday or holiday after it has been received.

Given at the Archbishop's Palace of Quebec, under our hand, the seal of our diocese and the countersignature of our Secretary, this twenty-sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and

i. C. P., Bishop of Tlos, "Administrator,

By His Lordenit EDOCARD LANGEVIN. Pice. . Secretary

Monamonance Granes -By a letter received from His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Guiges, we learn that the Very Reverend Father Fabre, of Marzeilles, has been elected Superior General of the Society of the Rev. Patters Unists Father Pabre is well known in France e- a man of superior talents and of the congregation. The Right Rev Eisbop of this and extrects to return to Calanda towards the end of this month or in the beginning of the next. We trust that Provincemen may grant him a sufe return

FLOOD.-Yesterday a portion of Griffintown was McCord streets. It was feared the flood would reach some higher localities during the night, as the water treal Herald, 8th inst.

We understand that the 1st flattalion of the Rifle We understand that the 1st stattalion of the Rifle Charleston, Massachusetts.'

"1534, Aug. 11 - Convent burned by a toob, in Charleston, Massachusetts.'

"1644, May 6 - Know-Nothingism! Demolition Australasian, will arrive at Montreal within a few of St. Augustine's, St. Michael's, and a Numery at tachments of 100 or thereabout at a time. They will techments of 100 or thereabout at a time They will be quartered in the Montreal College, College street, which has been fitted up for their occupation, and in which the 15th company of Royal Rogineers has been quartered since Friday .- . 1b:

The War Department has advertised for tenders for the construction of earthworks and palisading at What with "conflagration-massacres," with Port Dalhousie, Port College, St. Catherines, and such other places on the Welland Canal as may be

THE INDIANS MOVING .- We are informed that the Six Nations held a grand Council a few days since, and deputized five of their Chiefs to wait upon the Indian Agent, David Thorburn, Esq , and request him to inform the Commander-in-Chief that there were 600 of them armed, drilled and equipped, and ready to take the field at an hour's notice, it their services should be required. This is no more than might have been expected, considering the liberal and humane treatment the Indians have ever received from the British Government. During the war of 1812, the Indians did great service to the Government, and we believe will do the same again should the occasion unfortunately arise .- St. Catherines

CANADIANS UNITED. - From all sides, fresh evidence comes to hand of the thorough unity of purpose of the Canadian people, to fight as one man if need should be, for the flag under which they have enjoyed the blessings of a liberty unknown is any former time to any dependency of any empire in the world. The most gratifying evidence of the loyalty of the Irish Catholic population of the country comes in from every side. The solemn appeal of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the administrator of the Arch-diocese of Quebec to the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada, to do their daty in the present crisis, will meet with a ready response. A hundred thousand men will be ready to show that the blood which flowed in the veins of the men of Chateaugusy has not degenerated, Asy invaders of Canada who come among us now will meet such a reception as will send them speedily homeward .-- Montreal Gazette

University or the Militia .- We understand that the Government has decided, and we think properly, that the uniforms of Militia shall be the same as those of the Regulars. Besides the confusion caused by a multiplicity of uniforms and the chance of the Regulars firing into the Militia, it is of great importance that the enemy should not be able to distinguish the Militia from the Regulars. An enemy discovering the Militia would be likely to direct its attack on them for the purpose of throwing them into confusion. The uniform of the Sedentary Militia will be red, and we can at once get from England clothing for 50,000 men, ready made It seems to us these arguments are decisive and the decision of the Government will commend itself to the good sense of the community . . Blantreal Conzette

The American press may depend on it, its appenda to the passions or prejudices of the Irish population will effect little. It was should, in the end, come upon the province-God grant that it may not, but should Providence be pleased to normit it, the frish Carbolies of Canada will be found in the hour of trial, in connection with their tellow citizens of other nationalities and exceeds, heavely and mentally doing their duty to their than and their country a daty soleanly and strictly enjoined by the teachings of the religiou which they profess . Oftono

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wheat-U. C. Spring, in cars, has been sold at \$1 lice,, at which good samples are in demand.

Oatmest, per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$4 25c. Barley 48 to 50c per 50 lbs. Oats-About a hulf-pentry a pound

Peas ber 66 lbs., 65e

Ashes - Pots, are advancing will fareful, the price being \$7 to \$7 05c : Inferiors, 5c, more: Pearls, very dull at S6 40c

Butter Store-packed 12c. oo 13c, and choice

Pork-Prime \$10 to £11 : Prime Mess \$12 : Phin Mess \$14; Mess \$15. Dressed Hogs, S4 to S4 75c. Montreal Witness

Birth.

At Valleyfield, on the 15th alt, the wife of Mr O. O'Reilly, of a daughter.

At Picton, on the 28th alt. Mrs. Thomas Shanton.

At Newmarket, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas Claffy, of a daughter.

WANTED,

BY the Trustees of the Catholic Separate School of TRENTON, a competent TRACTER, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to the Rev. H. Harr-TARGH, Sec .- Tres. Jan. 8, 1862.

