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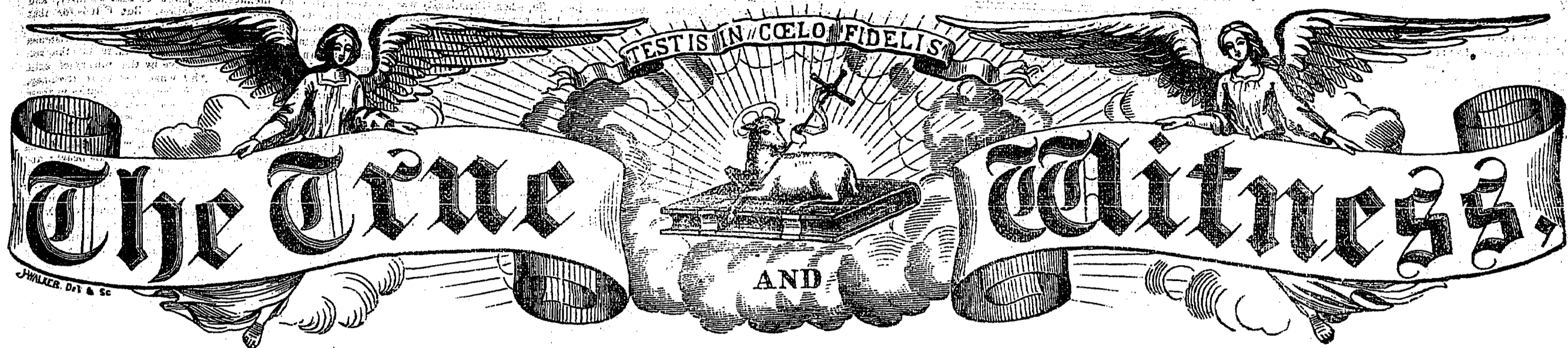
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS, Assembled in Dublin, on the 23rd April, 1861. TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF IRELAND. (Concluded.)

Having treated at some length of the persecution which the Sovereign Pontiff has to suffer, and the dangers impending over the Church and society in general, let us now turn to the trials to which religion is exposed amongst ourselves. To that simplicity which teaches us to avoid all malice, deceit, and injustice, we are admonished by our Divine Lord to unite the prudence of the serpent. This divine admonition regards all, but it is addressed principally to those who are constituted the pastors and guardians of the flock, which has been redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ. We have been placed, dearly beloved, as watchmen on the towers of Israel, and it is our duty to foresee danger with a vigilant and ever wakeful eye, as having "to render an account for your souls."—(Hebr. xiii. 17.) Our duty it is to watch; it is yours to be obedient to our paternal admonitions, proceeding as they do from hearts anxious to discharge our duty towards heaven and towards you. "Obey your prelates, and be subject to them. For they watch as being to render an account of your souls, that they may do this with joy and not with grief. For this is not expedient for you." (Heb. xiii. 17.)

By these sacred words of truth we adjure all parents, and those who have the care of children, as we shall all have to stand before the tribunal of an All-seeing Judge, to attend to the religious education of the tender lambs of the fold committed to their care. Fathers and mothers, why has God blessed you with children? why have we been all placed here upon earth? Is it merely to heap up riches, to satisfy ambition, or to gratify our senses? No, we have been called into existence in order to know God; to love and serve Him, and by the performance of good works to merit eternal happiness. This is the great end of man, to which he ought to direct all his actions, and which ought to be always present to his mind; it is the only important affair which can occupy him on earth. This is what we are taught by the words of Scripture, "Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is all man." (Eccl. xii. 13.) Now, this being the case, any one that neglects this first of duties, any one that does not learn to know, to serve, and to love God, ceases to act in conformity with reason, and falls away from the end of his creation, by deserting his Maker, the first principle of his being and of his happiness. Were such a man to possess all that earth can supply, he would be still unhappy, and should cry out with St. Augustine, "Thou hast created us for thyself, O Lord, and our heart is restless, until it rests in Thee."

Now, dearly beloved, no one knows the Father but through the Son, as our Divine Redeemer himself teaches us (Matt. xi. 27) and consequently we must know the beloved Son of God, we must make ourselves acquainted with his life, his teaching, his works, his Church, in order to form a proper idea of God and our relations with him. "This is eternal life, that they may know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent (John xvii. 3).—If a man do not acquire this knowledge of the true religion, of its doctrines and practices, everything else will be of no value; for "what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?" Matt. xvi. 26.)

Acting on these holy maxims the Church has always inculcated the necessity of bringing up the rising generations in the fear and love of God, and teaching them to have their sanctification by religion, and the attainment of their last end, eternal happiness, continually before their eyes. "We declare," says the Council of Cambray, held in the year 1565, "that a parent is as strictly obliged to give a Christian education to his children, as to preserve their lives." And, indeed, of what utility would their lives be to them, if, from the want of religious training, they were to fall under the yoke of their passions, to sit in darkness and the shades of death here below, and to pass away from this life without any hope of a blessed futurity?

The Council of Bordeaux, of the year 1583, declares that the influence is paramount which is exercised by education on the destiny of families and society, adding, in the words of an ancient philosopher, that nothing more divine can be undertaken than to procure a good education for youth, on whose welfare the hopes and fate of society depend: "nil est de quo consilium divinitus iniri possit quam de recta puerorum educatione; juvenus enim spes et soboles est republice."

The Council of Cologne, of the year 1536, says, that it would be fatal to consider education as an affair of slight importance; since on it rests the welfare of states or their ruin: "neque enim hæc res levis momenti est, à qua totius propemodum reipublice tum salus, tum pernicietas dependet."

These truths are so evident that it is not necessary for us to dilate upon them; they are admitted not only by the council and the pastors of the church, but they are also inculcated by profound statesmen and politicians. We quote the following passage from a late work of M. Guizot, for a long time one of the Prime Ministers in France, whose authority is of great weight: "In order," says he, "to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious. I do not simply mean by this that religious instruction should hold its place in Popular Education, and that the practices of religion should enter into it; for a nation is not religiously educated by such petty and mechanical devices; it is necessary that National Education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts.

"Religion is not a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place and a certain hour; it is a faith and a law, which ought to be constantly felt everywhere, and which, after this manner alone, can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and our lives." (Guizot Memoires, t. iii, p. 60. Paris. 1860.) Religion, therefore, is to be made the basis of education, and any system that does not rest upon that solid foundation cannot produce beneficial results.

The pagan philosophers described by St. Paul were men of learning, but because that learning was not sanctified by religion, they became monsters of iniquity. In later times how many literary men, how many writers of profound thought and deep research, have disgraced themselves by the corruption of their lives, because their wisdom was not hallowed by the influence of heaven. Learning, when of a mere natural kind, becomes earthly, sensual, devilish (James iii. 4); but when it is from above, according to the same Apostle, it is chaste, then, peaceable, modest, consenting to the good, full of mercy and good fruits, without judging, without dissimulation."—(ib.) Education, to be what it ought to be, must be intertwined with religion; it must be sanctified by the doctrines and practices of the holy Catholic Church, and children, according as they grow in years, must, like our infant Saviour, advance in grace with God and men (Luke ii. 52.)

It is necessary, dearly beloved, that these principles should be continually present to your mind, and that you should carefully regulate your conduct towards your children according to them, because we are living in a country in which great encouragement is given to systems of education hostile to our faith, and opposed to the teaching of the Holy Catholic Church—systems calculated to leave children without religion in this world, and to blast their hopes of happiness in the next.

In the first place, there is a university, the bulwark of Protestantism in this country, endowed with immense wealth, founded by Queen Elizabeth, whose hostility to our religion it still keeps alive and manifests on every occasion. Alas, how many Catholic youths of talent and promise have suffered the shipwreck of their faith in that establishment, falling away into the abyss of indifference or error.

To the University we have to add the institutions called Queen's Colleges, which, being conducted on principles opposed to those maxims of reason and scripture which we have laid down, and banishing the salutary influence of religion from their halls, have been justly declared by the successor of St. Peter, intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals. Though supported at enormous expense from the taxes of the State, these colleges are only calculated to undermine the true faith, and to promote indifference to religion and infidelity through the land.

Besides the establishments already mentioned there are Royal Colleges, Diocesan and Parochial Schools, some Charter Schools, the Irish Mission Society Schools, and innumerable proselytising institutions, managed by Protestants, and in a spirit of hostility to our creed. Those schools are not all supported by the state, but the revenues, which the endowed schools alone possess, and which are nearly all in the hands of Protestants, amount perhaps to £70,000, whilst the yearly income of the University alone approaches £100,000. Thus Protestants, considering the paucity of their numbers in this country, are abundantly supplied with means of education provided for them in great part by the confiscation of Catholic property, by grants from the state, or by endowments secured to them by public authority.

Let us now see how Catholic education is provided for the mass of the people by the state in this Catholic country. We say nothing of past times, when Catholic schools were prohibited under the severest penalties, and when bigotry and intolerance were carried to such a pitch, that a parent could not employ Catholic masters, nor instruct his child at home; and it was a misdemeanor to send him for education beyond the seas. Such was the liberty accorded to Ireland

by men who proclaimed themselves the apostles of liberty, and pretended to grant to every individual the right of selecting a religion for himself. But coming to the present time, the only system supported by the state of which Catholics have been able to avail themselves of to any extent is the so-called National System of Education. Do the principles, however, on which this is now carried on give to Catholics the same advantages which are secured to Protestants in their schools? Does the present system meet all the requirements of a good Catholic education?

The mixed system adopted by the National Board proposes to unite children and teachers of every religious denomination together, and to banish all religious teaching and exercises from the common hours of class. St. Paul says, "whether you eat or drink, or whatever else you may do, do all to the glory of God."—(1 Cor. x. 31.) The National Board adopts a different view, and no prayers, no religious practices, nothing to make a salutary impression on the minds of children, nothing to inspire them with the fear and love of God, is allowed by their rules in the time of common instruction. In this view, education is not founded on religion, secular knowledge is not hallowed by the dew of heaven. The books are compiled on the principle that all special religious doctrines are to be excluded from them; they do not even hint at the divinity of our Lord, or at the existence of the true Church of Christ, and if any religious sentiment be found in them, it is derived from Protestant or Methodistical sources. In the actual management of a system thus devised, the teaching of religion may be either banished altogether, as happens in some cases, or may be given by some persons hostile to our creed, as it frequently occurs, or at least must be confined to a short period, when it is made a mere task for the children, who, after the long hours of class are fatigued and unfit for serious application.

The mixed system has been tried on the Continent in several countries, and especially in Prussia, and everywhere it has been exploded as unsuited for the wants of a Christian people.—Though it is forced upon us in this Catholic country, without respect to our feelings and our religion, it would not be tolerated in England. There, all the schools are of a denominational character, and separate Catholic as well as separate Protestant education is supported by the State.

We quote an extract from a report on popular education in England, drawn up by several Royal Commissioners, and presented some few days ago, by her Majesty, to both Houses of Parliament, from which extract we learn how hostile public feeling is in England to that sort of education which is encouraged in Ireland.

At page 310 of their report, the Commissioners state:—

"We think that the existing plan (the denominational one) is the only one by which it would be possible to secure the religious character of popular education. It is unnecessary for us to enter upon proof of the assertion that this is desirable in itself. It is enough for our purpose to say that there is strong evidence that it is the deliberate opinion of the great majority of persons in this country that it is desirable. Some evidence has already been given upon this subject of the feelings of the parents of the children to be educated. Those of the nation at large are proved by the fact that, with hardly an exception, every endowment for purposes of education, from the Universities down to the smallest village-school, has been connected by its founder with some religious body.

"The controversies which have occurred in the course of the last twenty years, the difficulties which they have thrown in the way of the establishment of any comprehensive system, and their practical result in the establishment of the denominational training colleges, and elementary schools, appear to us to place beyond all doubt the conclusion that the great body of the population are determined that religion and education must be closely connected; and we do not think that any other principle than that which is the base of the present system, would secure this result."

The Commissioners then proceed to make the following observations, which present a refutation of the principles on which the National system is based in Ireland:—

"It has been supposed [the Commissioners thus continue], that the object of securing the religious character of education might be equally attained either by restricting the teaching given in the schools to points upon which different denominations agree, or by drawing a broad line between the religious and secular instruction, and by providing that the religious instruction should be given at particular hours, and by the ministers of different denominations. We do not think that either of these expedients would be suitable to the state of feeling in this country.

"The plan [continue the same Commissioners] of drawing a line between religious and secular instruction, and confining the religious instruction to particular hours, would, we believe, be equally unlikely to succeed. The principal promoters of education maintain that such a line cannot be drawn, and that every subject which is not merely mechanical, such as writing and working sums, but is connected with the feelings and conduct of mankind, may and ought to be made the occasion of giving religious instruction. They maintain that the religious influence of the school depends no less upon the personal character and example of the teacher, on the manner in which he administers discipline, upon the various opportunities which he takes for enforcing religious truth, and on the spirit in which he treats his pupils, and teaches them to treat each other, than upon the distinctive religious teaching.

The Commissioners, in the next place, show that the sects who have spoken in favor of separating religion from education contradict themselves by the practical course prescribed in their schools, and quote a resolution adopted by one of those bodies which terminates with a declaration that the

"Community will never consent that the teaching of religion itself in their schools shall be subject to restriction. Their experience shows, that besides the Scripture lesson with which their schools daily open, and in which it is sought to make divine truth intelligible to children of all capacities, an able Christian teacher will find throughout the day, when teaching geography, history, physical and moral science, and the knowledge of common things, frequent occasions to illustrate and enforce the truths of religion, and that religious teaching may be made to impart life and spirit to the whole process of education."

This long extract shows the views of the Royal Commissioners and the feelings of the people of England in regard to mixed education. Why we should be obliged to submit to a plan unanimously exploded at the other side of the channel it is difficult to conceive, unless we be driven to suppose that our rulers wish to encourage the various sects in England by sanctioning the teaching of their doctrines, and to lessen or destroy Catholic feeling in Ireland by allowing no mention of the Catholic religion or its dogmas in the long hours devoted to general instruction.

Several times in past years we have complained of the grievances we suffer under this system in regard to the religious education of our Catholic people, and in the month of August, 1859, we explained at full length the many and unanswerable arguments, which prove in the clearest way that Catholics have to suffer great injustice, and that their fair claims are disregarded under the plan adopted by the National Board. We have also brought our grievances under the consideration of Government, but as yet they have not been redressed.

We have still to complain that poor Catholic children in many national schools are left without any religious education whatsoever, and that in other schools in which they are allowed or induced to receive religious instruction from Protestant teachers, they are exposed to the imminent danger of losing their faith and of being infected with error. We complain of the whole system of model and training schools, in which the instruction of so many Catholic children is confided to Presbyterian or other masters and mistresses who may infuse into them the spirit with which they themselves are animated. We complain that so many Catholic teachers are placed very often under the care of anti-Catholic masters, are instructed or trained in the art of teaching by open enemies of their own faith. We complain that the tendency of those training schools is to concentrate the education of the country in the hands of the Government, and to confide a most dangerous and anti-constitutional power over the Catholics of Ireland to statesmen who have displayed no ordinary degree of hostility against the supreme head of the Catholic Church, and the well-being of the Catholic religion. We complain that the national school books ignore not only the religion but the history and literature of our country, and that through the want of the religious principle they are calculated to spread apathy regarding religion, and to undermine that strong attachment, which our people even in the midst of persecution has always preserved for the true faith. We complain that an undue preponderance has been given to Protestants in the management of a system destined to educate Catholic children, and that the claims of the Catholic episcopate, to exercise a due influence over the religious education of their flocks, have not been regarded.

Until those many grievances shall have been redressed, and the education of the Catholic children put on a proper footing, we shall not cease to complain, and to make every constitutional exertion to preserve our flocks from the dangers with which any system of education not based on religion must be fraught.

We exhort you, dearly beloved, to aid us by your prayers in the arduous struggle in which we are engaged, to co-operate with us and your zealous clergy in increasing the number of Catholic schools, such as those of the Christian Brothers, and of the various communities of nuns already so numerous and so flourishing in the country, and above all, to implant and to cherish strong Catholic feelings, a devoted attachment to the practices and doctrines of our holy Church, an unbounded respect for the Apostolic See in the tender minds of your children. Aided by your prayers, co-operation, and good works, we trust we shall be able to succeed in securing for future generations, the blessings of a Catholic education, and averting the dangers with which the faith planted in our island by St. Patrick, and handed down as a most sacred deposit and inheritance, pure and unsullied from age to age by our forefathers, has lately been menaced.

We cannot close this address without calling your attention to the state of the poor, who are at present in many districts suffering the severest privations and pining away in misery and want. Unhappily, many a proprietor seems willing to avail himself of their misfortunes, to aggravate their evils, and to consign them to inevitable destruction, by banishing them from the little holdings in which their forefathers had lived from time immemorial. And are not the poor made to the image and likeness of God? Are they not members and brothers of Jesus Christ? Have they not been redeemed by his precious blood? Are they not destined to reign with God in heaven? Is it then meet that they should be persecuted and trampled on? Is it not a crime that cries to heaven for vengeance, to leave them unprotected by law the victims of a system of cruel and unchristian oppression?—Were Naples or Rome the theatre of such acts of cruelty and inhumanity as have disgraced many parts of Ireland, with what fiery eloquence would they not be denounced by statesmen who cannot find a word of sympathy for their own suffering countrymen, nor a word of reprobation for the heartless men who persecute them.