LOTTERY! LOTTERY! LOTTERY!

THE LOTTERY in favor of the ASYLUM of St. VINCENT of PAUL will take place on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, in the HALL of the Asylum, VISITATION STREET. 13 Bring your Tickets.



A SPECIAL MERTING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held THIS EVENING [Friday] at the Society's Hall, Place d'Armes, for the purpose of making arrangements for a CONCERT, and for the discussion of other matters of importance connected with the Society.

The Chair to be taken at Right o'clock.

P. O'MEARA,

Assistant Rec. Sec.

Jan. 19, 1862.

presents.

TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and PEMALE TEACHER, holding Second Class Certificates, are Wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, Peterboro, to whom a com-Catholic Separate Scientific, petent Salary will be given.

THOMAS LEONARD,
Trustees.

Peterboro Dec. 17, 1861.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

160 DOZEN LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED; Winter Blossom, Jockey Club, Millefleur, Kise-me-Quick, &c., &c., -29 6d per Bottle.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Židos karalinis ir ir Vilais mai odinini ir

FRANCE, Sold Services The financial position of France is most alarming to all moderate men. The national debt has been doubled since 1848. The most fearful extravagance exists in all the departments of the Government! The army; the navy; the opinion. The Administration had to make an that public works, the palaces, the imperial establishments, all are supported with the most profuse expenditure. Whole armies of officials, with levery possible name, such as directors control- sub-prefect's district] which he governed, without lers, deputies, clerks, porters, messengers. Scc. his knowing the secret it contained, and that people every possible name, such as directors, control-In fact, the whole system is a government of no longer dared to say a word even on the highroad. bribery, corruption, and intimidation, the army constantly parading the streets to demonstrate the power to stop all opposition."

I am happy to tell you that Lord Normanby's unanswerable vindication of the Duke of viodena is about being translated into French and Italian. be found only at Coulougue? It is officially certi-It is an important branch of the Italian question fied that such a regime can subsist for ten genrs, -the more important, as Mr. Gladstone so dog- without its being repressed, that the man who cargedly and so dishonestly refused to acknowledge his gross insrepresentations in the House of circumstances are required to acknowledge Commons. This vindication clearly confutes justice, which strikes at last so tardily. All this is every one of his statements from authentic docu- possible because a Mayor concentrates in his hands ments. It is only secondary to M. Guizot's a complexity of powers which make him a real dicwork, and both coming from Protestants add tator in his commune; and, also, because that dictawork, and both coming from trotestants and tor is not named by his fellow-citizens, but is chosen great weight to their authority. It is a feature despotically by the Government ever since 1852. As of the reaction that has set in with respect to long as our municipal organisation is not restored Italian affairs. Another important sign of this to true political principles, Plassiarts will possibly wholesome state of public teeling is that, with exist throughout the whole of France; and God two violent Red Republican exceptions, the going down morally, she is beginning to enter into French press is silent on the removal of the a material crisis, from which I do not either see any French troops from Rome. The Catholic press issue. The British treaty has put an end to a great here is well supported and powerful in its influ- number of occupations, and the native trade is in ence on a large portion of the French people; such a state man, notice to at present a sent of 150,but not on the Paris public. In this city nine | 000 francs (£6,000) suspended payment yesterday; out of ten of the labouring population are infidels but M. Pereira, momentarily relieved it by the loan that never frequent a place of public worship, of 750,000 france (£30,000) Thirty years ago we They are of course under no control. They are with an army of 250,000 men. Was not Europe and ready for revolution at any moment. They are especially England, now threatened in all its posnotoriously profligate in their manners.

gitimate party, and the Conservative party of is well-written, has the earliest news, and is extion of English politics; but is in rapture with the policy of the Wings in aiding and abetting by the Prefect of Police. Such is French liberty.— Poor "Kingdom of Italy," represented by the strical jugglers and a plagistist Minister. revolution all over the world, but particularly in Weckly Register. their attempts to overthrow the Pope and the Catholic religion. The Press, the Patrie, the or the army, or the people, or anything connect- of his less criminal republican confrere. ed with la belle France. I suppose never in the Turin publish the following liberal sentence of The Turin publish the following liberal sentence of

The Paris correspondent of the Weekly Re-He says :-

than ever is a disarinament. The Emperor is of either of these maligned potentates. is not for it; he would admit of a diminution by journals in the different sections of the Italian penway of furloughs, of the number of men at pre- insula proclaim, in high-sounding phrases, the eagersent under arms, but he would repulse every pro- ness and joy of the people to take part in the conject to reduce the effective amount below 400,000 men; and the naval works, far from being which under the last levy, effected nearly siz weeks slackened, are being pushed with extreme vigour.

War then, and till war; such is the prospect to which Europe has condemned herself, by not opposing, at the very outset, revolution and the which the island was to have furnished, will be betspirit of adventure. If we may trust reports ter disposed to-day; that the Kingdom of Naples, which are in circulation, the question of Ministerial responsibility, which was so lately raised on dren to serve the ambition of that state. The proof he was acquitted on evidence that any English jury the occasion of the acts of the 14th of Novem- is seen in what passes around Naples, where they are ber is likely to make a step forward. Without obliged to employ force, and to proceed to the drawreturning to the Parliamentary system, such as ing during the night, with closed noors, and in the according and ournings, and philage of whose districts are of returning to the Parliamentary system, such as ence of the conscripts; but I must confine myself to almost daily occurrence! I have seen several letit existed before 1848, an equivalent would be what passes in the Roman States. The levy is far from ters detailing many of these frightful acts. The sought, and the Emperor's attention has been being popular, I assure you, in the Marches or in consequence is that the whole population is enraged drawn, towards the Council of State. The ob- Umbria. All the young men that can escape it do to madness against the Piedmontese soldiers. There ject is to draw, from among its members, the so as quickly as possible, and hasten to cross into is not one regiment of Neapolitans left in their own element of a new organisation, and the plan they manage to turn their hands to some use either wore withdrawn there would be an universal illumisketched out is as follows. The importance of on railway or agricultural works. The number is nation of the Kingdom of Naples. the Council of State would be increased, not very considerable. It will be less, however, on the only by an increase in its attributes, but still occasion of this levy than on that of the other, more in hierarchical rank. It would be placed montese. The management already in Fredunder the presidency of Plon Plon, who would that, in accordance with a measure generally adopthave under him vice-presidents whose duty would be to support in the chambers, as Government parents of refractory conscripts, small garrisons Commissioners, the bills prepared at the meetings of the Council of State. These vice-presidents would replace the Ministers without portfoliosthe Tenors. If they happened to fail in the dis-the Tenors. If they happened to fail in the dis-their failure would only affect the Coun-ther the owners wish it or not. They kill fowls, cil of State, and would not reach the head of horses and ride them until they disable them; they conspired for twelve vaare to reach the head of horses and ride them until they disable them; they conspired for twelve vaare to reach the head of horses and ride them until they disable them; they Chambers would have more liberty in replying, are unity enough to consequences of these vexations and bellion, disaffection, and public disorder in France, barbarous measures which Austria never employed, Belgium, Holland, &c., in order to get possession of more easy to come to an understanding by means

The first of the second of the

troduced into the present system but by way of a Senstis consultum, and this sluice is bload for this time. M. Fould does not want to dissolve the Legislative Corps; he says that it is quite good enough for what he has to do? But M. ne Persigny repeats on every key that he will have done with the old parties, and that, he wants new men. The Plassiart trial has more amused man moved mobile occasion, astonishing avowals. It acknowledged that this person, aboutog his authority, and managed to organise such a system of aspidnage, that it was impossible to write a letter in the canton [provincial] It seems to me that this abominable regime is nothing else but that of terror. The conclusion to be drawn is, then, that now, in the absence of the liberty of the press, an oppressive system, absolutely and completely tyrannical, can rule in this or that canton of France, if there be some hypocritical and mischievous man. Can it be hoped that such are to such a state that, notito lose it at present a is gain. sessions, more quiet then? As for Italy, the French They are for pulling down Church and State, public is so tired of that question, that it will accept and a general division of property. Their great any kind of solution, and that is the point to which organ is the Siecle, which is to be met with in that it will take advantage of that Jassitude in a the Government wished to arrive. Sat, he sure, every cabaret and cafe. It has enormous circue most deplurable manner. M. Ratezzi has becoulie lation, and is most audacious in its assertions, interpreter of its intentions. M. de Lavaleits is the and most mendacious in its inventions, particu- bearer of frightful instructions, and Govon is much larly concerning the Clergy, the Church, the Lie- more commissioned to extend his protection to the Temporal Power. The man who leads does not himall grades. Next in violence to this paper is self know whither he is going; he lets external atthe Opinione Nationale, the organ of Prince fairs go on, and he awaits the solution in the midst Napoleon. This paper is supported by him. It of the chaos which he must accuse himself of having

FRENCH LIBERTY. - A meeting of the Presidents of tremely anti-Catholic-opposed to Austria, to the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, established Prussia, to Russia, and to Spain. It occasions, at Paris, was summoned for Thursday last, in order ally indulges in the most extreme misrepresenta- to consider the measures to be taken under the prosent circumstances of society. As we go to press the news arrives that the meeting has been prohibited

ITALY.