Though the afflicting scenes which occasionally occur show how necessary it is that all should exert themselves in the cause of afflicted humanity, yet, perhaps, some may persuade themselves that by contributing to the poor rate they are exempted from other obligations of charity, and that they are not bound to take any further interest in the wants of the poor. This would be a serious delusion. If it is true that the poor law taxation presses heavily on you, it is equally certain that the poor are not adequately relieved, and that the whole administration of the system has been carried out in such a way as to render it irksome and odious to those for whose relief it was introduced. The poor in the workhouse are almost universally left without a chapel, in which they might, from time to time, find consolation by communing with their God. The system of education is most unsatisfactory; in many places Protestant masters and mistresses are appointed over children almost exclusively Catholic, and thus those children cannot learn their prayers, nor obtain a knowledge of their faith, and they are deprived of the means to which all Catholic children have a right, of learning the rudiments and the holy practices of their own religion. The want of classification in the poor houses, the absence of proper employment, and consequent idleness and vice, the bad character of many of the inmates, the reckless disregard of human life and comfort, and the total absence of Christian consolation in their administration, have made such unfavourable impressions on the country, that many persons, reduced to want, remarkable for their past good conduct and industry, and more deserving of relief than any other class, look with horror on those receptacles of wretchedness and vice, and even in the moment of the direst distress, even when almost at the verge of starvation, they abhor the idea of taking refuge in such degraded abodes.

We trust that the Parliamentary Committee, now sitting, will remedy these and innumerable other abuses, and appoint persons acquainted with our religious feelings and the condition of the country to carry out the benevolent intentions of the legislature. We exhort you, dearly beloved, to give proof of your Christian charity, by using every means in your power to alleviate the miseries of your suffering brethren; endeavor to have men of humanity and benevolence, and inspired with proper feelings, appointed to the office of Poor Law Guardians; send petitions and remonstrances to the house of parliament, for the removal of the grievances which the destitute have now to suffer, and call loudly for the introduction of a system calculated not to demoralise and degrade the poor and render them unfit for any purposes of society, but to preserve them, to assuage their innumerable woes, and to relieve their wants in a spirit worthy of followers of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

We exhort you also, to contribute to the increase and the support of the many charitable

associations instituted for the relief of the widow and the orphan, of the sick, of the deaf, and the dumb, and of the blind, which are so creditable to our Church, and afford such convincing proofs of the energy and activity of the Irish faith.

Penetrated with the spirit of Catholicity, and inspired with true love for their neighbor, the members of these associations whilst they make every exertion to check the spread of pauperism by preventing drunkenness, idleness, gambling, and immorality, its prolific sources, do not look on poverty in itself as a disgrace, or as a pest and a nuisance, but feel when offering assistance to the children of want, they are administering relief to Jesus Christ himself in his suffering members; and thus in the performance of their good works they are comforted by the hope that on the great accounting day, they shall receive an imperishable crown for their ministrations to him who shall judge both the living and the dead.

For the rest, brethren, we conclude in the words of the apostle: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever modest, whatsoever just, whatsoever holy, whatsoever of good fame, if there be any virtue, if any praise of discipline, think on these things. The things which you have both learned, and received, and heard, these do ye, and the God of Peace shall be with you."—Phil. iv. 8.

- † PAUL, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Delegate of the Apostolic See.
† JAMES, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland.
† PATRICK, Archbishop of Cashel and Emlly.
† JAMES, Bishop of Killmore.
† JOHN, Bishop of Meath.
† CORNELIUS, Bishop of Down and Connor.
† THOMAS, Bishop of Killaloe.
† CHARLES, Bishop of Clogher.
† EDWARD, Bishop of Ossory.
† WILLIAM, Bishop of Cork.
† JOHN, Bishop of Clonfert.
† FRANCIS, Bishop of Tiipolis, Apostolic Administrator of Derry.
† WILLIAM, Bishop of Cloyne.
† PATRICK, Bishop of Killfenora and Macduagh.
† PATRICK, Bishop of Achonry.
† JOHN PIES, Bishop of Dromore.
† JAMES, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.
† DANIEL, Coadjutor Bishop of Raphoe.
† LAURENCE, Bishop of Elphin.
† JOHN, Bishop of Galway.
† THOMAS, Bishop of Ferns.
† JOHN, Bishop of Ardagh.
† DAVID, Bishop of Kerry.
† DOMINIC, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.
† MICHAEL, Bishop of Ross.
† MICHAEL, Bishop of Killaloe.
† PATRICK, Coadjutor Bishop of Down and Connor.
Dublin, Feast of St. Mark, 25th April, 1861.

MGR. DUPANLOUP'S GREAT SERMON. ON BEHALF OF THE IRISH POOR.

"Te angeli veloces, ad gentem convulsam dilaceratam, ad gentem expectantem et consultantem." "Go ye swift angels, to a nation rent and torn in pieces—to a nation expecting and trodden under foot."—Isaie, lviii. 3.

Let no one amongst you, my brethren, fear that I come here to add another subject of irritation to the painful divisions which in our days sadden all hearts.

No; I came here to plead the cause of the unfortunate, and not to embitter your thoughts. This cause is so just, so great, that I would plead it before my adversaries themselves, if any I could have in such a cause.

I have none. It is not a political cause; it is not even the cause of religion which I am here to defend.

Eternal thanks be to God, and to the dignity of our nature, there is here below a religion more elevated than that of human politics: it is the religion in which every one with the heart of a man respects loftiness and purity, misfortune, and the victims of unmerited outrage.

There are here below causes, if not greater, still more pressing and imperative in their day, than even the most important religious controversies.

Such is the cause I come to plead before, and I hesitate not in saying that it is the cause of humanity, civilization, and one that awakens the liveliest sympathies of the French people.

Therefore, you will perceive that even the indifferent interest themselves profoundly in the question, and that it is the explanation of the present pious ardor and the motive power of this immense concourse. Yes, dear Ireland—and I will repeat it with your great poet—

"The stranger shall bear thy lament on his plains: The sigh of thy harp shall be sent o'er the deep, Till thy waters themselves, as they river thy chains, Shall pause at the song of their captive, and weep." Truly, the nations of Europe, my brethren, and humanity itself, have just reason to be proud of the Irish race. I know no people around whom their patriotism, their pure morals, their courageous faith, their unconquerable fidelity, their bravery, that ardour whose object is conquest and civilization, their disinterestedness, their patient endurance of wrong, their poetry, their eloquence and all these noble qualities ever elevated—never cast down, exalted, and crowned by misfortune—have thrown a halo more captivating and more sorrowful.

But I must add, if humanity glories in the Irish race, the misfortunes of Ireland have long been for her a cause of sadness and affliction. For, if their exists not a nobler nation, neither exists there one more unfortunate. I except not even to-day that valued northern nation whose name and whose grief have ever awakened such deep sympathy in our land, and in whose case, I must still hope, that notwithstanding recent and bloody afflictions, an intelligent and generous sovereign will at length have the courage to repair the injustice done to her and to raise her from her ruins. Such is, then my brethren, the illustrious, but oppressed people, whose cause I plead before you; such alone the titles by virtue of which I claim to enlist your sympathy for misfortunes.

Fear not, then; I shall not enter into the political questions which are debated between Ireland and her adversaries; nor into the political changes, more or less necessary, which the various parties in Ireland wish for, or do not; nor even into the question of whether the future of that unfortunate country is not capable of political amelioration. No, of all that, not a word; to others than me belong the task of examining into and resolving those problems.

As for myself, I have studied Ireland's history; I have seen her sufferings, her virtues; I have listened from afar to the voice of her distress; and from all sides, from her deserted hills, as from her deserted shores, from the ports where thousands of her exiles embark for distant lands, there have come to me such heart-rending and sorrowing wails of grief, that my whole soul has been moved, and I could not refuse to such afflictions the feeble succour of my voice and the accents of my heart to tell them to my country.

A blessing, then, on you, who, answering to my appeal, have not refused to this great cause the aid of your charity in this holy and solemn assembly.—But if in my words you are not to look for my political controversy, still less are you to look for any of the gloss of eloquence, of impassioned and careless narrative, none becomes such a subject.

Of facts, facts simply related, facts attested by history, by the voice even of our separated brethren, by judicial investigation, by great magistracies, by legislative act; by statistics and official reports, that is, by whatever is most authentic and most irrefutable—of such my discourse will consist.

In any case I will not commence without asking of God the help of His grace, and of Christian souls the aid of their prayers, in order that from my lips will not fall one expression which would pain those whom I wish to enlighten, as in my heart I harbor no feeling which could give them pain. Ah! I feel well assured of it; there is not a man, whoever he may be, with whom, if a spark of humanity still slumbers in his breast, and if my heart can influence his, I am not sure to agree.

O God! be thou in my heart; and on my lips unction, charity, and light; be in all hearts truth, comparison, and love. What shall I first say to you, brethren, of the Irish race, of its high origin, of its antiquity, when as its first branch appears of the great Celtic race? What shall I say to you of that evident relationship with ourselves in which is still found something of that old Gallic blood and of that valiant character of our sires?

It is evident that the races of the north and of the south, mixed here their blood and their different qualities to form a people apart: expansive ardour and patient tenacity, fertile imagination and unending courage, veracity and constancy, love of solitude and a passion for noble adventures! Ah, no doubt, they have their defects: they know them, and reproach themselves with them, and do not at all times correct them. Must they be pitied? Or must they be praised for having preserved, as we have done, that sort of eternal youth, that generous enthusiasm, which takes such pleasure in the souvenirs of the past and the aspirations of the future, more than in the sad realities of the present? Ah, I know it, that is always what has been the cause of their weakness with that positive and cold people, to whom such a cruel force keeps them united. Ah, no doubt, they are also impenetrable; they give too easily the little they have; it is one of their maxims, that generosity never diminishes fortune. If this noble maxim is the cause of their poverty, I have not the courage to reproach them with it. That they have these defects and others still, I agree; but at least, thanks to these defects and to their misfortunes, I shall say with a contemporary author, in a celebrated review, at least they are not vulgar. They have preserved nobility of sentiment, with piety of heart, is the finest flower of the soul.

If faults they have, at least they are strangers to hypocrisy, to injustice, above all, to ingratitude. Who knows not that loyal civil list which in their poetry they voted to him who was the king of their hearts? And when another king, George the Fourth, visited that portion of his dominions for the first time, he found himself there surrounded by such sincere sympathies that he cried out—"It is amongst them that I have at last felt some joy in being a king."

Noble and generous people! I, too, feel my heart stirred and all my sympathies awakened at thy name! "Green Erin," said an illustrious convert, "is a land ancient, and yet young: ancient in her Christianity, young in her hopes for the future. A nation which received grace before yet the Saxon had set his foot upon the soil of England, and which has never suffered the sacred flame to be extinguished in her heart; a Church which comprises within its historic period the birth and the fall of Canterbury and York—which Augustin and Paulinus found at their coming, and which Pole and Fisher left living after them."

A people religious and ardent, monastic and warlike, missionary and civilizing—and when faith demanded that grand testimony of love, a people of martyrs! Never more grand, according to the strong expression of the sacred writings, than in that long death, or rather that life ever dying, ever resisting: "Grandis interit" (Ezec. xviii. 6).

Nothing can be compared, I do not say with Ireland's charming legends, but with her most authentic early histories, at a time when all Europe being still plunged in barbarism, Ireland was already the peaceful retreat of sanctity and of science, when into the cloisters opened by St. Patrick (that young Gallo-Roman whom we sent her) hastened in crowds the sons and daughters of the noblest chieftains of Irish clans, showing the world that not only in the east and under the ardent of an eastern sun, but even in the extremities of western lands and in the depth of the mists of the ocean, may bloom and flourish the monastic life. What shall I say of St. Brigid and her virgin companions, and of that immortal fire, still kindled on her festive day by the faithful Irishman, even on the shores of Australia? What shall I say of St. Luan, the founder, himself alone, of an hundred monasteries, and of so many other holy abbots who succeeded him?

The Theobald alone has seen ought comparable to those marvellous foundations, these monastic cities as they have been so well named, of Bangor, of Clonfert, of Clonard, where more than three thousand religionists gave themselves up ardently to the cultivation of literature, to the clearing of forests, to sacred psalmody, and to the education of youth.

But what a marvellous thing! This monastic and contemplative people bears also in its heart the sacred fire of the apostolate. It is the missionary people par excellence. It is even from thence, from those cloistered retreats, from that life of austerity which so powerfully tempers the soul for the apostolic life, that at the voice of St. Columbanus and his intrepid disciples, we see them hasten abroad into all countries, to propagate the Gospel far and wide; to combat Paganism, and to win over to faith and to civilization a hundred barbarous nations.

Already they had braved the storms of the sea, evangelized the Hebrides, the Highlands of Scotland and Northumberland. Soon we see them in Neustria, in Flanders, among the Austrians, the Helveticans, the Rhodians, in the two Burgundies. They cross the Rhine, they pitch their tents in Allemannia, Bavaria, all Germany to the south of the Danube. They penetrate into Spain, and are met with even in the extremity of Italy and the Greater Greece. Where is it we do not trace their steps?

That Gospel which they were missioned to carry into those vast regions was, as it were, a consuming fire, which they could not quench, and which continually kindled them to the Apostolic task, impelled them forward to preach the Gospel to the Infidels, to reanimate the Christians, crushed under barbarous invasions, to arouse to nobleness degenerate souls, to raise up powerful races, intrepid hearts, invincible at once to the passions of princes and to the rage of the populace; to re-entangle the extinguished torch of arts and letters—to carry everywhere the light of science and of faith.

They it was, we may repeat, with a contemporary historian above suspicion, they it was, who almost alone created the seventh century of the church and of European civilization.

And still, even at this day, they are continuing that grand work. At this hour no nation, unless it be our own, furnishes to distant missions—to the two Americas, to the Indies, to Australia, to Oceania—so many courageous bishops and priests. Rome sends them forth, and at the voice of the successor of St. Peter they go, these prompt and light-footed messengers, to bear the glad tidings to all the waiting peoples.

Ah! no doubt, it is not their merchants. It is their missionaries, that are found in all lands: the merchants are of another nation; but the priests, the apostles, the peaceful conquerors, the true civilizers are the Irish.

I know not whether this noble vocation is appreciated as it ought by those who, as a publicist lately wrote, are ready to sanction the most revolting in-

justice for some yards of cotton or certain quintals of coal; but it is appreciated and that suffices, by such as hold in esteem devotion to the grandest things on this earth—the ministry of the truth, and the regeneration of souls. Such is the vocation of Ireland's sons: such, as one of themselves revealed to me, the providential end and the divine meaning of their trials. Let me indulge in this personal reminiscence—"They have for their mission to be nailed to the cross, and to suffer for the propagation of the Gospel," said O'Connell to me in London, in 1839. But Ireland—I say it with a redoubled respect and tenderness towards her—Ireland divides with another nation, she divides with France, that glorious mission. Ireland and France! behold the two apostolic nations, given by God to the Christian world for the sake of the infidel world. Only, by a different and mysterious dispensation of the Deity, while France has ever had it in her destiny to be prosperous and potent, Ireland has borne on her brow for ages only the crown of her own sorrows.—Yet, by their common devotedness these two daughters of the Catholic Church have always known one another as sisters. The French priest has always loved the Irish priest, and the Irish priest has ever found in France a second country. We have always counted some of them in our ranks. It was, O my brethren, it was an Irishman, the Abbe Edgeworth, who deprived us, French clergy, of the honor of accompanying Louis the Sixteenth, in the supreme hour, mounting with him the steps of the bloody scaffold, and saying in him those immortal words—"Son of St. Louis, ascend to Heaven!"

Apostolic people! martyr people! Yes, martyr, for they have endured all for their faith—all. But what soul and spirit, what energetic vitality must have been in that race, not to be utterly crushed! I do not recall the past: neither those sanguinary proscriptions, nor those wholesale confiscations, nor those atrocious laws, the like of which were never yet seen on earth, nor even under Diocletian; those laws of which the celebrated Burke said—"It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of the people, and the debasement in part of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

Well, they resisted that fearful pressure; they have not been ground to powder under that dreadful machinery. Their souls have not been harmed.—They have come forth from the trial, a people ever generous, simple and good. Their nationality still subsists, along with the other features of their character, and if those qualities of the Irish race be not of the kind which are measured, counted, and too often sold, they are such as must be honored and venerated by all hearts that sympathize with whatever does honor to humanity—the love of native soil, sincere and tender devotion to old habits and customs, ardent reverence for the past; and all this heightened by poetic genius and eloquence, and that charm of a feeling heart which permits nothing to lose its savor—above all, that incredible faculty of suffering, without dying, miseries without a name.

All these qualities of their race, all these traits of their national character, notwithstanding the oppression of ages, they have preserved them all. Still better have they preserved, with a fidelity tried in the fire, the faith of their fathers. Nothing has been able to detach them from that indomitable in suffering, they have been indomitable in faith.

And yet before their eyes, a nation reputed so strong and so firm, yielded miserably! Ah! I cannot refrain from saying with Bossuet: No, your character has not been so intractable, nor your parliament so proud and factious, you who have so often and in so many different ways suffered your consciences to be brought under the yoke! Under Henry the Eighth, under Edward, under Mary, under Elizabeth, under Cromwell. But while your faith thus wavered, the sport of winds or of kings, and whilst your different masters made you bend at their pleasure, Ireland resisted. Neither heresy nor schism could find place in her: her faith remained virgin: and at this day the church beholds not over all the extent of the globe a nation more devoted from the bottom of its heart to the grand Catholic unity, and that holy Roman Church which is its immutable centre, and which a great doctor of the Gallican Church terms the mother and mistress of the Churches. Ireland has suffered everything—implacable oppression, anguish without end, famine, expatriation, death—everything except apostasy.

No; I know of no fidelity more courageous, no faith more nobly guarded and practised than that of the Irish people!

You who visit that noble land, enter into their churches, and see the people at prayer—those poor men, those poor women, bent down with their faces to the earth, smiting their breasts; where will you find a more vivid, a more touching image of adoration, of the deep humiliation of man in the presence of God. Can you hear without emotion, at the moment of the elevation of the sacred Host, their groans and their prayers in an audible voice for their fathers, their mothers, their sons, their exiles, and their sick? And this so lively faith, it is not merely the faith of the populace; their most renowned chiefs give them the example of it from sire to son. Permit me to narrate to you a touching trait which a few days since an Irishman recounted to me.

This Irishman was a great admirer of O'Connell, and went often to listen to him in the House of Commons. One evening in winter, in the month of February, there was a great debate in parliament, which was prolonged till two o'clock in the morning. O'Connell spoke the last, and his speech lasted two hours. The Irishman of whom I speak had heard it said that O'Connell was in the habit of going to communion every Sunday and holiday, at the six o'clock Mass, in one of the poor little Catholic chapels which were then found in London; and he said to himself, "I have now an excellent occasion to see whether he is faithful to his religious duties." With this thought he proceeded in the midst of terrible weather, to the little chapel; but his sadness was great at finding there only some servants and poor laborers. However, he said within himself that a day of such great fatigue, ending with a long speech at so advanced a period of the night, was a sufficient excuse. Soon, his eyes becoming accustomed to the obscurity of the poor chapel, he perceived, leaning against a pillar, a man of tall stature enveloped in a cloak. His heart told him who was that man. At the moment of the communion, O'Connell—it was he—divested himself of his cloak, went forward and kneeled down at the holy table in the midst of his poor fellow-countrymen.

Behold, my brethren, the faith, the piety of the Irish, the highest as well as the humblest. It is to this profound religious spirit Ireland owes another of her glories: I mean the purity, the admirably preserved innocence of her morals.

There is one virtue, the daughter of faith, a virtue peculiar to Christianity, so touching and so pure that it adorns with an inexpressible charm the object of youth; venerable also under the white hairs of the old man, and which at every stage of life sets, as it were, an aureole of honor and respect on the brow of the man who possesses it: if it reigns amongst a people, it clothes that people with the force and the austere splendor of all manly virtues.—I speak of the purity of morals. This, I repeat it, is the glory of Ireland.

Near to her shores, then, is an isle, which, in days of old, in better and more blessed times, men called The Isle of Saints; and may that name one day be restored to it? As for Ireland, she was called, and she still deserves her title, The Virgin Island.—There as in an extinguishable focus, it has been well said by the last and most illustrious historian of St. Columbanus—there still survives, along with orthodox the most intact, that admirable purity of morals which no conqueror, no adversary, has ever been able either to impure, or to equal, or to corrupt.—In ancient ages no proconul trod the soil of Ireland. Roman corruption, Roman orgies, never blighted

and tainted her. So, when Christianity was presented to her, she had not as a by-work against it, the habit of vice and profligate morals. Ireland alone, perhaps, of all the countries upon earth, was not baptized in the blood of martyrs. This glory, however, was not destined to be wanting to her; but it was not till the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries that heresy demanded of her the grand testimony of her blood; and we know with what heroism she gave that testimony.

Already in the twelfth century, an inhabitant of Wales, a rival country, paid her this distinguished homage. He said, "amongst the numerous virtues which distinguished Ireland, the prerogative of chastity is in the first rank." Inter varius quibus pollet virtutes, castitatis prerogative praeinet atque precellet. And yet in our days, strict and severe morals, traditions of honor and of purity, are transmitted from generation to generation as the sacred patrimony of those impoverished families, as their blessed and inalienable wealth. There may still be found that generation, casta generatio, in which are cherished and guarded, along with self respect, the honor of the domestic fireside, the sanctity of the marriage bed, the fair repute of their own name, whatever that name may be, the dignity, the honor, of father, of mother, of venerable forefathers. There, the public registers attest that families are almost unknown, and when they are met with, they do not pass without astonishment. Ah! my brethren, the morals of a people are then indeed pure, the traditions of chastity are then indeed deeply rooted in a land, when vice dares not show itself; when, on the rare occurrence of such an unhappy case—but a few days ago this was witnessed—an aged father and mother came to the church on the following Sunday, to kneel down, taper in hand, before the altar, and audibly crave pardon of God and man for the scandal which their child has given. Ye poor Irish! ye, ye poor, often very poor, and always unhappy! but ye have preserved at least the truest honor, and are exempt at least from those debasements and those vices which wealth and prosperity seem to lead in their shameful train, and which too often characterize nations proud of their success and their opulence! Yes, I fear not to affirm, the Irish people is perhaps the most chaste on this earth. On that soil of Ireland they breathe I know not what fragrant atmosphere of virtue, which is no where else found. But chastity, my brethren, is fertile on other virtues: and this is the reason that in Ireland, more than in any other nation, are produced multitudes of virgins and of priests: thus it is that Ireland sends legions of missionaries into all regions of the globe, and numerous swarms of holy men into North America, Australia, and all the vast colonies of England.

Religious and chaste, the Irish people are also valiant—a nation of warriors; and it could not but be so; for piety and purity of morals, those lofty virtues, whilst they inspire devotion, also inspire valor. While licentiousness enervates nations, these virtues preserve in them a generous blood and a vigorous always young. From these springs always the gallant races, the vigorous stocks, the robust nations of the earth; such is Ireland. Wherever the Irish have fought their bravery was admired; and their military reputation makes them equal to the best soldiers of the world: they are with justice reputed the principal strength of the British army: and how often have they turned the tide of victory? It was an Irishman, Lord Gough, who won the battle of Gugerat in 1849. An Irishman, Lord Keane, led the English troops into Cabul, and planted the English standard upon the walls of Ghuznee. The strongest mainstays of English domination in India at this day, the two Lawrences, are Irishmen. Sir Henry Pottinger, General Gillespie, and other heroes of the Indian wars, were Irish. The Duke of Wellington was an Irishman: his brother Marquis Wellesly had been Governor General of the British possessions in India, and no man ever executed that great office with more valor and more glory. Who is there that does not know how Sir Charles Napier (who was not however an Irishman,) gained the great battle of Meeanee against the armies of Scinde? He had but 3000 men, of whom 400 only were Europeans; but then it was an Irish regiment, and from the county Tipperary. Beholding them from far off, standing singlehanded all the brunt of the battle, struggling with unshaken gallantry against countless hordes, then shortly after dashing forward, overturning everything before them, he could not refrain from crying out, magnificent Tipperary!

Many a time also have they fought by our side, under our banners; for I know not what ancient and potent sympathy has at all times brought Ireland and France near. The Irish and the French are indeed two sister nations; Catholics both of gay temperament, witty and eloquent; but the one people, as I have said, almost always fortunate, notwithstanding their faults, the other almost always unhappy in spite of their virtues. Howsoever that may be, I know not how many battle-fields have seen the blood of Ireland mingle with the blood of France.

"In the long wars of Louis the Fourteenth," writes the Duke St. Simon, "the Irish battalions performed prodigies of valor." "From reports sent to the War office," says an Irish historian, writing in 1763, "we find that since the introduction of Irish troops into France, 1691 down to 1745, the year of the battle of Fontenoy, more than 14,000 Irish died in the service of France." Thus Louis the Fourteenth, whose name in spite of fate, remains "great," wished, in the enthusiasm of a just and royal gratitude, to naturalise altogether the army of James the Second. "Our wish," wrote he, "is, that the Irish enjoy the same rights with the French, without having need of letters of naturalization."

And certainly Louis the Fourteenth judged aright. Who is there that does not know what service they performed for us at the famous battle of Fontenoy (for it appears there were some hot-headed characters difficult to manage, as amongst our own Zouaves—and, indeed, I know not whether any great thing can be achieved without having by your side some of these same hot-heads; but whatever become of that theory, thus, perhaps, rashly regarded, it appears that the Irish soldiers were not always perfectly in good order—Father Mathew had not yet converted them)—one day, I say, M. d'Argenson came to complain of them to the king—"Sire," said he, "that Irish Brigade gives me more trouble than all the rest of your army." "That is precisely," replied Louis the Fifteenth, "what my enemies say of it."

And shall I say that they are still the same? Yes still better. The same generous blood runs to-day in their veins; the same valor still distinguishes the Irish soldiery. What achievements have they not done in the late Indian war? And but yesterday, in the little Pontifical army, with what glory did not the Irish cover themselves by their heroic resistance at Spoleto and Ancona? If I turn my eyes elsewhere throughout the armies of Europe, in the North and the South, in Austria, in Spain, there still I find renowned warriors of Ireland. And if I turn again to our own dear and glorious army of France, you yourselves know some who, at the present moment, are in its highest grades; and amongst them one name which will be reverberated for ever by the echoes of Malakoff and of Magenta.

What can I say now of the patriotism of the Irish people—of their love for the blessed land of their birth? Amongst all these affectional which Providence has engraven in the depths of man's heart, and which make the human soul throbb with a generous emotion, one of the noblest, as well as the most powerful and unconquerable, is the love of country, of our natal soil, of that earth which holds the bones of our fathers, and ought also to receive our own. And amongst what people is that feeling so vivid and imperishable as amongst the Irish? It is the honor of that nation—and bow I to it here with the homage of my heart—not its happiness, alas! but its indecisive honor—to be passionately attached to its own unfortunate country, to carry engraved on the

heart an ineffaceable image of that country, and never to lose its recollection. But if it is for that nation the most desolating of all her woes, it is also the most odious crime of her masters, that Irishmen cannot escape the horrors of famine on the soil which gave them birth; save by the misery of exile on foreign shores. Ah! when the poor Irishman, driven by hunger from his country, embarks in those vast ships which are to bear him across the great ocean to some far distant coast; when he leaves to see it never more, his own dear Ireland; when he bends on it a last lingering look, what tears stream from his eyes, what sighs struggle in his heart; and after all what imperishable regrets, what a vivid image of the far father-land! Yet no, it is never far off from him; it is there always present in his heart. The Irishman ever has one country. On the shores of America, in the forests of Australia, on whatsoever coast, under whatsoever sky the waves may have borne him, Ireland follows him everywhere. That is his first, his last love. He has but one single thought, one sole memory! Ireland, Ireland still and for ever.

Ireland! what do I say? She is sometimes there in reality before their eyes; for in taking leave of her for ever, they often take with them some small portions of their native adored native earth!

Among the humble chests which contain their apparel, there is one in which they carefully spread out a little of the soil of their sad country—a tuft from their village sward—in order to try and revive it near their cottage in one of the distant forests of America or Australia, whither they go to die, in order to have the consolation of contemplating from time to time, and of showing to their children, a portion of their beloved land.

Ah! there are some who have dared to say and to repeat of this race, energetic and strong, but oppressed and condemned to a servile and unproductive toil, that its poverty and the miseries of its native country were due to itself and to the idleness of the people.

Look at the Irishman in America, where his land is his own, where his cottage is his own, where there is no threat of eviction to paralyse his efforts, where he is sure of the fruits of his toil! What courage! What constancy! What energy! A laborer leaving Galway a year ago, was asked why he went into exile. "Oh," replied he, "there's no chance for the poor man in this country." But when beyond the reach of their persecutors, when the arms are no longer shackled, what courageous and fruitful toil is theirs! They are the best workmen of the New World, and the irrefragable proof of it is the amount of their earnings. But here again what nobleness! Yes, what becomes of what they earn? O generous people! their earnings do they send yearly to Ireland, to an aged father, to a poor mother, to brothers left behind them, whom they have parted with in order to work in distant lands, so as to be able to provide for their necessities better than they could have had they remained with them at home! And are you aware what an amount these poor emigrants transmit yearly to Ireland? You will scarcely believe it, and it is scarcely creditable. But our information we derive from an official report—25,000,000 of francs. It is prodigious. For my part I know nothing on the earth equal to it. What then shall I say of the condemnation to exile of such a people, or how shall I characterize the violent severing of the bonds which unite such hearts? Harmonious bard of Erin, noble Moore, may thy country and her misfortunes be the theme of thy song; they are worthy of all our pity, of all our tears, of all our respect! Yes, well mayest thou say to thy Erin:—

"Remember thee? Yes, while there's life in this heart, I shall never forget thee, all lorn as thou art, More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom, and thy showers, Than the rest of the world in their sunniest hours."

"Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and free, First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea, I might hail thee with prouder, with happier brow, But oh! could I love thee more deeply than now?"

"No; thy chains are they rankle, thy blood as it runs, But make thee more painfully dear to thy sons—Whose hearts, like the young of the desert-bird's nest, Drink love in each life-drop that flows from thy breast."

Yes, my brethren, these lines are beautiful; they excite emotion. But there is something which appeals more strongly to my soul; there is something far more eloquent to me than even these admirable lines; and that is, the poor little tuft from the village sward, the small sod of earth carried across the deep to distant shores, and the 25,000,000 francs of their sweat, their toil, and their love, sent by them to the old country.

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE LOND BISHOP OF RAPHOE.—With sincere regret we announce the death of the Most Rev. Patrick McGittan, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, the oldest bishop in Europe. He died on the evening of Wednesday, the 1st instant, at his residence, Rathmullone, county Donegal.

THE SERMON OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF ORLEANS.—The following letter has been received by the Bishop of Orleans, from the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, thanking him for his sermon on behalf of Irish Catholics:—

"Tuam, 9th April, 1861.—Monsieur, Permet me to tender to you my warmest gratitude for the efforts you have made in favor of the unhappy inhabitants of Partry as well as of other districts. So much devotion to the cause of charity would, at any time and under any circumstances, excite gratitude; but it is increased beyond measure at seeing your Grace defend the poor of Ireland, at the moment when you have hardly recovered from the fatigues of your incessant efforts to defend our Holy Father. To-day I confine myself to expressing to you my profound gratitude for your zeal, your charity, and your goodness. We have not yet received your magnificent sermon, but we have already received the fruit of it, which reflect as much honor on the eloquent preacher as on the sensible and generous spirit of the noble, as distinguished for its charity as for its faith and its heroism, and who have responded to your appeal with so much munificence. In expressing to the illustrious Bishop of Orleans our gratitude for his readiness to take up the defence of the poor of Ireland, it is not the place to point out here, even lightly, the deep and continual causes of the evils which have gained them his support. I prefer to follow the example of your Grace, and cast a veil over the attempts that have been made to dissuade you from preaching on behalf of the unfortunate Irish. Far from entering into those hostile struggles so fatal to the interests of our countrymen, your Grace has kept yourself in the elevated and pure regions, whence can be seen from one side only an immense extent of misery, and from the other only the charity which comes to its assistance. Once more, Monsieur, accept the assurance of my profound respect and gratitude, and believe me your Grace's most devoted and obliged servant.

† JOHN MALCOLM, Archbishop of Tuam."