Mazzini is said to be dangerously ill in London, Constitutionnel are more or less sulsome, sub- and a Genoa paper publishes an appeal to Victor servient and contemptible, from their flattery Emmanuel to pardon his crime and allow him to reand exaggerated praise of everything connected change of fortune. We presume the Royal robber with the State, or the Constitution, or the laws, can have no hesitation in forgiving the peccadilloes

history of the civilised world was anything more the Tribunal of First Instance in Florence: "Public Audience of November 16th, 1861. In the name tion of the French press. But it merits its re- of His Majesty Victor Emmanuel the Second, by the ward, and on a grand scale. This very day one grace of God and the will of the nation, King of of the principal writers of this press was made a holds as resulting from oral evidence that, on the Senator with a pension of thirty thousand frances 26th of May last, at Pistoja, Don Raphael Modi, Italy. The Tribunal of First Instance of Florence, a year! The Conservative portion of the press | Parish Priest of Le Croci, having had his attention is represented principally by the Union, which called to the effigy of the King, which was to be is always well-informed, honest, religious, mode- seen on a brouch which his cousin had on her breast rate, and very well written. Then comes the bandsome; here he has the physiognomy of a bull Gazette de France, generally well-informed, dog! That to the contrary observations of his truthful and sincere. After these comes the cousin, who proclaimed the King a galant nome, the Monde and Ami de la Religion Catholic pa- Parish Priest Modi replied, 'He is an usurper, who pers. Some of the writers and editors of these Church, and who is a brigand!' condemns Don papers are men of great moral courage, very Raphael Modi to the punishment of imprisonment for great talent, and most undoubted honesty, for it a year, and the expenses of the acts and judgment, temptations from a government that had honor the original, R. Bozzi, R. Del Starte, A. Conti, Auand an uncontrolled power over the patronage and recourses of this great over the patronage of this great factors. is well known that they have resisted enormous which it taxes at sixty Italian livres. Signed, on and an uncontrolled power over the part of you, the King of Hary is nandsome and even precy, as well as an houset man [galant nomo]; or else you on its supporters.— Paris Correspondent of Tablet.

Tablet.

Tablet.

The latter Part of the Paris correspondent of the Weekly Re- will plain speaking John Bull say to this? We gister asserts that there will be no disarmament. know what he and his licentious press would have said and kept saying for a twelvemouth, if the offence had been against the Pope or the King of Naples, What will be less attainable certainly now and the punishment had been inflicted in the name

Roug, 7th December, 1861.-The revolutionary where the most decided reaction prevails openly ing during the night, with closed doors, and in the abmontese. The papers have already informed you, ed, the Piedmontese have placed in the house of the amounting to fifteen or twenty men. These soldiers being no longer under the surveillance of their officers, conduct themselves in the most vexations manner, and treat the country as really a conquered one. the State himself. There would be, in short, take money in order to amuse themselves, or sell vernment of Italy.' Such is the morality of public a buffer. In that way, the speakers of the two the corn to procure it, and beat the people if they men in Turin. What should we think in London of Chambers would have more liberty in replying, are bardy enough to complain. Ruin and despair

Palagraphic State Commission of the Agents

before the next year for hier could not be mi the medium of the municipalities and in some of them the garrisons were withdrawn. A certain number of conscripts, seeing their families cuined for ever, mattreated, and in despair, submitted and presented themselves before the anthorities. Many young men of the present levy, seeing the barbarous conduct of the garrisons, and having been witnesses of the desolution either of their own families or of those of friends or neighbours, are decided oa submitting and allowing themselves to be incorporated with the Piedmontese army, but as may be imagined, they are but unwilling soldiers, cherishing in their hearts a deep hatred for the flag which they are to serve under, and little disposed to lose their lives in defending it. They will fly on the first favourable opportunity on the dist serious engagement; well for Piedmont if they do not turn against her those arms which she has forced into their hands. This grave danger does not escape the officers. One of my acquaintances who has arrived from Turin, where she had been stopping for several months, and who had almost daily communication with the superior officers of the army, assured me that he had several times heard serious fears expressed before her, which were inspired by the too numerous incorporation in the army, of soldiers forced to enter the ranks, detesting the flag under which they served, and desiring only two things -First, to finish as quickly as possible their time of service; secondly, the overthrow of a government which they detest; and which demands of them to defend it and shed their blood for it. Under such circumstances they say a war with Austria is impossible, it would be an act of signal folly. To engage willingly in a terrible struggle with veteran soldiers like those of Austria, and to attack the terrible quadrilateral with traops, who for the most part are novices, and without military instruction, escaping entirely from the influence of their officers, all disposed to desert their flag, and perhaps, even to join the enemy, that would be to expose themselves contentedly to the most complete defent which could be inflicted, it would be a most signal act of mad-

The correspondent of the Weekly Register writes: The two events of the week are the arrival of General de Goyon, which took place, as I wrote to you, last Sunday, and that of the Marquis de Lavalette, two days after. Immediately after his arrival General de Goson, wearing the ribbon of Pius IX.'s order, went to visit the Holy Father; and thence, having assumed the broad ribbon of St. Januarius, of which order he is also a member, he went at once to the Quirinal, to visit the King of Naples, who, however, was not at home. The General's two visits have not been much to the taste of our revolutionists. The Marquis de Lavalette will be received today by the Holy Father in private audience. It seems, altogether, that the relations between the Pontifical and the French Government have taken an excellent turn. The very language of the reprepresentatives of what calls itself the "Kingdom of Italy" is evident proof of it. These very deputies who a few mouths ago talked of nothing but Rome, and the necessity for Italy to have it as its capital [because they hoped in the support of France], now are perfectly cured of their former andour, and say that Rome is not to be touched, and knock about poor Ricasoli, who has made the most servy figure with his letter to the Pope, which he had copied bodily from the "Prologomeni to the Universal History of the Church," by Pather Tosti, a Benedictine monk, and printed in Florence at the Barbera press.