RATING OF CONVENTS.—At the hearing of an appeal by the Sisters of Mercy, at Belfast Quarter Sessions, against their premises being charged with water-rate, his worship ruled that the schools were exempt as being used for educational purposes; that the residence of the nuns, who were teachers in the schools, was also exempt, as being a necessary adjunct to the schools; but that the penitentiary although a meritorious charity, it being for moral and not religious purposes, did not come within the 11th section of the water act and is therefore liable to the rate.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES WALSH, P.P.—Dunrow.—One of the kindest and gentlest of Osory's faithful pastors is no more.—The Rev. J. Walsh, P.P., Dunrow, expired on Thursday week, after receiving the last Sacrament, from Father Tom O'Shea.—Deeply will his loss be felt, not only in the parish over which he so worthily presided, but by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and particularly by the clergy of Osory, to whom his virtues, his amiability, and his single-hearted patriotism had long endeared him. This much respected clergyman was, at his demise, in the 57th year of his age, having been born in 1805, in Cashel, parish of Ballyhale, county Kilkenny. On Saturday morning, 11th inst., the funeral office and high mass were offered up for the repose of the deceased in the parish church of Dunrow, previous to which masses were said uninterruptedly, at four altars, from six o'clock. The Rev. John Maher, P.P., Ballyrarratt, presided at the office and high mass, at which forty other clergymen of the diocese were present. Immediately on the conclusion of the Requiem Mass the interment took place amid the prayers and tears of both Priests and people. *Requiescat in pace.*

RESTORATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—The change which Dublin is undergoing in its private as well as its public buildings is not only rapid in the extreme, but remarkable for its taste, elegance and judiciousness. Amongst these changes and improvements, all of them for the better, in the external and internal construction, the architectural beauty, decoration, and ornamentation of the public structures which adorn our city, none have yet surpassed in all these respects the almost magical transformation which the ability, judgment and exquisite taste exhibited by the architect selected for the restoration of St. Patrick's Church. We quote with pleasure from two of our contemporaries—*Saunders* and the *Evening Mail*—portions of the deserving tribute they have respectively paid to the talent, ability, and taste which the Messrs. Murphy and Son have displayed in the execution of this great work. In its number of the first instant *Saunders* says:—"Upwards of a year has passed since the works were commenced by the architect, Mr. Murphy, to whom the task of carrying out the restoration of this venerable edifice has been entrusted. Already an entirely new side to the nave displays the progress made, and gives promise of what the effect will be when the required repairs shall have been done on the opposite side. New carved stone-work on the exterior of the north side of the building and new flying buttresses are also finished. The execution of what remains to be done will, perhaps, occupy upwards of two years more, and then indeed only will the citizens be able to see how much they have been indebted to the rare magnificence of one of their number who thus preserves the cathedral for posterity, and at the same time perpetuates the memory of his own liberality. The efficiency with which Mr. Murphy has done his part has already met with a mark of approbation from the Very Rev. the Dean, whose deep interest in the work renders the mark alluded to—a presentation of a handsome silver teapot—the more valuable. Mr. Murphy will be happy to afford to persons who desire to judge for themselves, including both the public and professional critics, the fullest opportunity of observing what is being done that is consistent with the arrangement necessary for the uninterrupted progress of the works. The following are the observations of the *Evening Mail*, and we need scarcely add that we fully concur in them:—"It was our pleasing duty, soon after the actual commencement of the great work thus nobly undertaken to call the attention of our readers to the excessive character of the proposed restorations, as well as to the effective preliminary arrangements carried out by the contractor, Mr. Timothy Murphy, of Amiens-street, with a view to the proper execution of the task confided to him. The most critical operation necessary, before commencing the reconstruction of the south wall of the nave, was the shoring of the roof. Great judgement and practical skill were requisite in order to provide a temporary prop, which would fully compensate for the removal from the roof of the support afforded even by the crumbling mass of masonry—sixty feet in height, and five feet in thickness throughout—constituting the old south wall. That both these qualities were available, and were brought into operation, is evidenced by the fact that the old roof now rests securely—we trust not to be disturbed again for centuries to come—on its natural support, the south wall having been completely re-erected from the foundation upwards, and that not the slightest appreciable deflection or displacement occurred in it whilst being temporarily upheld by the appliances. This is the more remarkable and the more creditable to the contractor, when the severe and repeated storms of the past winter are considered. With regard to the manner in which the wall has been rebuilt, it would be difficult to speak too highly; it is unquestionably a magnificent piece of masonry, possessing the rare combination of perfect solidity in structure with an exquisite lightness of effect. The exterior facing of the wall is in the best cut Irish limestone taken from the quarries at Tullamore and Skerries, and in every instance the original design and finish of this portion of the sacred edifice has been strictly adhered to. Within—the massive piers, from which the wall springs in a series of fine arches, have been constructed of the best granite, cased in Gaen stone—a material which, although more pleasing in appearance and more susceptible of elaborate ornamentation, is yet but little calculated to resist long continued pressure or the destructive effects of climate in an exposed position. The idea of utilizing it in the manner described was conceived by Mr. Murphy, and the result is that, while relieved from any undue pressure—the entire weight falling on the granite—it will contribute materially towards the beauty of the interior, giving that richness of effect which no other stone work is capable of producing. All the other ornamental work of the interior—mouldings, traceries, vaulting shafts, &c.—will be of the same material. The south wall of the choir, with its windows, buttresses, flying arches and pinnacles, has been all reconstructed, the wall itself, from the Priars' Walk onwards, and the other parts, to a much greater proportionate extent."

A NOBLE EXAMPLER.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Carysfort has been in perpetuity to the Rev. James Redmond, P.P., of Arklow, the sites of three chapel-houses, and three school-houses. This is only in keeping with the well-known character of the noble earl who has ever been the consistent supporter of civil and religious liberty, and has always evinced a sincere desire that every man on his estate should be allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. He has never made any distinction between his Protestant and Roman Catholic tenants, and has treated all with even-handed justice and paternal kindness. If all the landlords of Ireland were like Lord Carysfort, what a united and happy country it would be.—*Freeman.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is understood that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will employ the midsummer vacation in the practical study of military duties and movements, and will for that purpose visit the camp at the Curragh of Kildare. His Royal Highness will probably be attached to the 1st Brigade, and do duty with the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards, in which corps he will go through a course of military instruction.

THE IRISH NATIONAL PETITION.—The signatures to the Irish National Petition now amount, as nearly as can be estimated, to about Six Hundred Thousand. Least there should be the customary denials of fact which are always used freely in opposition to every popular movement in Ireland, competent and trustworthy enumerators have been appointed to count the names affixed to the petition. As soon as their task shall have been completed, which, it is hoped, will be about Tuesday or Wednesday next week, the lists will be closed, and the enumerators will make a formal and solemn declaration before a magistrate as to the result of their labours. The Petition will then be carefully rolled and packed, and entrusted to the care of a Deputation from the Dublin Committee for conveyance to London. It will be brought in the first instance to the Office of this Paper, No. 1, Bonverie-street, Fleet-street, where sympathisers will be enabled to see it before its delivery into the hands of the O'Donoghue for presentation to Her Majesty. Due notice will be given of the day on which it may be expected to be deposited at the Office of *Universal News*. We earnestly invite the members of the London Committee of the Irish National Petition to meet us at our Office, No. 1, Bonverie street, next Monday, at one o'clock p.m. (precisely), for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken with regard to receiving the Dublin Deputation. We are not as yet in a position to announce the names of the gentlemen who will form the Deputation. We are not as yet in a position to announce the names of the gentlemen who will form the Deputation. We are only certain that amongst them will be found Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who is not only one of the most earnest labourers in the field of Irish national literature and politics, but one to whose indefatigable industry and unconquerable zeal is chiefly due the success of the movement which has resulted in the production of the most remarkable pronouncement of the national will that has ever been made in Ireland.—*Universal News.*

A great public meeting on the subject of Poor Law Reform was held in Drogheda on Monday evening. It was called in compliance with a requisition signed by the Catholic Priests and the clergy of all denominations, with the bankers, merchants, and traders of the town. The Mayor occupied the chair. Resolutions were passed in favour of an uniform rating, instead of a divisional rating, the payment of Poor Law officials out of the Consolidated Fund, and the judicious extension of outdoor relief. Mr. Thomas McKenna, who attacked the local management of the system, was repeatedly called to order by Alderman Moylan, a member of the Board of Guardians, amid a scene of uproar and confusion, the meeting sustaining the assault on the Board. A petition was adopted, to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. McCann, and to the House of Lords by the Marquis of Normandy, with a request that it should be laid before the committee now sitting on the Irish Poor Law by Sir John Arnot.

EVICTIONS IN KERRY.—April 30th.—As cold-blooded a deed of landlord tyranny as any perpetrated under the plea of "rights of property" in Ireland for years, has occurred in the immediate neighborhood of Castleisland. An inoffensive and honest farmer, named Bourke, who held a farm of thirty acres quite convenient to this town, has been, within the last week, driven from his humble but virtuous home, and flung upon the roadside, with his wife and seven children, to seek their fortune through the future, as the fates may direct. The perpetrator of this ruthless act is the Right Honourable Henry Arthur Herbert, M.P., of Kerry, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, Colonel of the Kerry (Militia) Regiment, recipient of a rental of £12,000 a year, and master of the princely mansion of Muckross, with its surrounding scenes of unrivalled beauty and grandeur. You will more clearly understand the unequalled heartlessness of this exercise of landlord power, when I tell you that Bourke punctually paid his rent; and even had the last gale paid into the office weeks before "gale day." Nothing could be alleged against him or his virtuous family by the most fastidious upholder of "law and order," so as to afford a colour for his extermination. And, nevertheless, Mr. Herbert, by virtue of his landlord rights, and under the shadow of the British Constitution, which tolerates such conduct on his part and that of his class in Ireland, chooses to inflict on nine Christian souls the greatest earthly misery that can befall human creatures, and consigns to poverty and wretchedness for the remainder of their lives human beings as valuable, if not more in God's eyes as he is. Some three months ago, Mr. Herbert's tenantry entertained at a public dinner his eldest son and heir; and celebrated with loud hurrahs, bonfires, and fireworks the 21st birthday of his young master, and congratulated his honoured father on the happy dispensations of Providence which spared him to witness the majority of his prosperous tenantry thereon. Surely, no homestead on the Herbert estate will evermore be unroofed, and no hearth, however humble, will ever again be quenched, after this display of avarice and fealty on the part of his tenantry. Alas! for the stability of man's hopes, when grounded on landlord benevolence. Poor Bourke was one of those who paid his half sovereign to compliment his young master, and, mayhap, secure the good-will of the old one too. And yet, three months after this auspicious convivial meeting of landlord and tenant, Mr. H. A. Herbert, to direct I presume, the future landlord career of his son, and to strengthen by the force of paternal example his young landlord instincts, unmercifully expelled Bourke from the home built by his own money, and sends him to rot in a dingy hovel in a back lane of Castleisland. I need not remind you of the strong support a liberal tenant right measure would have received from Mr. Herbert, when a member of Lord Palmerston's government, if any such were introduced. It is right, at all events, that Irish tenant farmers should know the deep sympathy Mr. Herbert has for their wrongs, that, in case he should ever again attain the high office of which Mr. Cardwell deprived him, they may be able to thank the Queen and Premier on the admirable sagacity and tender hearted benevolence displayed, as regards the tenant interest, in selecting, as the highest functionary of the Irish government, a dexterous adept in crowbar science, who can, with equal ease, consolidate farms, exterminate Papist Celts, manoeuvre a militia regiment, propound lofty views of statesmanship, and detect with the farseeing glance of the political eagle all flaws in the machinery of government. The reason signed by Mr. Herbert's followers for evicting Bourke is, that he was an unimproving and slovenly tenant, and did not keep his house clean enough to the taste of Mr. Herbert, or his agent Mr. Henry Leahy. Yet Bourke's farm was as well cultivated, and as much improved, as the adjoining farm of Mr. Pat Leahy, to whom Bourke's farm was given. In fact, Bourke's house and farm were as well regulated as the houses and farms of the majority of the Herbert tenantry. At all events, you will admit that an unclean farm house, and farm not improved to the landlord's or agent's taste, is not a sufficient reason to evict an honest family.—*Morning News Correspondent.*

THE WORK OF EXTERMINATION AND ITS RESULTS.—There appears to be seasons when certain casualties and disasters occur in almost uninterrupted succession. In Ireland, it would seem, that at some periods of the year, evictions and exterminations abound in almost every district of the country. Thus the public journals had scarcely finished their record of the heart-rending scenes at Derryveagh, when the extraordinary dispossession of the tenant of Coolagmore startled 'every one' with what appears to be unprovoked and cruel harshness. But these two served merely as the precursors of the many cases of a similar character that were to follow. This week we have accounts of fresh evictions in Partry. There an honest and industrious tenant,

his wife and nine children, were suddenly deprived of house, home, and means of subsistence, although he had been spared in November last, when the Crowbar Brigade was doing its quick and merciless work with the masses of the Partry victims to bigotry and intolerance. But, as the account truly states, it would have been better had the work of extermination been thoroughly carried out then, when his furniture had already been carried away, and the doors lifted from their hinges by the emissaries of the mitred lord of the soil. His loss would have been less than now, when he has expended his slender means on planting, sowing, and preparing the land from which he and his family are thus heartlessly driven. The land which his own hand cultivated and planted is to be given to another, to one who has sold his eternal inheritance in heaven for a mess of pottage on earth. Others in the same district are doomed to experience the same hard lot, the same ruin that has driven so many from their long cherished homesteads. We have next accounts from Kerry, in a locality from which better things might be expected. A thrifty and industrious tiller of the soil in the neighborhood of Castleisland who held a farm thirty acres has been evicted, and with his wife and seven children flung upon the world utterly helpless and destitute. This poor man with his large family is now an inmate of a miserable hovel in the most unhealthy and gloomy part of Castleisland. In what he has displeased the landlord, or the agent no one can tell, and the evicted tenant least of all. It is known that he paid his last rent even before the gale day, and that he owes no arrears whatever. The only pretext given for unjust and cruel treatment is that he was not an improving tenant; but the state of the land, and the comfort, improved circumstances, and appearance of the man and his family prove that in this case as in so many others, this is merely a pretext without the slightest foundation. From the county Tyrone a correspondent sends us a painful description of the eviction and emigration of several respectable and industrious families. From almost every district, in short—as we have always said—there are accounts of wholesale evictions with all their sad and afflicting concomitants—poverty and destitution, and the once happy homes of the industrious and cheerful peasantry exchanged for the almshouse or the emigrant ship. Week after week, and year after year, the same sad lot befalls his hundreds and thousands. The narrative of one is nearly that of all. Here and there the havoc is more widespread, the suffering more intense, the injustice greater, and the cruelty more heartless.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

AN ENGLISHMAN'S NOTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—Religious liberty is said to be indigenous, as it were, to these realms, and so fruitful and flourishing the tree on which it grows that its branches extend to regions the most remote. It would, however, seem as if its trunk, in some respects, resembled a picture, the beauty and excellence of which could only be seen to perfection when viewed from a distance.—"Seriously speaking, there are men amongst us who, although they make tremendous personal sacrifices to obtain what is termed religious liberty for other nations, would, if they could, deny it altogether to their fellow-lieges at home. We have a singular illustration of this inconsistency in the case of Mr. Peile, J.P., of William Brick, P.P. of Ballylongford, the facts of which, as they were detailed at the Ballylongford Petty Sessions, will be found elsewhere abridged from the *Tralee Chronicle*. A more wanton and unpardonable attempt to repress religious liberty in its most essential action has not been made within our recollection. Mr. Peile is a landlord and Justice of the Peace, and, as we gather, an Englishman withal. Like every other Englishman he stands sturdily upon his rights; but unfortunately whilst doing so he is totally oblivious of the very important fact that others—even Irishmen and Papists—have their rights, too, and are, as times now go, quite as firmly resolved as he is to insist upon exercising them. His tenant Dunne, after paying the stipulated rent for his humble dwelling, was at perfect liberty to receive in it the clergyman and his parishioners for purposes connected with his ministrations and the observance on their part of certain religious duties and obligations. Mr. Peile, J.P., may entertain a strong aversion to the creed professed by the Rev. William Brick, P.P., and his flock; but as a magistrate and a British subject, moreover, he should know that his antipathy to any particular form of belief cannot empower him to stand as sentinel at the door of his tenant's dwelling, and deny admission to those to whom that tenant chooses to give access to it, always provided that the peace, of which he (Mr. Peile) is an appointed guardian be not violated. Mr. Peile, however, thought otherwise, and endeavoured to induce his brother magistrates to aid him in carrying out a most disgraceful and monstrous act, and a greater restriction on the religious and civil liberty of the subject than would be attempted under the most intolerant and despotic governments that ever existed. But we rejoice to find that the decision of the bench was such as to convey to this imported fanatic the reproof which he so richly merited.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