NAPLES, Dec. 3. - For the last five or six days we have been in complete anarchy. The people in the quarters of Il Mercato Santa Lucia, Chinja, Porta Capuana, Borghi di Loreto, Sant' Autonio Abate, &c. &c., rose up and went, in a tumult, to the various municipal hails, where they tore up the lists of conscripts and all papers relating to the lavy of thirtysix thousand men. On Sunday, December 1st, the day on which the ballot was to take piace, the Government made extraordinary preparations Twelve battalions of National Guards, as well as the garrison of Naples, were passed in review by General Lamarmora before the piazza of the Royal palace .-To all this display for the purpose of intimidating the population, the Piedmontese cuteris added the bribing of about sixty wretches who, accompanied by a number of Bersaglieri, went about the streets with flags, shouting "Long live the levy!" After the review a part of the troops was sent off into the neighboring villages. The same manceuvres were the conscripts take advantage of the delay granted them by the law to go and join the Bourbonist columas

The Opinione Nationale announces that another conspiracy has been discovered at Naples. Several domiciliary visits have taken place, and thirteen persons have been arrested.

There have been no less than seven different newspapers opposed to the Revolution put down by violence, or by the Government of Victor Emmanuel in Naples. Such is the law of free discussion manifested by those now to power in Italy.

STATE OF NAPLES-THE FRENCH AT ROKE. - An Irish country gentleman, now resident in Paris, who had long been an influential member of the Liberal party ic this country, has sent us the following letter, as the first of a series. The reader will at once perceive that his views and his facts on Italian affairs possess the novelty of differing very decidedly from those so constantly given to the public by the

English and Italian journals :-Paris, Dec. 6 .- The last news here from Naples is that the brigands (royulists) are in possession of four provinces and have concentrated forces to the amount of 2,500 armed men in Basilicata. The capital of that province is the only town in possession of the Piedmontese troops, and the only reason given for holding that city is that having 1,200 prisoners confined in the citadel, the Piedmontese general in command sent a message that he would blow up all the prisoners if he were attacked! Such is the murderous and barbarous way that the friends of lately shot seven men taken on suspicion. The officer in command shot them without trial of any kind, and was tried himself in Turin for the crime. The Turin papers give a full account of the trial. But would have condemned him to be shot. More barbarous murders were never committed. But murders,

nation of the Kingdom of Naples.
"It is amusing to hear the revolutionary journals here calling out to remove the French troops from Rome, whilst they are at the same time calling on the Turin Government to send more troops to Naples. The Piedmontese being quite as much foreigners in feeling, in habits, and even in language at Naples as the French are at Rome. Besides, the fact being that the government, the nobility, landed proprietors, and the vast majority of the people of the Roman States, wish the French to remain to protect them from the revolutionary party, instigated, encouraged, and supported by the now powerful and a minister that declared he conspired to create reeven in her worst days. This has gone so far that Brest, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Cherbourg, Havre, &c.?

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SPAINI VIII

The debates in the Spanish Senate on the proposed address in answer to the Queen's Speech from the Throne, are now out of date, but they have only lately come under our notice, and we regret "it," for they contained much to encourage and strengthen the Catholic sentiment of the loyal adherents to the Holy See.

It is the fashion to bear testimony to the reviving power and material prosperity of Spain, which is resuming her place among the Great Powers. But it is equally gratifying to have to bear testimony that, with the revival of material prosperity there is no diminution, but rather an increase of that generosity and magnanimity, in Outholic faith and devotion which was for centuries the glory of the Spaniard. -Tablet.

PORTUGAL.

Lisson, Dec. 7.—The news of the probable rupture between Great Britain and the Northern States of America has created a great sensation in Portugal. Most of the Lisbon journals have expressed opinions upon the subject, and the sympathy of the press and of the people generally appears to be quite in favor of England.

POLAND.

The news from Poland continues to be harrowing. The conduct of the Russian officials so far transcends all ordinary notions of severity, repression, or even cruelty, that we lose the measure of it for want of something with which to compare it. M. Bialobraski, the Administrator of the Diocese of Warsaw, whose order for the closing of the Catholic churches in consequence of their desecration by the Russian and Cossack soldiery we reported at the time, has been sentenced to ten years' transportation in Siberia. He is 78 years of age, sick, and infirm. Even when thrown into prison, he was not indulged with a bed to lie on. It is needless to say, that the sentence of transportation to Siberia is to the aged Priest a sentence of death .- Table:

To-DAY AND SHVENTY YMARS Aco. - It is often curious to observe how history repeats itself. Before the success of the French republican army at Valmy and Gemappe, nothing could equal the contemptuous insolence with which the Irish people, that is, the Catholics of Ireland, were treated by the Protestant Ascendency. They were not allowed the privilege of presenting even an address of loyal-ty to the Viceroy, and their petition for some mitigation of the atrocious severity of the penal isws was literally kicked out of the House of Commons. not in Westminster, but in College Green. But Gemappe changed all this brutal insolence and intolerance of the Orange Irish Parliament in a trice; and in a few days: the Castle" conveyed to the Earl of Fingal and the other chiefs of the Catholic nation that an address from them to the Throne would be welcome, and graciously received; and the ruthless Ascendency faction, shaking with fear, offered and granted to their oppressed victims much more than had been so insultingly refused but a short time before. And so it is now in North America. A couple of years ago Catholics were hunted down in the States of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts with the same fury that characterised the conduct of the prototypes of the Yankes Protestant Ascendency action, in Fermanagh and Tyrone, seventy years before. In those States Catholics were proscribed. their religion was reviled, and their convents and their churches were burned to the ground. But the civil war has wrought a wonderful change; if not in the hearts, at least in the tone of the No-Popery New Englanders. Bull's Run has had upon these bigots the same effect that Gemappe produced upon. their Irish prototypes. Catholics are no longer insulted on account of their creed at Boston or Charlestown; and instead of making bonfires of Catholie churches and convents, as of yore, the 'Natyve Know-things' are only too well pleased at the offer of the Catholics in the Northern States to volunteer their services in defence of the Union. In Massachusetts this change of tone and manner has been most remarkable. We hope the State Legislature will prove that there has been a corresponding change of feeling, by indemnifying the Nuns of Charlestown for the burning of their convent, church, and schools, by an anti-Catholic mob, and we trust that the Catholics will await such a proof of the abandonment of their intolerant principles by the Protestant Ascendency party in the State, before they link their fortune in arms with men whom practised in the provinces on the balloting day. All they have known but as tyrants, bigots, and sacrilegious incendiaries .- Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

THE FINAL DEPARTURE OF MASON AND SLIDSLE PROM THIS COUNTRY. The departure of Slidell and Mason from Fort Warren was conducted as quietly as possible. The garrison, with the exception of the guards on duty, were kept from the side of the Fort where the prisoners' quarters are, and there were but few persons upon the wharf, when they embarked. The other political prisoners, as they bade them good-bye, congratulated them on their release. Mr. Mason went off in good humor. Indeed, he has recently been in good spirite, and has borne his imprisonment with the six of a philosopher. Mr. Slidell was somewhat sulky, and not at all pleased at going in such an unostentatious manner, and in such a ressel. He evidently expected that a steamer would come here especially for them. Part of his ill nature may be owing to his health, which has not been good for some wacks, keeping him pratty close to his room, although he has not called for medical aid. The rug Starlight, with the four rebels, reached Provincetown a little before five, p.m., and immediately proceeded to the English, sloop-of-war Rinaldo, and transferred her passengers. Commodore Hudson, who was in charge of the arrange-ments, went with them on board the English vessel, and remained on board for about fifteen minutes, when he returned to the tug. At about six p.m. the Rinaldo got under way and proceeded on her voyage. In about two hours afterwards a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown with almost the violence of a hurricane, but as the wind was off shore, probably the safety of the ressel was not endangered. During the stay of the Rinaldo at Provincetown no communication was allowed with the shore, nor was any boat allowed to come along side .- Boston Traveller.

ARMY FRAUDS - The Commission for the examination of alleged army frauds at Cairo, have discovered a fellow connected with the Quarter-Mas-

ter's department, who has managed to pocket \$250,-000! Hemp for one!—Albany Evening Journal. The N. Y. World says that Congress, during its present session, instead of attending to its legitimate luties has been revising the orders of our generals, instituting impertinent investigations into the causes of military disasters, attempting work that properly belongs to courts-martial, spouting emancipation herangues, plotting to circumvent the President, but postponing and neglecting the only business that rendered their meeting of any immediate public importance—the raising of means wherewith to carry

Concuerton .- The most gigantic corruption is charged against several prominent men in the United States. A Mr. Cummings, connected with the New York World, got it seems, over a million of dollars to expend for the War Department, and made all sorts of corrupt contracts with and purchases from his own relatives and friends, by which the Governhis own relatives and triends, by which the trovern-ment was swindled out of a great part of the money; besides, which, he retains \$140,000 in his own hands. He has retired from the World and gone to Europe, ostensibly for his bealth, but really, it is said, to avoid the farther investigations of a Committee of of reciprocal concessions. But such modifications of the communes in the Marches have raised Yet this is virtually what Cavour openly avowed in the communes in the Marches have raised Yet this is virtually what Cavour openly avowed in pelled to give evidence of a very damaging characteristic they ever take place, will not be realised loud outcries against such a proceeding, through the Turin Parliament.—Cor. Dublin Evening Post. Congress, before which he has already been comde la travilla de la filosofia de la filosofia de la compansa de la compansa de la compansa de la compansa de La filosofia d