DESTITUTION.—Terrible misery amongst the poor in Killybegs! The cry comes up to us from the South, paining the heart with its truthfulness and intensity. After a time it dies away—the people suffer, but complain not. The starving families separate, tearfully; some immerse themselves in the workhouses, and are heard of no more; others try what can be won from the world by people poor and unbenefitted as they—and are heard of sometimes unsatisfactorily, for the world does not often deal well with the poor and unbenefitted. After a time the cry from Killybegs ceases to reach the ear. But then comes the wail from Erris! The people are starving there. They will die of hunger if not presently relieved. Catholic and Protestant clergymen unite in calling on their fellow-countrymen for God's sake to send some means of saving those poor families from death by starvation. The people of Ireland, whose generous hearts have not been hardened by the frequency of such appeals, contribute, grieving that the heartless policy of the foreign Government which controls the affairs of their country keeps large masses of the people usually so near the brink of misery that the least misfortune—the slightest accident of wind or weather, usually precipitates numbers of them into the pit. They contribute, and as the poor families, though they suffer terribly, are saved from a horrible death, the wail dies out, for a time at least, in Erris. Then the sounds of woe come from the Claddagh! The poor though industrious fishermen of that locality are starving. It is useless to appeal to the foreign Government for assistance. That Government is well pleased when it hears that Irishmen are dying of hunger, or emigrating—"going" anyhow and anywhere out of Ireland. Irishmen contribute again.—Some of the poor people receive an insufficient relief—others of them have to bid good-bye to boat, and net, and the blue sea, and freedom for ever, and enter the workhouse—that dull prison—that spirit-crushing, soul-destroying institution—made by the British Government for the purpose of converting temporary want in Ireland into perpetual pauperism, and so weakening and destroying many of the Irish race. The poor Olddagh men resign themselves to their fate. There is no use in weeping loudly about it, and they cease to weep. Distress in Limerick, dire distress, is next announced. The sharp hunger of the people makes them furious. They parade the streets in a threatening manner, asking for food; and looking wildly at bread piled up in the bakers' windows. A few of them seize on some loaves. Many of them are arrested and brought before the magistrates, who, in most indignant terms, lecture them on the enormity of their offence, and sentence them to certain terms of imprisonment. The workhouse and the prisons silently receive their new-comers, and the murmur of the destitute poor of Limerick is hushed. Then come the heart-rending evictions at Partry. Acting within the letter of the

law, and not in opposition to its spirit, a cruel and cold-blooded Protestant Bishop evicts from their holdings a number of honest families, whose sole offence was their refusal to surrender their souls to him. To extinguish themselves in the workhouses, or perish of want on the mountain sides, were the alternatives before the evicted families, but that the charity of Irishmen, and the noble generosity of great and good people in France, came to their relief. At present the deed which has just been done at Derryveagh shocks and pains the Irish heart.—Some good men have already subscribed for the relief of the unboxed people; but the fear lies heavy on the public mind that very many of them will never have homes of their own again. A small temporary relief will not hold together the families so rudely broken up; workhouse training will not bring up the children to be good members of society; and the oldest people whenever they go will carry with them a great sorrow and a rankling sense of wrong, which, while it will chill their own spirits and cramp their energies, will bode no good to their oppressors. The subscriptions of charitable men are needed for the homeless and helpless creatures late of Derryveagh, but, alas! they are also claimed by others. At Ballymacarrett, a weaving district near Belfast, a deplorable state of misery exists amongst the operatives. Many are unemployed, and of those who still have something left to do, there are but very few whose wages are sufficient to support the workman alone, to say nothing of his family. It will give some idea of the destitution of these poor people, to state the fact that the miserable dietary of the workhouse is plenteous and luxurious compared with what they can afford. But they suffer almost to death rather than go into the workhouse, because they know that with them it is "once a pauper, always a pauper." The *Northern Whig* of Belfast has a column filled with melancholy particulars of the distress at Ballymacarrett, in concluding which it exclaims—"Here is a misery sufficient to enlist the sympathies of the Christian public." Yes, truly, here it is, and there, and further, and everywhere throughout Ireland. So it is, and so it will be while the unpaternal and unfriendly rule of the foreign governers our affairs—while the selfish policy of England subordinates our interests to her own, and treats the Irish as a people who must not be allowed to become strong, lest they should achieve the national independence of their country—who must not be allowed to become manufacturers of any staple of English trade, lest they should lessen English profits—and who must not be allowed to become too numerous in Ireland, lest they should get too much of the produce of their own land, and prevent its reaching English mouths. In addition to these things, it must be considered that out of Ireland, poor and oppressed as she is, no less a sum than ten millions is drawn into the coffers of England. Even if this extreme poverty did not exist, still Irishmen might chafe against the domination of the stranger. When the Hungarians or the Poles give their reasons for resisting the rule of their foreign masters they do not say they are compelled to strive in their own land. They think they show sufficient cause for their desperate struggles, by saying they are not the governers of their own country. They brave all things to win their political rights, and save their political honour. The rights we have to win are more important and necessary. We must seize them when we can—for this continual misery, these never-ceasing moans, are intolerable. It would be more creditable to us to transport ourselves into the midst of the African bush, and let Europe hear no more of us, than continue to complain helplessly of the tortures to which England subjects us—tortures which we well know, and she plainly confesses, are intended to effect our destruction.—*Nation.*

THE IRISH RANSOM OF THE LARA DIVISION.—The *Dunblake Democrat* says:—"On a division the Whigs won the day by a majority of 18, and so their is to be no duty on paper after October next, provided the House of Lords sanction the proposition. This may be looked on as a considerable boon to the public, but we regret to say that it will not be anything like what it is estimated. Men of judgment say the customers will be the chief gainers, and that the price of paper will remain as it is. But a greater boon by far would have been gained had the Whigs been defeated and driven from office. Not only the empire at large, but also Italy and other quarters would have benefited by the change. The sneaking, cheating, and corrupt Whigs, have damaged justice and truth wherever they found an opportunity to do so. In Italy they have caused calamities and misfortunes which may not be removed for years to come; and in Ireland their policy has led to a state of things most damaging to our national interests.—We have no doubt that a Derby ministry would reverse many of their acts in Italy, and sustain a policy which would bring peace to the Church and security to the Sovereign Pontiff."

The Death Penalty says:—"Though not knowing how the division stood, we are quite satisfied that the members for Meath were both on the right side. The members for Cavan, out of a different spirit, but to the same purpose, voted against ministers. Sir Richard Levinge, we are certain, was for the Whigs; and it is to be feared that the other member for Westmeath stood by his colleague. Of Bellew and Fortescue and James McCann there is not, of course, the least doubt; their votes might be patented—Whiggish, Whiggish all over. If Mr. Maguire voted with ministers, as his antecedents would lead us to believe he did vote, Dunagran ought to make him shake. For a long time he has been looking forward to the representation of Cork city. If he voted with ministers now, that representation would be given to Garibaldi as soon as to him."

The Kilkenny Journal says:—"How will the Catholic members vote? If the Catholic representatives have any honesty at all, they will now redeem their character, and avenge the outrages perpetrated by the Whigs against the Head of the Church. They have the power to turn the scale; but if the 'Liberal' correspondent of the *Whig Freeman* is an authority on the subject, the game of 'bribe and treason' is about to be played over again! Catholic Europe would wonder at the anomaly of Ireland protesting against the government which has argued the Sardinian robbery of the Pope—assembling in thousands to remonstrate against the perfidious policy of the Whigs—subscribing funds from its poverty exceeding the sum offered by any other Catholic country of the world, except Spain—and, lastly, raising an Irish battalion, to form a living rampart around the throne of the Holy Father; if, when an opportunity arose in the British Parliament of crushing this wicked government, and reversing the current of Italian Revolution, the Catholic representatives of Catholic Ireland were found supporting the Whigs, and selling the Pope for the paper duty! Impossible! Catholic Europe would not only wonder at it—it would be shocked and scandalized; and we earnestly hope the Bishops, the Clergy, and the people of Ireland will be saved from the disgrace of such an outrageous proceeding."

THE CALP AND THE £10 NOTE.—A rather curious incident occurred in Tandraega the other day. A person named Dollaghan, who had been, with some men, helping to cart manure from his yard, laid his coat, containing some papers and money (among the later a £10 note), across a rail which divided the cow-house, where there was a young calf seven weeks old. After the work was over he missed the money, and having accused one of the men as the thief, sent for the police for the purpose of searching the suspected party; but upon their arrival all the men engaged in the work were willing to be searched, and one of them stated he saw the calf chewing or eating some paper which happened to fall out of his (Dollaghan's) coat pocket. Upon this, information it was decided to kill the animal, and on opening the stomach the note was found slightly damaged, but sufficiently perfect for the purpose of identification by the numbers being untouched.

EMIGRATION.—On Thursday evening the ship William and Joseph sailed from the port of Limerick, for Quebec with 147 emigrants. The larger proportion of these were from the county Clare, and the remainder were from the county Limerick. The emigration agents of this town are making very handsome of the trade at present; and indeed, the numbers emigrating are larger than those of any preceding year.—*Clare Journal.*

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—The directors of this company have prohibited the sale of whiskey, ale, and porter at any of the stations along the line, and wine is now the only alcoholic drink allowed to be sold at them. This change has been made through the influence of Mr. Haughton the present chairman of the company.—*Cork paper.*

(14) MORTUARY FICTIONS.—The *Impartial Reporter*, an honest Protestant paper of Fermagh, thus brands some romancing Souperers:—"At the thirty-second annual meeting of the Protestant Orphan Society, held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on the 5th ult., the Rev. George Gubbins, rector of Ballingarry, county Limerick, in proposing a resolution, told the following extraordinary and extravagant story:—"The Protestant orphans of Ireland are oftentimes a blessing to other lands (hear). I travelled lately with a clergyman to Montreal, who said to me, 'Do you know a thing that occurred here lately? There was a little boy named John Beatty, a Fermagh boy, twelve years of age, came over to Montreal. There came with him his aunt. He had been brought up in some of the Protestant orphan societies—forget which—but he was an orphan society boy from Ireland, where the basis of the education he received was the unutilized Word of God. After receiving two years' education and training under the society, he went to America, and landed on the shore of Montreal with his aunt, who in a short time afterwards died. Now, imagine a child not so old as some of those boys before me thrown in the midst of Montreal, without a friend or relation on earth, in a place where nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. What did he do? He hid himself to a citizen of that great city, who sent him out into the country to weed in a turnip field. For this work John Beatty had five cents a day. When his master saw the amount of work he had done, and the way he had done it, he said, 'I will give you more wages.' He raised his wages to half-a-dollar a day, and then two dollars. When he was fifteen years of age he was going to leave his master, but he said, 'No, you must stay with me; I have a job for you—to take food to the men on the railway, and I will give you three dollars a day. He did the work so well that his wages were raised to five dollars a day. And at last he set up in business on his own account by-and-by became a contractor (hear, hear). And in the town of Canada, which was the scene of his fortune, he, at his own expense provided the finest bell that could be got for the steeple of his parish church besides giving 5,000 dollars to the poor (hear, and applause). He died, full of years and full of honors, possessed of property to the amount of 30,000 dollars a year.' Now, we are satisfied that the reverend gentleman must have heard and credited the extraordinary piece of Munchausenism which he told the meeting; but we wonder that he so rashly related what a moment's reflection would have shown him to be absolutely and absurdly impossible. He says John Beatty died full of years, but does not say how long it is since his death. Suppose it was ten years ago, and that he was then seventy, he must have been born about 1780. The flourishing Protestant Orphan Society of Fermagh was not in existence till after the man's death. The general society is but thirty-three years old. Mr. Gubbins's Protestant Orphan Society, does not say in how many; and we are puzzled to know how he could be brought up in "some" or any of them before they existed. Can any one believe that a boy in Montreal would have this day five cents wages—that is 2 1/2 per day, and the next day fifty cents—and that in a country which had not cents for coinage at all? Can any one believe that a boy between twelve and fifteen would have two dollars a day as a labourer, when the best adult labourer has but half that pay? Can any one believe that a labouring boy would receive one pound five a day (for the dollar in Canada is five shillings), for carrying food to men on a railway, and that about thirty years before there was a railway in the country? We are satisfied that Orphan Societies have done much good, but we do not see the advantage of recommending them by such a mass of self-evident falsehoods. We regret pious frauds should still be countenanced among us; but it is, perhaps, best that such fictions should be truly themselves so plainly."

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—On Saturday, April 20, Mrs Henry Slingsby Bethell was received into the Catholic Church by the Very Rev. Provost Manning.—*Tablet.*

Mr. Harrison, captain of the Queen's scholars of Westminster, has been received into the Catholic Church. Mr. Harrison, who distinguished himself last December by his performance in the "Triumphs," was first on the roll for election to either Christ Church, Oxford, or Trinity College, Cambridge, during the present week. As a matter of course he has been compelled to leave school, and Mr. Hatherington has been appointed captain in his place. It is needless to say that an affair so singular and so unexpected has caused considerable excitement at Westminster.—*Morning Post.*

SIR CHARLES C. DOMVILLE, BART.—Sir Charles C. Domville, Bart., the representative of the ancient and distinguished family of the Domvilles of Santry, has become a member of the Catholic Church. We have learned that this is the result of mature deliberation on the part of Sir Charles, who has, for a considerable time, applied himself to the study of this important subject.—*Evening Post.*

SIR G. BOWYER, M.P., writes to the *Moring Star* that he sent a letter to the *Times* with a formal contradiction of a statement which had been published that the Convent of St. Ambrogio had been suppressed by the Holy Father for immorality. The *Times* refused insertion to the contradiction.

THE INHIBIT IN LONDON.—It is estimated that there is a greater number of her Majesty's Irish-born subjects in London than in Dublin, and in Liverpool alone the Irish population may be taken at 100,000. The number of Scotch in London is estimated at 130,000.

Major Yelverton has been placed on the half pay list of the Royal Artillery.

PROTESTANTISM IN MANCHESTER.—Sunday, for some time past, has been devoted to teaching in the Free Trade Hall, by a body of Protestants calling themselves "Secularists." These hitherto have been the instruments of blaspheming God to a crowded audience, who vociferously shout when the Holy name is brought into derision by "the moral" teachers who are permitted to usurp the functions of the pupil in that now celebrated arena. Built to commemorate the abrogation of those laws which intercepted the bounty of Providence in the supply of food, it is now used, by the permission of good Protestants, to deny His existence, and to bring into ridicule the faith of the Gospel of Christ. To render these orgies of devil-worship more palatable, a lady, once a Sunday school teacher, made her debut on the Sabbath day as the devil's advocate, against the religion of Jesus Christ, and amidst shouts of acclamation, she discourses and gives the rejoinder to a well-meaning reply of "a Bible Christian." How true it is, when a country dishonours the Mother, it will soon blaspheme the Son, and when it has proceeded thus far, the denial of the existence of God the Father comes glibly from the lip. What a contrast is this to Catholics who honor the Mother, and in this month more particularly show their belief in an Incarnate God, and yield their homage to the over-Adorable Trinity.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, GEORGE E. OLBERG, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

TERMS:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE state of affairs in Italy remains unchanged since our last. Partial risings of the people in the South of Italy, the noisy demonstrations of a few bandits and hired agents of Cavour at Rome—and fresh rumours of the speedy withdrawal of the French garrison, are all that we have to chronicle. The death of Count Teleki is still wrapt in mystery, but the theory of suicide, though generally rejected, is by no means improbable. The Count having by his former rebellions justly forfeited his life and property, was freely pardoned by the Emperor of Austria, who exacted no other condition from his subject, but that for the future he should abstain from the trade of political agitator. This solemn pledge, the Count unscrupulously violated; and it is said that shame and remorse so preyed upon his mind as to hurry him on to the perpetration of the rash act which terminated his dishonored existence.

The various conflicting, indeed contradictory reports from the seat of war in the United States, present little of interest. We may gather, however, that a forward movement is in contemplation by the Northerners, and that a collision between them and the insurgents of the South may shortly be looked for.

MR. SCOTT'S SCHOOL BILL.—A respected correspondent asks us why we have not noticed the Bill introduced by Mr. Scott for amending the School Laws of Upper Canada? That we may not be suspected of indifference to the educational interests of our Upper Canada co-religionists, we will give the reasons of our silence.

We look upon the Catholics of Upper Canada as the best judges of what suits them, and as alone competent to decide in favor of, or against any measure of Legislation especially designed for their section of the Province. It is not therefore for us of Lower Canada to pronounce either for or against Mr. Scott's School Bill, until the Catholics of Upper Canada have given their verdict thereupon, and hitherto we have seen no signs that that Bill meets with favor in their eyes. Not a petition—to the best of our knowledge—has been presented to Parliament with reference to it from the Upper Canadian Catholic community; and we are not aware that a single meeting has been held, or an effort of any kind made by those most immediately interested therein, to secure either its success or its defeat in the Legislature.

Under such circumstances—and remembering how strongly public sentiment in favor of Separate Schools declared itself in Upper Canada a few years ago, through the medium of Catholic Institutes, of public meetings, and numerous signed petitions to Parliament—we conclude that the Catholics of Upper Canada look with perfect indifference, not to say apathy, upon Mr. Scott's Bill, and that, to say the least, they are not anxious for its success—or else they would long ere this have bestirred themselves actively in its support. It does not therefore become us of Lower Canada to interfere in the matter at all, as if we wished to force a School Law down the throats of our reluctant brethren of the Upper Province. From the total absence of any semblance even of political agitation amongst the latter on the School Question, we have every reason to believe that they are perfectly satisfied with the School Law as it is; and if they are satisfied, we have no right to complain; if they do not care to agitate the question, it is not for us, who are but remotely, and indirectly interested therein, to take up the cudgels in their behalf, or to disturb the profound peace which, in so far as the Catholics are concerned, has reigned in Upper Canada during the past year.