Albany, who is also mixed up with some gigautic pieces of public robbery, went to Europe some time ago, probably to avoid giving evidence before the same Committee of investigation. - Montreal Witis no more to an one see mior primted outsign

OPENING THE COTTON PORTS. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes as follows in regard to the designs of the government at the South :- "The statement in a French paper that the British government, promised the Lancashire merchants that the cotton ports would be opened in February, is no doubt true, but the promise was. made upon assurances which have been given to this government. It was the scherished policy of this government last summer to open the cotton ports to foreign and domestic commerce, and Senator Simmons undertook to test the theory, with what success every one knows. Though this idea is abaudoned, yet it is still intended to obtain cotton by force in the interior of the cotton States and ship it, on government account, to market. In this way it is still hoped to furnish the Lancashire men with cotton by midwinter.

SWEDENBORGIANISM. - The Monthly Religious Maguzine gives the following statistics of the Swedenborgians in this country :- "There are in Massachusetts thirteen Swedenborging Societies. The largest of these is the Boston Society, which bas-525 members. The others range from seventy members down to twelve. The Boston Society are not all resident members, as we learn, but it includes persons living in Maine, New Hampshire, and 'all over the country.' The Boston Society is the largest in the country and in the world. The actual average attendance on its stated worship is 350. All. the thirteen societies in Massachusetts have in the aggregate, 859 members, averaging sixty-six persons. to a society. In Maine there are four societies, The members of these are reported averaging sixty. six persons to a society. In Pennsylvania there are six societies, having an aggregate of 246 members, or thirty-five to a society. In the whole United States, we find reported thirty-four societies, baving an aggregate of 1496 members, or averaging forty four members to a society; and we find four other societies reported whose numbers are not given | | has a weekly organ, whose subscription-list does out support it."

How to know a Liberal. - The are certain marks ov which the Liberal party is characterised over the whole world.

It is the enemy of the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage.

Is the propagator of false principles and of anti-Ohristian systems of education. It seeks to exclude the religious element from affairs of men.

It wars against authority, it saps respect, it uproofs obedience. It ignores God. The principles of Liberalism prevail in different degrees in different places: but the Liberal party in one place is the supporter of the Liberal party in all other places, and it is everywhere the enemy of the

Church, and of the principles which the Church has consecrated by her teaching and practice. That is, after all, the main reason why the emancipation of Catholics from their alliance with the great Liberal party, has always appeared to us to be the first and most vital need of the day . - London

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

The name of the distinguished Author, whose Works have already become so popular in England and this country, as well as on the Continent, where they have been translated, and met with an immense sale, is sufficient invite attention to this past production of his genius, learning and piety.
"Like Father Faher's other Works, it abounds in

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

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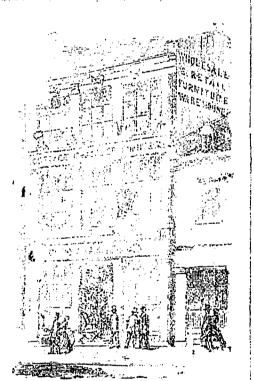
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(Signed)

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End, near Montreal. The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the

The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years, or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the mimic language, and this in a few weeks.

Conditions -- For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms, invariably paid in advance. Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the

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

and Dumb. .



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, Octuber 28th, the DAY MAIL TRAIN between Montreal and Toronto, and the EXPRESS TRAIN between Montreal and Quebec, will be DISCONTINUED, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows :-

EASTERN TRAINS.

Mixed Train (with Sleeping Car,) for) Island Pond, connecting with Morning Train for Portland and 5.30 P.M. Boston, at.... A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec,

will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ot-) tawa City, Kingston, and Interme-8.45 A.M. diate Stations, at.....)

Night Express, with Sleeping Carattached, for Kingston Toronto, 6.00 P.M. London, and Detroit, at.

These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukic Railroads for all W. SHANLY,

Montreal, 26th Oct, 1861.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

Architt-Rev. Mr. Girron
Arthith M. Moran.
Brockville - G. F. Fraser.
Belockville - P. P. Lynch.
Burric - Rev. J. R. Lee.
Brudtford - W. M. Manainy
Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brand - Thos. Megian.
Chambin - I. Hackett.

Chambig J. Hackett.
Cobourg P. Magnire.
Cornwall Bay. J. S. O'Congor.
Canbrooke Patrick Corcoran. Compton -Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B .- Rev. E. Dunpar Dulhousie Mills -- Wm. Chishoim Dewitteille-J. M'Iver.
Dundas-J. B. Looney East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket.

Egansville-J. Bonfield. Ermsville-P Gafney Fringlie-F Gainey
Frington-Rev. Mr. Paradis.
Frington-Rev. J. Flood.
Gammoque-Rev. J. Rossiter.
Guelph-J. Harris
Goderich-Dr. M. Dougalt. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoil - W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay - J Kennedy Lansdown - M. O'Connor

Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. London-B. Henry. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lucolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleber. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market -- Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. Rewland. Ochara - Richard Supple. Paris and Galt-Rev. Nicholas M'Kee. Prescott -- J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham.