It cannot be too often repeated that, on the Upper Canada School Question, our position is simply that of auxiliaries; and that, if the Catholics of the West desire any change in their School system, they themselves must take the initiative, and bear the brunt of the fray. God only helps those who are willing, and who do their best, to help themselves; and certainly it would be not only Quixotic, but impertinent for us of Lower Canada to tender our assistance before we know whether it is required, or whether

if required, it will be accepted by those to whom it is tendered. The people of Lower Canada have no reasons for suspecting that the Catholic minority of the West any longer care one straw about amendments to the Separate School Law; for if they did, they would long ago have taken action on the subject, and brought their claims before the notice of the Legislature through the natural and legitimate channel of petitions and public meetings; and therefore it would be presumptuous for us to offer advice, or to agitate a question which the Catholics of the West have apparently agreed to drop. We have the modesty to believe that they are the best, the sole competent judges, of their own interests—whether amendments of any kind in their School system are required—and if required, when and in what manner they should be insisted upon.—

When they shall deem that the hour has come for demanding those amendments, and when they shall have agreed upon what amendments are necessary, then we trust that the Catholics of the Lower Province will, if called upon, be found prompt to second and enforce by all legitimate means the demands of their Western co-religionists upon the Canadian Legislature.

Since writing the above we have received from another respected correspondent at Ottawa the following communication on the same subject:—

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—Can you inform your numerous readers why the Act relating to Separate Schools has not been passed through Parliament during the present Session? The House will adjourn in a few days, and the Bill has not passed its second reading. Last session of Parliament Mr. R. W. Scott who undertook to carry the measure through, only introduced the Bill two days previous to the prorogation of Parliament. Mr. Scott well knew that the Bill could not be discussed at that late hour, consequently the measure was buried for that session, the *rule*, however, was too plain to deceive people.

During the present session Mr. Scott took time by the fore-lock, and introduced his Bill at the opening of Parliament. The Catholics of Upper Canada had then good reason to hope that before the close of the Session the Bill would become law. Yet what has been the result? The Bill was read a first time, and was never heard of afterwards. It has been buried a second time, and Mr. Scott is responsible. You occasionally are very severe on the Grits and their leader Mr. George Brown, for their opposition to Separate Schools, and their Catholic measures; but I, for one, prefer an open foe to a false friend.

Your's,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The apparent apathy of the Catholics on the Separate School question, as manifested by the total cessation of all political agitation of the subject, and confirmed by the recognition by a portion of the same body of the Clear Grits or Protestant Reformers—the avowed enemies of Separate Schools—as their “natural allies,” has had the effect of persuading the great majority of the Catholics of Lower Canada that their Western co-religionists are perfectly indifferent to the fate of the School Question. How is it possible to believe that men who give political countenance to the Protestant Reformers, are in earnest in the advocacy of Separate Schools? This is one reason why the Catholic representatives of Lower Canada take no interest in the question; and why therefore it is impossible to press a good School Bill to maturity. Here is another reason.

At the Clear-Grit Convention, held a short time ago at Toronto, at which Delegates from the Catholics of Upper Canada assisted, professing to represent the views, and to express the sentiments of their co-religionists, it was declared—without a syllable of disclaimer from the said Catholic delegates or representatives, not only that all interference on the part of Lower Canada with the affairs of the Western Province was a grievance—but in express terms it was mentioned as one of the prominent grievances of which the people of the latter had to complain, that the Catholics of Lower Canada had given their aid to change the School Laws of the Upper Province, and to introduce therein a Separate School system contrary to the wishes of the Protestant majority. From this the only logical inference—[until such time as the action of the Catholic delegates to the Toronto Convention shall have been formally disclaimed]—is, that the Catholics of Upper Canada not only do not desire our interference, but actually resent it as an insult and a grievance.

For these two reasons it is impossible to persuade the representatives of Lower Canada that it is their duty, or even that they have the right, in any manner to interfere with the School affairs of the Western Province contrary to the wishes of the majority of the people; and without the co-operation of the members for Lower Canada, it is impossible to pass a Bill still further extending the Separate School system in the Upper Province. This is the reason why Mr. Scott's Bill has not been pushed forward. Its promoter knew that it had no chance of being carried;—for amongst the great majority of the Lower Canadian members of the House, the most profound indifference upon the subject prevails;—coupled however with the firm determination, since the Toronto Convention, never again to interfere with Upper Canadian Schools contrary to the wishes of the Upper Canadian majority, seeing that by so doing in the past, they have made themselves enemies both amongst Catholics and Protestants. They believe that by the former, the School Question was virtually drop-

ped the day when their alliance with the Protestant Reformers was concluded; and it will require long and vigorous action on the part of the Catholics of the West to undeceive them. For we believe that they are deceived; for we believe that the Catholic heart of Upper Canada beats sound as ever, in spite of some few defections; for we believe that the Catholic allies of the “Protestant Reformers” are, if the more noisy, not the more numerous or influential section of the Catholic community. This we hope will be made manifest at the next election.

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN ENGLAND.—The Great Briton reads the exaggerated accounts of the dirty state of Neapolitan prisons, as given to the world by fellows like Edwin James, and turns up his eyes to heaven in holy rapture, giving thanks that he is not as other men are, and especially as those Italian Papists. From time to time however revelations as to the prison discipline of model England leak out, which would shock even the Neapolitan were they to reach his ears.

The subject was lately brought under the notice of the British Legislature by Mr. Kinnaird in the House of Commons; and the facts which he adduced, horrible, and discreditable to the civilization of the XIX. century though they be, were amply supported by official returns, and the depositions of magistrates themselves, the eye witnesses of the scenes by them related.—Nothing so atrocious has as yet been asserted of the prisons, and prison discipline of Naples.

Mr. Kinnaird commenced by calling the attention of the House to the system of “Juvenile Floggings” practised in English gaols, as illustrated by some Returns just laid before Parliament. “Hon. Members,” he said, “had just been expressing their indignation at the barbarity of the Chinese; but he hardly knew whether indignation or pity was more roused in considering the subject to which his question referred.” He then proceeded to details, and showed that, under the actual *regime*, little children of 10, 9, 8, and even 7 years of age were sentenced to floggings as severe as those which in other countries are inflicted upon hardened criminals; proficients in vice, and old in iniquity. He mentioned cases of little children of 8 years of age flogged with the cat-o-nine-tails, and of others whose bodies had been torn and lacerated by a new kind of instrument, of torture. From the report of the debate, as given by the London Times, we make some extracts:—

“I saw a boy marched along in custody, and was told that he was going to be flogged. His age was said to be 11, but he was a little and delicate-looking child. He was committed the day previous for three days and to be once whipped for stealing. The boy was ordered to take off his trousers, and he was fastened by his waist to the barbed, arms extended, and further secured by straps. The person who had to administer the punishment was a strong, stalwart man, and he was armed with a huge birch rod, about two feet six inches in length. The child received eight strokes, and then presented a picture of agony and terror, his eyes almost starting out of his head. I inquired how many such strokes constituted a flogging, and was told 18, and that that number was always inflicted if the prisoner's physical power would admit of it. I appealed to the surgeon, who said he could not interfere so long as the boy was physically capable of enduring the punishment. I asked whether we, as magistrates, could not prevent its proceeding further, and was then told that we had the power to mitigate the sentence. This, of course, was at once did, as we should certainly have done at the first stroke had we received that intimation previously. I never witnessed so pitiful a scene, and hope I never shall again.”

“The place where these floggings took place was a vaulted chamber under the gaol, where no sound could reach beyond those present. He could scarcely believe that such a thing as this was possible (hear, hear.) These returns read more like old tales of slavery or Eastern torture than anything which could take place in England (hear, hear.) It could scarcely be said that such punishments were necessary, for they were confined to a few districts mostly in the North, while in other districts they were not used at all. He did not deny that in extreme cases the thing ought to be done; but that it should assume this ordinary character, and be inflicted on children of such tender years to such an extent, was a national disgrace (hear, hear.) He should be glad to hear from his right hon. friend that he had had the subject under his consideration, and that he would be prepared to take some steps to put a stop to the practice.”

Sir G. Lewis replied, but was obliged to admit the truth of the statements made by the previous speaker. From some extracts from the Returns, which Sir G. Lewis read to the House, it appeared that these severe floggings had been inflicted for very trivial offences. One boy of 14 years of age had been sentenced to a severe flogging with the “cat” for “shouting in his cell at night;” another of 11 years of age had received 36 lashes for “shouting in his cell,” and another had received 48 lashes for “whistling and shouting.” Colonel North having heard the official reply, “pronounced the floggings in prisons to be of the most tyrannical, brutal and disgusting description.”—Times

To this verdict we think that there are but few who will refuse their assent. Severe corporal chastisement may be, is no doubt, often necessary to restrain the vicious propensities of hardened criminals; but to treat little children of tender years, young things who should still be in their mother's arms, with cruelty such as that described above, is a practice we believe unknown in any part of Continental Europe, and from which the most hard-hearted executioner of the law's decrees in the kingdom of the much abused Francis II. would recoil with disgust.—We have no sympathy with the maudlin philan-

thropy of the age; we believe in hanging, and that it is the best use the murderer can be put to. We believe in flogging too in certain cases, as a most effectual check upon vicious, criminal propensities; but we do not believe in tying a little child of 7 or 8 years of age to the halberds, but we do not believe in the policy, any more than in the Christianity, of thus dealing with infants whose offences are generally the result of the parents' neglect—perhaps perpetrated at the instigation of some drunken father or mother—and whom it should be the object of the magistrate to reform rather than chastise.

“Suffer the little children to come to me, and forbid them not,” were the words of Our Lord; and the professed disciples of Him Who loved little children with such tender yearning love, who embraced them in His arms and blessed them, tie these little ones, for whom Christ died, to the halberds, and visit their childish offences with a severity which would be extreme in the case of the grown up man, and the accomplished felon. Can we then wonder that the Reformatory Prison system of England is a failure, and a disgraceful failure—a disgrace to the intelligence, to the humanity, to the morality, and the Christianity of the age! that it corrupts and hardens the hearts of those subjected to it; and that the poor wretch who entered the Protestant Reformatory merely a careless, idle, neglected child, comes out at the expiration of his sentence thoroughly brutalised, and with every feature of the divine image in which he was created, scourged out of him—an adept in crime, a confirmed reprobate, the pest of society, and the very likeness of an incarnate devil, hating man, and defying God!

THE ELECTIONS.—It is rumored that a general election will take place about the month of July next, and the *Morning Chronicle* of Quebec strongly recommends this proceeding, upon the grounds that delay will but give the Opposition time to organize, and that the assessment roll of last year will be in force in the month of July; whilst if the elections are put off until the winter, they will be based upon the roll to be made next autumn—which, the *Chronicle* insinuates, will very likely be cooked; the “Opposition being far more unscrupulous than the Ministerial party.”

That election frauds, and of the grossest description, are the rule, rather than the exception, in Canada, can we fear hardly be questioned; but we believe that it is equally true that “Ins” and “Outs” are alike unscrupulous as to the means by them employed to effect their several objects. Political honesty is a virtue unknown in this country, not because we are either worse or better than our neighbors, but because our peculiar form of Government is essentially “Government by Corruption.” It would be the same, and to the same extent, in England where the representative principle obtains, were it not for the admixture of the aristocratic element, which is the salt of the Constitution and prevents it from sinking; it is the same in the United States, whose social circumstances are identical with those of Canada, and where the grossest corruption prevails in every department of the State; and it ever has been, and must be the same in every community among whom the distribution of official patronage is regulated, not by a regard for the exigencies of the public service, but from party motives, as a reward for political services rendered, or as a retaining fee for political services to come. We do not therefore join either in the outcry of the *Chronicle* against the honesty of the “Outs,” or in that of the “Ins” against the personal integrity of the “Ins.” They are both what circumstances make them; what public men ever have been, and ever must be, in every age and in every clime, when exposed to similar corrupting and degrading influences. In England no man deems that he can possibly enrich himself, or indeed avoid a very considerable curtailment of his means, by entering Parliament, or embarking in political life. Here on the contrary, a seat in the Legislature is looked upon as a means for acquiring a fortune, for accumulating wealth, and for advancing the pecuniary interests of its possessor. Here therefore the standard of political morality is not only lower than, but is essentially different from, that which obtains in a partially aristocratic community like that of Great Britain, from which we have borrowed our Constitutional system, with the exception of that important element which cannot be borrowed, or indeed imitated—its House of Lords, and aristocracy. For the want of this salt, the copies, or rather parodies, of the British Constitution which prevail in Britain's Colonies have universally become corrupt, and do for the most part actually sink.

It is of no use to complain of the evil however, unless at the same time he who complains be prepared to propose a remedy; and under our actual circumstances, any political remedy for or a mitigation of, the evil, we look upon as impossible. Corruption is the original sin, the ineradicable vice of all democracies; and the tendency of the age, and more especially is this the case in America, is towards ultra-democracy,

which has been aptly and truly defined as the “aristocracy of blackguardism.” The monarchial element in our Constitution is unfortunately becoming daily weaker and weaker, until it is little better than the mere shadow of a name.—Loyalty and honor, if they interfere with commercial pursuits, interrupt the flow of profits, or disturb our speculations in “Pork” or “Ashes,” are sneered at as old fashioned, illiberal, and denounced as *Lese-majeste*, and as treason against the spirit of the age. Both in the New World and in the Old, men and nations seem to be marching with ever accelerating velocity towards the abyss of democracy, which again leads directly down to Imperialism or Cæsarism, which is the Devil.

Political or secular remedy we see none; and if our downwards progress is at all, or by any agencies, to be stayed, it must be through the influences of religion, and the instrumentality of the Catholic Church. The sentiments of loyalty and of old fashioned feudal “honor” having been irretrievably lost, the salvation of society depends upon our power to evoke the sentiment of “duty” to counteract the sentiment of “interest”—personal and pecuniary interest—which is the governing political principle of all democracies. Men require to be taught that political power, or privilege, implies, not so much a right to be capriciously exercised, as a sacred duty—yes, as a duty towards God—to be conscientiously fulfilled. The elector requires to be reminded that he should cast his vote in the same spirit, and with the same intent, as that in which he says his prayers—with a view, first and above all things, to the honor and glory of God, and the good of His Church. An election should almost be—not to say it profanely—a high solemn and public act of religion, or *auto-de-fe*, and should certainly be conducted with a lively, ever present sense of the immense responsibilities which it imposes upon all called upon to take part therein, and with the conviction that God Himself will one day take cognizance of the manner and of the motives by which the latter were actuated, and discharged their several duties; every voter should therefore bear in mind that he will one day have to give an account for his vote at the tribunal of an All-Seeing God. In this spirit, and with this sentiment of “duty” should an election be conducted; but religion alone can inspire with that spirit, but to the Catholic Church alone does it belong to evoke that sentiment. In these then, and in these only, do we put our trust that society may yet be saved from the dark gulf of democracy and its fatal consequences.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—Whatever may be the ultimate effect of the struggle now pending in the United States upon the fortunes of that country, it has already been productive of most beneficial results to Lower Canada, for which every patriot, every Catholic should be truly thankful. Not only has it checked the ruinous emigration of French Canadians from their native land, to a country wherein they unfortunately often speedily learnt to throw aside both their language and their religion, but it has had the effect of driving back to Canada thousands who had been induced by false representations to abandon it for the neighboring Republic. This is a fact of high importance; for when we consider the material or moral interests of this country, we must deprecate emigration, and above all the emigration of French Canadian Catholics to the United States. By that sad step Canada lost many of her citizens, and the Church has been compelled to deplore the eternal death of thousands of her children.

But the troubles in the United States have, thank God! changed all this, and the Canadians are flocking back to their own land, to the land which they should never have abandoned, in thousands. How to make this restoration permanently profitable, is an important question, and one which it is to be hoped will receive the attention it deserves from our legislators, and public men. In so far as the former emigration of French Canadians to the United States is attributable to material conditions over which the government has any control, those conditions should be so modified as to remove all inducements to future emigration, and to give every encouragement to the industrious citizen desirous of establishing himself in his native land. Before attempting to attract hither the stream of European emigration, we should see if there be not means for retaining at home our own indigenous population.

Simultaneously with this “homeward-bound” movement of the French Canadians there is, we are sorry to say, an increasing exodus from Ireland. Partly owing to the pressure upon the means of subsistence, partly to the false and flattering colors in which the United States have been depicted in the columns of the press, a veritable mania for emigration has again seized upon the people of Ireland, and is driving them by thousands to the sea-ports to seek shipping for the New World. This we regret, as much as we rejoice in the return of the French Canadians. At best emigration is a desperate remedy for

A desperate disease. No man should have recourse to it so long as for him there remain any hopes of earning an honest livelihood in his native land. But of all men the Irish Catholic should be the last to apply this remedy; and if emigrate he must, the United States of America are, in a moral point of view, the very worst place towards which he can direct his steps. Upper Canada, is not much, if anything better; and the scarcity of good land in the vicinity of water-carriage in Lower Canada, and the length of its winters, to say nothing of the difference of language, must always operate to prevent the stream of Irish emigration from setting strongly in this direction; although from a moral point of view Lower Canada presents advantages to the Catholic immigrant which are to be found in no other country in the world.

Our advice, were we to offer any advice, to the intending Catholic emigrant would be that given by the profound philosopher Punch to young folks about to marry, "Don't," and it should be the duty of every conscientious Catholic journalist to put the people on their guard against the inflated accounts of the prospects which emigration to the American Continent holds out. The injury, moral and physical, done by those glowing accounts, false as they are glowing, cannot be calculated, can scarcely be exaggerated; and to them we fancy, as much as to any other cause, must be attributed the sudden fury for emigration by which the people of Ireland seem again to be possessed.