Port-Dalhousie - O. M'Mshon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Russelliown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Surnia-P. M'Dermott. Sandwich-II. Morin, P. M Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athunese-T. Duon. St. Ann de la Pocaliere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban - Rev. Mr. Falvay.

St. Calherines, C. E. - J. Gaughlin.
St. Rapinel's - A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romadd d' Etchemin - Rev. Mr Sax. S. Mary's - II. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Sydenhum-M Hayden Trenton - Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpeille-J. Greene Tingwick-T. Donegan

Toronto -P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Garthy. Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy. Windsor-D. Lamyler.

Templeton-J. Hagan.

NEW FALL GOODS OPENING AT

THE CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street.

THE MERCHANT TAILURING and CLOTHING DEPARTMENT's are Stocked with the Novelties of the present Senson.

Prices for Ordered Suits are extremely moderate. A very experienced CUTTER has charge of this de-J. IVERS, Proprietor.

l. J. DEVINS,

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL,

TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public that he is now carrying on the

DRUG BUSINESS, IN THE

PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE, (Formerly occupied by Messes, Alfred Savage&Co.,)

where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of the very best English Drugs and Ohemicals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Medical men and others requiring such articles.

Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer, A never-failing Remedy.

In bringing these Powders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all vermifuges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years. most tender years.

DEVINS BAKING POWDER;

A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those ingredients which in other Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath.

Prepared only by R. J. DEVINS, Druggist,

. Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 29, 1961.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

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

mproved Mountings, and marranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address
A. MENERLY'S SONS West Troy N. Y.

ET TNOTARY PUBLIC. AND SOME 32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL

PIERPE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS,

No. 112, St. Paul Street, HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Soll, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on haud, GROCERIES and PROVI

SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

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

Retail. April 6, 1860.

No. 19, Great St. James Street.

THE Subscriber has received an assortment of Prayer Books, from London, in various elegant styles of Bindings, with Clasps, Rims, &c., bound in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials, at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant

IF A supply of Missals and Vesper Books. No. 19, Great St. James Street.

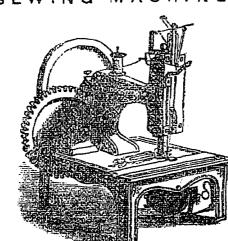
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

Montreal, Aug. 22.

H. BRENNAN,

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

SEWING MACHINES.



E. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!! These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

bave 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, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1960,

E. G. NAGLE, ESQ. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$15 00 with extra large shuttle. 95 00 No. 2

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MATHINE 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 over Bartley & Gubert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

All Advocate; Self-1919 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
Will attend; Oirculfe at Bestibarnous Hantingdom and Soulanges

and the state of the

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE NS: 71; WELLINGTON STREET,

Being No. 8 Ragian Terrace, , property of the MONTREAL, C.E. The

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

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

B. DEVLIN. ABVOCATE,

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

M. DOHERTY,

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

M. F. COLOVIN,

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

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

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

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

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

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curthins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemon's Clothes Cleaned and Recurated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

No. 19, Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the OHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN OENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion. Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baum-

bach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Ohopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c, &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day. The Stock embraces Music of all kinds-English

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

Catalogues can be bad on application at

No. 19,

Great Saint James Street, Montreal. A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY

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

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding.......... 7 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the full of same of the world. the institution is to impure a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercian Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le helf-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on suc tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

MONTHRAE GAZETTS DUILDINGS, tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

36 Great St. James Street. July 21st, 1851.

NEW CLOTHING STORE Programme

BERGIN AND CLARKE.

(Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,) Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters. No. 48, M'GILL STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,)

MONTREAL

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RAGE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL 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.

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

The Montreal Gazette

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

PRINTING

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

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

BOOK PRINTING!

of work, with great facility.

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

Berears, Spinscens, Ac., do, will be executed with nestness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

of Book Painting, all Catalogues, Br.Laws,

FANCY PRINTING!

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

CARDS

Establishment, as good, and

much cheaper than the imported article.

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. AG Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. "En

BILL-HEADS!

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

SHOW-BILLS!

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

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Jobs ordered by Mail promptly oxecuted and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patromage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTHRAL GAZUTTE BUILDINGS, (

PLUMBING,

GASAND STEAM-FITTING A STABLISHMENT.

ARTHUR BERNE THOMAS M'KENNA

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

REMOVED.

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE SECOND SECOND

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Oc.)

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Seer Pumps, Porce and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work.

manlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to.
any part of the Province.
Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. R.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid

No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-

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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore 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 canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of errsipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hamor in the eyes: Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

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

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Ohildren over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful.

As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Cintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it is 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, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

face; 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 Lege: 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 getwite natural colors.

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, 130 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 Trun Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUX,

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 peglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB. Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

AHOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little ornhand la 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 be is now perfectly well.

Signess of St. Joseph.

Hamilton, O. W.