A heavy responsibility rests upon him who in any way is accessory to the systematic deception practised upon the laboring classes of the Old World, and especially upon the poor Catholics of Ireland. Ah! if the latter knew the truth, or but half of the truth—if they had any conception of the sad reality that inevitably awaits them in the emigrant ship, and on their arrival in the sea-ports of this Continent, they would shrink from emigration as from the most fearful of calamities! We know of no sight so painful as the emigrant ship with her living cargo, though we are not strangers to the horrors of the slaver, and have witnessed the abominations of the middle passage. Yet in the case of the negro there is the consolation that, once landed the worst is over, whilst in the case of the emigrant to the United States, the second stage of his career is but too often worse than the first. A few years of badly remunerated labor on railroads or public works, fever and ague, an untimely death, and a pauper's grave—this is the future that emigration to the United States offers to the Irish laborer; and yet his lot is enviable compared with that which too often awaits the innocent daughters of Erin, thrown friendless and penniless amongst the backslums of New York and other large American cities. Better for these poor creatures that they had never been born, or that with a millstone tied round their necks they had been cast into the sea, than that they had been carried safely across the Atlantic only to be plunged into the hell of corruption whose mouth is ever on the stretch to swallow its victims. If there be one duty more than another incumbent upon the philanthropist, the Christian, the Irish patriot, and above all, on the Irish Catholic priest, it is that of discouraging by every means in his power the emigration of Irish Catholics to the United States, or to Upper Canada.

As a practical commentary upon the above remarks we republish from the Toronto Mirror of the 10th instant, the concluding portion of a letter from an Irish immigrant. After having received much ill treatment on his passage from the master of the vessel in which he sailed, he arrived at New York on Easter Sunday, and had a speedy taste of American justice, and hospitality to the Irish Catholic immigrant.—We will let him tell his story in his own words:—

"On the 31st of March, the vessel reached New York, and the passengers were put on board a steamer to be landed at Castle Gardens. I immediately proceeded to a magistrate in the city to take out a warrant for the captain of the vessel. He questioned me as to where I intended going, and if I had much money. I told him I was going to Canada, and as for money, I had but very little. He said that he could not possibly grant me a warrant that day, but if I could stay in the city for a week, he might point out by what means I could have the captain punished. Now, he knew perfectly well that I could not stay so long a time as that. This is the kind of justice I received at the hands of a New York magistrate. It shows how the poor emigrants who come from different countries are treated. It is to be hoped, that some day or other, such legal professors will receive the reward which is due to them.

"I took the cars from New York to Hamilton, (Canada), in order to look for a situation as Coachman. I went to several places, and the people generally asked me 'are you a Protestant?' and if I were an 'Englishman.' Of course, I told them that I was an Irishman and a Catholic, and had lately arrived in this country. It was no go; they wanted none but Protestants. Had I now denied my country and religion, I might have been successful; but no, I would rather starve first. Leaving Hamilton, I came to Toronto, where I am at the present time, but have had no better success, the same questions being put to me here as in the former place. This is very disheartening, and I am determined to proceed to some port and try and obtain a passage back to Ireland.

"AN IRISHMAN."
"Toronto, April 29th, 1861."—Toronto Mirror.

The Quebec Chronicle says that the Governor General will meet Prince Alfred at Little Falls, whence he will proceed to Riviere du Loup, and thence by rail to Quebec, where he is expected to arrive by the 10th June.

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.—Letters have been received from Mr. Moran, dated from Tours, 5th inst. His Lordship's intention was to proceed to Scotland to fetch the remains of the late Bishop McDonald of Kingston; and he may be expected to return to his Diocese about the latter end of June. His Lordship is in good health and spirits, and his mission has been fully and successfully accomplished.

BAZAAR AT KINGSTON.—A bazaar was held last week in this zealous Catholic City, in aid of the funds of the poor and orphans of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery. The sum realised exceeds \$1,300; and in the announcement of this simple fact is to be found the highest eulogy of the warm-hearted Catholics of Kingston. Comment would be superfluous.

PROCESSION SUNDAY.—Sunday next, at the usual hour, the Solemn Procession of the B. Sacrament will start from the Parish Church;—proceeding along Little St. Joseph Street to Craig Street; thence up St. Laurence Main St., to St. Catherine's Street, and to St. James's Church in St. Denis Street. The Procession will return by St. Denis Street to Craig Street, and up St. Joseph Street, to the Parish Church, where it will disperse.

ORDINATIONS.—On Saturday morning last, in the chapel now serving as the Cathedral, the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal:—

TONSURE.—MM. E. Gravel, C. Palin, and E. X. Prefontaine, for Montreal; T. O'Reilly, J. McCarron, and C. O'Colaghan, for New York; L. M. Deschamps, for St. Hyacinthe; J. Finnegan, for Brooklyn; A. Finan, for Toronto, and J. O'Brien, for Hartford.

MINOR ORDERS.—MM. J. E. Filiatreault, J. Leclerc, P. Beaudry, and F. Woods, for Montreal; C. Hudson, and M. Belanger, for Quebec; J. O'Reilly, for Hartford; W. J. Foley, for St. John's, New Brunswick; F. X. Blanchet, for Oregon City; J. Tracy, for Boston.

SUBDEACONS.—MM. A. H. Couture and Ant. Peladeau, for Montreal; E. J. Heenan, for Hamilton; F. R. Mondor, for St. Hyacinthe; P. Grace, and Mich. B. Rouland, for Hartford.

DEACONS.—MM. J. Prefontaine, for St. Hyacinthe, and Frs. Gallicon, at the Congregation of Peres de Ste. Croix, at St. Laurent.

PRIESTS.—MM. Pierre L. Lapere, for Montreal; M. Barry, for Albany, and J. L. Conlin, for Boston.

A TEXT FOR THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."
—When next our evangelical cotemporary shall feel inclined to preach upon the political and social evils of Popery, we recommend him to adopt as his text the following, which we clip from the selected matter of the Montreal Witness of the 27th instant:—

BELGIUM.—Between France and Holland lies the kingdom of Belgium, of small extent, being not much more than one-fourth part as large as the State of New York, and yet, having almost, if not quite, as large a population in 1850, as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Vermont combined; for it has four millions and a half of inhabitants, and is, in fact, the most populous kingdom in Europe in proportion to its extent. Withal, it is a rich country—rich in its agriculture and manufactures; but possesses as yet only a limited commerce. It is covered with a network of railways, and was in reality the first country on the Continent to embark in this great form of internal improvement. The whole country resembles a vast garden in summer, so finely and extensively it is cultivated.

Belgium has a constitutional government, a boon which she gained by a revolution in the autumn of 1830, that separated her from Holland. (Protestant.) Belgium possesses three great blessings, namely, political freedom, religious freedom, and freedom of the press.

Belgium is a Roman Catholic country, one of the most so of all the states of Europe. It is believed that there was not a native Protestant in it, when the revolution of 1830 took place.

Thus Belgium, though the most thoroughly Romish country in Europe, is materially, one of the most prosperous, and enjoys full civil and religious liberties. These too were won and established by a revolution accomplished in 1830, when not a native Protestant was to be found in Belgium, and are therefore, exclusively, the work of Popery.

BIBLE READING.—The Christian Inquirer, a leading Protestant periodical of the United States, bears the following testimony to the fruits of Bible reading upon Protestant principles, as manifested in the U. States:—

"We cannot but observe that in our own country all that is most ghastly and revolting in Mormonism, all that is most dangerous and dehumanizing in negro slavery, all that is insane in Spiritualism refers directly to the Bible for countenance and support.—By wresting its metaphors, and by quoting the acts of the Hebrews to prop up prevailing irrational customs, we may institute a state of society in the nineteenth century as ill-tempered and inefficient as may well be imagined, and what must ever be an excrescence in any civilised body politic."—Christian Inquirer.

CRIME IN UPPER CANADA.—The Mirrorville Chronicle, an Upper Canadian journal has an article under the caption "Crime," from which we make one or two extracts. If true, they speak eloquently as to the moral condition of the "Superior race," and afford an amusing commentary upon their efforts to convert the Papists of Lower Canada to a "knowledge of the truth" &c. &c.:

"Within the last few months the people of Canada have been startled by the disclosure of two revolting murders, perpetrated within their midst, and acquiring peculiar notoriety from the warring details elicited during the progress of legal examination. It is most disagreeable for us to contemplate, and we would gladly avoid it, but in our capacity as public commentators upon passing events we feel it a duty peculiarly incumbent upon us, not to pass it over in silence.

THE "COBourg SENTINEL."—This is the name of a very neatly printed, and cleverly edited journal, of which we have had the pleasure of receiving the first number. Independent in politics, and non-interfering in religious matters, it will provide its readers with ample details of the events of the day, and will we trust realize for them and its proprietors the pledges of its prospectus, and a large and punctual subscription list. We in all sincerity wish the Cobourg Sentinel good luck.

"Let Protestants and Roman Catholics establish a reciprocity of toleration."

We copy the above from the British Herald, and most heartily do we reciprocate the sentiment therein contained. "Let Protestants and Catholics by all means establish a reciprocity of toleration."

This is all we have ever asked for—perfect equality; and that Protestants will but deal with Catholics, as the latter are willing to, and do actually, deal with Protestants.

Let us have reciprocity by all means; and let the Protestants of Upper Canada give the first proof of their sincere adoption of this to them novel principle, by dealing with the Catholic minority of their section of the Province on the School question, as the Protestant minority of Lower Canada are dealt with by the Catholic majority. This we propose as a test of the Herald's sincerity. If he is in earnest for "reciprocity," he will at once join in denouncing the oppressive State-Schoolism of Upper Canada, the iniquitous aggressions of Tom Ferguson and the Protestant Reformers upon Separate Schools for Catholics, and will at once insist with us that the Catholic minority of Upper Canada be as fairly represented in the Legislature, as are the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

At the Annual Meeting of Trenton St. Patrick's Society, held at the Separate School Room, on Sunday the 5th instant, the following were elected officers:—

George W. Redmond—President.
Wm. M'Faul—1st Vice-President.
Michael Gormly—2nd Do.
James M'Corrick—Treasurer.
F. J. M'Guire—Cor. Secretary.
P. J. Meagher—Rec. Do.
Committee of Management—James Quinlan, Wm. M'Elligott, Patrick Kelly, Bernard Kelly, Bernard Glancy, Patrick Lyons, Hugh O'Rourke, Henry M'Kewen, Patrick O'Neil, and Terence M'Case.
F. J. M'Guire, Cor. Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—The Governor General has issued a proclamation with the text of 59 Geo. III., c. 69, against British subjects aiding or assisting foreign powers at war, by enlisting, procuring enlistment, engaging to serve on sea or land, vessels carrying recruits to the belligerents, fitting out, furnishing, or arming vessels to be employed by one power against another, either as armed ships, or as transports, or store vessels, &c., &c. It is right for the Government to call the attention of the people of this Province to a law not generally known; and in return we call His Excellency's attention to the fact that there are three steamers in our waters now subject to seizure and confiscation, being fitted out for the Federal Government of the United States, against the form of the statute, viz:—"Peerless," "New York" and "Northerner."—Commercial Advertiser.

ANOTHER COPPER MINE IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—We have been shown a fine specimen of copper ore taken from the newly opened Haddock Mine, in the Township of Cleveland, about 3 1/2 miles from Richmond station, on the G. T. R. It is found, in a bed which in some places is nearly perpendicular, and has been traced on the surface for a distance of about 600 feet, running regularly N. E. and S. W. Seven openings have been made across its course, all showing the presence of good ore. The bed which carries the ore is in one place 20 feet thick, as seen on the surface, and shows in several places green carbonate of copper. One of the specimens assayed at Boston produced 57 per cent of pure copper. A specimen of the ore may be seen at the Merchants' Exchange.—Gazette.

STOPPING CARRIAGES.—We understand several carriages have been stopped lately near the Mile End by a gang of lawless gentry in need of money. In one instance, finding too many present, they retreated without pressing their claims.

BODY FOUND IN THE CANAL.—On Saturday the body of a man was found in the Canal near Gould's mills. It was conveyed to the dead house and an inquest held. A Mrs. Saulton recognised the body as being that of her husband, who was missing, and of whom she had given a description. The body is supposed to be that of a man who fell from the Wellington bridge on the night of the 8th inst. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The body of Thomas Lally, who was drowned on the first May instant, while in a canoe with another lad named William Peniston, about a mile and a half above the Nun's Island, was found yesterday evening a short distance below the spot where he had fallen in. Lally was about 19 years of age and, we believe, has a father in Quebec.

THE BODY OF THE WOMAN FOUND IN THE RIVER AT LACHINE.—Our readers may remember the circumstance of the body of a woman being found about ten days ago, floating in the St. Lawrence, at the upper end of Lachine, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Ogilvy. The Brockville Recorder of Thursday believes there is no doubt of this body being that of Mrs. McGill, who, with her husband, was drowned in the river a short distance above Brockville, in March last. Mr. Jordan, of Brockville, was at Brier Hill, N. Y., when the bargain was made respecting the patent right, the assignment of which was found on the body, and it was at his house Mr. and Mrs. McGill lodged on the evening before they were drowned. The body must have got entangled in the ice, and been thus carried down the river to Lachine, a distance of upwards of 100 miles. The accident took place on the 26th of March and the body was found on the 14th May, making 49 days, during which it has been carried on an average over two miles a day. Mrs. McGill's maiden name was Clarke, corresponding with the initials C. M. C. on the ring round the body.—Montreal Herald 25 inst.

The Chatham Planet says that in consequence of the Hon. George Brown's impaired health and the energy his private business requires him to devote to it, he will not be a candidate for a seat in Parliament, his purpose being shortly to go to England and the continent, where he will make somewhat of a protracted stay.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.—A telegram was received in this city on Tuesday evening from St. John's, N. F., by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, which stated that the mob had prevented the opening of the House on Monday last, as appointed and requested, that troops be immediately sent to restore order. All Tuesday night preparations were made for the embarkation of troops by the Cunard steamer, Delta, 200 men from the 63rd Regiment, under the command of Col. Fordyce, were detailed, and at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 24 hours after the receipt of the telegram, Dr. Hunt, of the 63rd, accompanied the troops as Medical Officer.—Halifax News.

THE RIOTING AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—Accounts from Newfoundland, to May 16, state that order had not been restored. The war-steamers Hydra has been dispatched in haste from Halifax with a second detachment of troops. The houses and stables of the leader of the Government, the Hon. Mr. Hoyle, had been set on fire, and destroyed by the mob.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICANS IN KINGSTON.—The News says "For some days past an unusual number of Americans have arrived in this city. Some few remain here, while many take their departure by the railway trains. They are of all classes in society, though the greater part appear to be persons of comfortable means, and some of them are no doubt wealthy. Inquiries tend to show that many of these visitors are voluntary exiles from the land of their birth, and that they seek in Canada an asylum from the strife of civil war. We have heard of three different individuals who intend to make Canada their permanent home. Some are on the look out for business chances and profitable investment, while others again are in search of employment; and there is a third class, who, from the scantiness of their baggage and other indications, might fall under the suspicion of being deserters. They may be often seen in our streets after the arrival of a steamboat from an American port.

AMERICAN EMBASSIES AND DESERTION.—The Colonial Empire says that a plan has been discovered which involves a sergeant and 30 men of Her Majesty's service, stationed at Fredericton, New Brunswick, for desertion to the United States. It is understood that an emissary has been at Fredericton, to induce these men to desert and join the Federal army; and in the pocket of the sergeant was found a paper containing a description of the arrangements for their speedy transmission over the border. The men are said to be in irons, awaiting a court-martial. We hope the facts of the case are not so bad as described. If they are, the offence is unpardonable. The same paper of the 15th says that in consequence of the attempt made at Fredericton by an American emissary to induce a sergeant and 30 men of the 62nd regiment to desert and take service under the Federal Government, an order was sent from Halifax at a late hour on Monday evening for the whole detachment to leave at once. Accordingly the two companies stationed there, with the commandant, Major Grey, Captain Wybergh, and other officers, arrived at New Brunswick on the 17th, and immediately embarked on board the Emperor, in which they departed for Windsor the next morning. The sergeant who has been so greatly at fault, and whom the papers of the American emissary are said to have been found, went with the detachment a prisoner in irons, and if not shot, will probably be a convict for life. The Emperor will return from Windsor with two other companies of the 62nd regiment, to replace those so suddenly hurried off in consequence of their having been tampered with in a manner not to be tolerated, and for which no excuse can be offered.—Commercial Advertiser.

There are 61 members of French origin in the Parliament; 18 in the Legislative Council composed of 53 members, and 43 in the Legislative Assembly composed of 130 members, being a proportion of one-third to the whole number. 35 members of both Houses belong to the legal profession, 26 of whom have introduced Bills, the most conspicuous being Mr. Dunkin, who passed 17 Bills out of 20 introduced by him, most of which were of a public character.—Quebec Chronicle.

BOOTS 20 CENT PIECES.—Our readers will do well to look sharp at all 20 cent pieces coming into their hands, as a large quantity of bogus coins of this denomination is about in the country. We saw one of them a few days ago; it is a capital imitation, and so nearly resembles the genuine coin, that it requires close examination to detect it. Rumor says that they are manufactured somewhere in the neighborhood of the 'Rock,' Esquimaux.

ROBBERY OF THE MAILS.—STARTLING REMOIRS!—A short time ago we were informed that letters to and from parties residing at villages along the Brock Road, containing money, never reached their destination, and that suspicions were entertained they had been abstracted from the mail-bags, either by the carrier at the lower end of the route, or by some of the Postmasters. We did not then give publicity to the rumor for obvious reasons, but the robberies have become so numerous and flagrant, as to call for the interference of the Post Office Inspector, Mr. Dewe, and the arrest on suspicion of the carrier Smith. Mr. James Fraser, of Moriston, despatched a letter containing about \$50 to Dundas, but it was never received. Mr. Leslie, Reeve of Puslinch, and Postmaster, has lost \$100, on its way to Hamilton; Mr. Little, of Moriston, also lost a letter containing money, and we hear of a party in Fergus having been unfortunate.—Guelph Advertiser.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—TWO YOUNG LADIES BURIED ALIVE!—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred in the vicinity of Lochaber, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, by which two sisters—Catherine and Alexina McDonald—were hurried into eternity. On the morning of the day above mentioned the young women aged respectively 16 and 18 years, accompanied their mother to witness the devastation made in the vicinity of their dwelling by a recent landslide. While being thus engaged, one of the girls, noticing a considerable crack in the portion of earth on which they were standing, suggested the propriety of retiring from such a dangerous locality. Mrs. McDonald at once proceeded to leave the spot, but on turning round to see if her daughters were following, she was horror-struck at observing them disappear beneath a mass of earth which had given way. Her immediate impulse was to rush to their rescue, but a man who witnessed the calamity caught her suddenly, and saved her from sharing in the lamentable fate of her daughters. In half an hour after the accident the bodies were recovered, but of course life was then extinct. This sad event has spread a marked gloom over the whole neighborhood, and must be most distressing to the relatives of the deceased.—London (C.W.) Free Press, May 21.

COLLISION ON THE WELLAND RAILWAY.—One of the most serious, and in fact the first collision that has occurred on the Welland Railway took place at the Black Horse crossing at Allenburg on Saturday night, by which three men well known in this town, and greatly respected by all classes, have lost their lives. The collision took place between a heavily loaded train coming down from Port Colborne, and a special going up with empty cars to the same place. In the down train there were some thirteen cars, drawn by two locomotives, the "Chippawa" and "Grantham," and the up train was composed of seventeen cars, and drawn by the Locomotive Ontario. The accident appears to have been the result of gross carelessness and neglect. Thomas Braund, upon whom it is charged the whole blame of this melancholy accident rests, was arrested, and this morning Mr. Stovin preferred the following charge against him:—"I charge Thomas Braund with having succeeded—by fraud and falsehood—in starting a train in direct violation of my positive and personal orders, which, if adhered to, would have rendered it absolutely impossible for the fatal accident to have occurred.—St. Catharines Journal.

"A lengthened examination into the causes of the late disastrous occurrence on the Welland Railway has resulted in the following verdict:—"The Jurors having heard all the evidence advanced by the witnesses, having come to the conclusion that William Stoker, Henry Burrows, and Thomas Harrington came to their deaths by a collision of two locomotives on the Welland Railway on the 18th of May; and that their deaths were brought about by Thomas Braund usurping the right of running the special train without proper orders from his superiors. Therefore, we, the jurors, bring in a verdict of Manslaughter against the said Thomas Braund."

THE SEASON IN U. C.—The Essex Journal published in the most favoured county in Canada West, says:—"This season has been one of the most backward that is in the recollection of the oldest settler. So late, indeed, has the Spring been, that even at this time—the middle of May—many of our farmers have yet to sow their land." We in Lower Canada are therefore, very little, if anything, behind our friends in the Upper Province.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.
We have never known so little animation in the produce market at this season.
Ashes—Pots are dull at \$6.60. Pearls are in demand at \$7.25.
Flour is very quiet. The only wholesale transaction is at \$5, but there is no active demand at that price. Fancy is \$5.60 to \$5.70. Extras \$6 to \$7.25, but very quiet.

Rye-Flour and Oatmeal.—No transactions.
Wheat—Parcels afloat, \$1.15 to \$1.10; car-loads, \$1.10 to \$1.12.
Peas, on account of more favorable advices from Britain and lower freights, have advanced. We hear of a sale afloat, at 7 1/2 cents.
Pork is dull, and dealers are inclined to offer lower prices. The quotations continue nominally the same, with a wide margin between buying and selling. We note a sale, to a dealer, of Prime Mess at \$15, and Thin Mess at \$16.

Butter—There are no transactions of any consequence. New butter has only arrived in small supply, and sells at 14 to 15c. There is no demand for old.—Montreal Witness.

Married,
In St. Patrick's Church, on the 20th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, John Ivers, Esq., of Montreal, son of the late John Ivers, Esq., of Carlow, Ireland, to Susan, fourth daughter of the late William Wall, Esq., of Lismore, County Waterford.

NOTICE.
THE MEMBERS of the TEMPERANCE SOCIETY are requested to MEET in the Yard in front of St. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, immediately after Mass, NEXT SUNDAY; there to form and, with their Banners, proceed to the French Square, where they will join the Grand Procession.
By Order,
EDWARD MURPHY, Secretary.
May 20, 1861.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 3, at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, at Eight o'clock.
By Order,
J. CURRAN, Rec. Sec.
Montreal, May 31, 1861.

J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO.,
GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL,
&c., &c., &c.
OFFICE:
Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets,
(Foot of McGill Street),
MONTREAL.
Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL—Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg, S. M.; do. Stove or Walnut; do. Chesnut; Lackawanna; Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidney, and Picton; Blacksmith's Coals.
Also, Oil of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay; Oakum—English and American, &c., &c.
Orders promptly executed.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
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.

SITUATION WANTED.
A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public School.
Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald, 125 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E.
April 4.

WANTED,
A SITUATION as FEMALE TEACHER, by a person qualified to give instruction in the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in MUSIC, DRAWING, and NEEDLEWORK of every description. The highest testimonials can be produced.
For particulars, apply at this Office.
May 16, 1861.

WANTED,
A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and English. Salary moderate.
For particulars, apply at the Office of the True Witness, 223, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
May 2, 1861.

CARD OF THANKS.
H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sandler, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 9.—A solemn service was performed on Tuesday in the church of St. Roch for those who were shot down at Warsaw on the 8th ult by the Russian troops under General Krutsh.

From the East to the West people are rising for their nationality, and among the nations that have the greatest claim to our interest is Poland. The Poles resist, though they are abandoned by all.

The Universal of Brussels has an interesting letter on the impending municipal elections in France. It appears that battle for religion and society, against infidelity and revolution, has been accepted by both parties on the occasion.

The Journal des Debats strongly approves of the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain, and observes that France ought to regard it with favor.

In the period of annexations, secessions, and revolutions in which we appear destined to live, we ought to think ourselves happy to see an event of that kind accomplished without bloodshed or violence, and to the great advantage of general civilization.

The menacing influence of the United States could alone prevent a state of things so abnormal from finding a natural solution in the free return of the Dominican Republic to the Spanish Monarchy.

raised again in St. Domingo. The demons of the nether world have been let loose by their own king of horrors. Week after week, day after day, every individual scandal which may happen within the Church is raked up by the band of government papers.

Perhaps one of the best proofs that I can give of this growing spirit of resistance among the French clergy is what has taken place during the last three weeks between the Bishop of Perpignan and the chief editor of the Constitutionnel.

I may say the name of the Archbishop of Tours and Cambrai. The former has published a letter to the Minister for Public Instruction on the late penal circular issued by the Attorney General against the clergy.

The Archbishop of Cambrai has, in his turn, pounced upon Grandguillot on account of his attacks against the Redemptorists and Capuchins of Douai.

FRENCH LIBERTY.—M. Oudin, a printer at Poitiers, accused of having in the month of March last printed a pamphlet treating of political subjects, and containing less than 10 sheets of printed matter, having for title "A Charge of the Bishop of Poitiers, in reply to a pamphlet by M. de la Gueronniere."

The same printer was sentenced in April, 1860, to pay a fine of 100f. for a similar offence.

EFFECTIVE FORCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—The Paris Correspondent of the Daily News has learned on "indubitable authority" that the effective force of the French Army is greater by 75,000 men than what it is represented in the Budget.

The question as to who is the real composer of the "Marseillaise" is again raised. A correspondent of the Gart n'Albe, a Leipzig paper asserts it to be composed by a German, Holtzmann of Meersburgh, Hof-Capellmeister of the Count Palatine.

ITALY. In Italy a temporary accommodation has been patched up between the Cavourian and Garibaldian leaders, but the conflict of interests still continues, and must break out afresh.

strength and impetus which has rolled on the revolutionary car to its present position; remain snubbed and thrust into the background. They want blood and money, confiscation, persecution, and power.

"Take warning and resist no longer. If you persevere you must expect what the French people got by resisting the Revolution. Religion was abolished, property was confiscated, the guillotine was set up en permanence and terror was declared the order of the day.

A private letter from Turin of the 3d says:—"Giardini left on Saturday evening for Bologna. He dined with the King at midday (the usual hour for the Royal dinner), and His Majesty appeared extremely satisfied with the result of the Garibaldi affair.

THE CONVENT OF ST. AMBROSE AT ROME.—ROME, April 25, 1861.—The letter I write to you is, so say, a preventive letter, since I cannot relate news, of which there are none, nor do I make any. I write to you, therefore, that you may receive, as it deserves a rumor which you will perhaps see going the rounds of the revolutionary journals, either in Italy or beyond the Alps and the sea.

It was, perhaps, the illness of the Holy Father that stirred the Romans up to the great demonstration of their loyalty and attachment to his rule, which took place on the 12th of April. This was the anniversary of two notable occurrences in Pius IX's life, his entry into Rome in 1860 from Portici, after the first Eacchaanilla of the Revolution; and his escape at S. Agnese outside the walls in the Easter week of 1855, when the flooring gave way, and the Pope with his court, and many other persons were precipitated into a cellar, without injury to the Holy Father.

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and wickedness, now going on in Italy. On the night of the 16th ult., as he was returning to the Minerva Hotel from that quarter of Rome called the Monti, he was shot by some ruffian, who put the pistol so close to him that his clothes were burnt. He managed, nevertheless, to walk home, but the blow was mortal; and after suffering acutely, he died next day. He was only twenty-three years old.

Money pours in for the Holy See in great quantities. The Peter's Pence have reached a total of three millions of Scudi, about £650,000 English; and the Government here continue to meet their engagements punctually.

It is a comfort to enjoy a respite from the reports of a Piedmontese occupation of Rome, with which we were so long molested; no one speaks of it for the present, thanks to the glorious campaign of the Catholics in the French Senate and Legislative Body.

The Abate Passaglia is keeping quiet; he has never done anything violently wrong, and I trust that he never will. Great indiscretion and unsuitableness for public affairs, into which he unhappily tried to thrust himself, are his faults; but he is living here in peace, and even professing philosophy at the University, so that it is not right to confound him with Pantaleoni, or poor Monsignor Liverani, who has made a sad mess of it.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—Under the head of Zante, April 24, the Debats publishes the following:—"On the evening of Sunday, the 21st of April, a conflict took place between the inhabitants of the town and the English garrison. The number of persons wounded on both sides is about 20.

"About 7 o'clock in the evening the soldiers excited quarrels in the market-place, forcibly entered the shops and struck down the owners with their bayonets; they pursued them as far as the principal church, from which they were driven back. They returned with reinforcements. The inhabitants had by this time increased in number, and more than 1,000 strong, advanced against the soldiers, upon whose heads stones and tiles were thrown from the windows.

"The people armed themselves with sticks, axes, and poles. The police, who endeavored to protect the inhabitants, were ill-treated by the English; one of them was mortally wounded. Stronger detachments having arrived on the ground and crossed bayonets against the crowd, it momentarily dispersed, but returned in such numbers that the troops were compelled repeatedly to form square to prevent being overpowered. Finally, the market-place was occupied militarily, the communications between the different streets intercepted, and the Director of the Police succeeded in calming the masses and induced them to disperse.

"The excitement continues since the events of that evening, and at night strong mixed patrols parade the streets."

SPAIN. MADRID, May 9.—The Correspondencia Autografa of to-day says:—"Spain has at present entered into no engagement in reference to the annexation of San Domingo. Slavery, however, is not to be introduced. The legislation will be the same as that now valid in the Antilles."

The Spanish Government have collected a numerous fleet in the bay of Algiers, and all people are speculating as to the object of bringing together so large a naval force at the present time. The simple-minded say that it is meant to operate upon Gibraltar, and to expel the English from that stronghold. Others believe the object is to show that Spain, like Italy, is entitled to be considered as a great power; but all are asking what it can mean. It is beyond a doubt that the Spanish army is on a respectable footing, and that the Treasury, for two centuries, was never better supplied. The other maritime powers, it would seem, are also taking precautionary measures. England is covering the Mediterranean with her vessels. France is taking measures to prevent any surprise. Italy is endeavouring to provide herself with a respectable naval force. Spain seems to recall to her mind that half a century ago her fleet had weight in Europe. Turkey is displaying her flag in the Adriatic and on the coasts of Syria. Russia is sending a squadron into the Pacific, which, it is said, may easily receive a different direction. All these movements are no proof that war is going to break out, but they are indications which in the present state of affairs ought not to be neglected.—The Nord.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, May 1.—It would be difficult to form a correct idea of the prodigious effect produced by the first constitutional speech pronounced by the Emperor Francis Joseph before the First and Second Chambers of the Grand Council of the Empire in the great hall of the Imperial Palace. This speech, which was several times interrupted by the unanimous applause of the assembly, was no sooner communicated to the public here than, as if by common consent, the inhabitants illuminated the city during the evening and throughout the night.

Never had such enthusiasm been exhibited in Vienna. Transports of joy burst out on all sides when the Emperor paraded, in an open carriage, through all the squares and principal streets of the city and suburbs. The Austrian nation may be considered to have entered from this day on a new career of progress, and moral and material amelioration. It will now be the duty of the representatives of the nation, to enlighten during this session, opened as it is under such happy auspices, the Government on the best means to employ to re-establish confidence and prosperity, and to efface the memory of the evils to which we were exposed during the last Italian war.

The speech of the Sovereign breathed a spirit of peace and conciliation, which it states is equally felt by the great European powers. The Emperor declared to the representatives assembled round the throne that he would maintain with firmness, and cause to be respected, the unity of the Empire of Austria, by consecrating as a fundamental principle the equality, civil, political, religious, and national, of all the peoples who compose the monarchy. It evidently follows from this that the separatist ideas of complete independence entertained, by the demagogic party, and which it endeavors, to make prevail in Hungary, will never be accomplished nor accepted by the Imperial Government. The Magyar demagogues now know to a certainty what they have to expect on this subject. Austria, after having granted all imaginable liberties and complete auto-

nomy, to Hungary, cannot consent to allow a kingdom altogether independent to be founded within the empire, possessing an army, an exchequer, and a ministry isolated and free from all dependence on, or obedience to, the Imperial dynasty. Thus it must be manifested to the revolutionary party, whether within or without the empire, that it will never accomplish its aim, as the Imperial Government is firmly decided to maintain a powerful army in Hungary, as long as the Second Chambers at Pesth obstinately refuses to recognise the fundamental principle of unity in the Austrian monarchy, and thereby interferes with the duty of electing and sending deputies, as has been done by all the other nations of the empire to the Grand Council now assembled here.

We have to-day received intelligence from Pesth that there reigns a complete disagreement between the Second Chamber, which is altogether democratic, and the First, composed only of chiefs of the magnate families, of whom the great majority has given proofs at all times of fidelity and sincere attachment to the family now occupying the throne of Austria.—Cor. of the Standard.

HUNGARY. PESTH, May 8.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House M. Ghyzey, the President, confirmed the mournful tidings which had circulated in this city, that Count Teleki had been found murdered in his residence.

The House, on this announcement, raised a cry of despair, and several ladies in the galleries were carried away fainting.

M. Doak, in a voice nearly stifled by emotion, proposed that the sittings of the House should be adjourned until Monday next.

It is alleged that Count Teleki committed suicide, but this statement is doubted.

POLAND. TUONN, May 8.—Extraordinary sittings of the Council of State have been held for several days past at Warsaw, on account of some peasants having refused to perform the forced labor required of them.

The latest news announces that in some districts the peasants are less refractory. A letter from Warsaw of the 2nd inst., states that the number of troops in the kingdom of Poland has lately been considerably increased. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Corps, which are all that are on a war footing, and which amount to 130,000 men, are now quartered in Poland. The only troops in Russia proper are the 2nd, 4th, and 6th Corps and the Corps of Grenadiers. All these troops are on the peace establishment and their battalions are not complete. The inhabitants of Warsaw still continue to pray in their churches, and they are not as dejected as might be expected after the late events.—They say they are determined to persevere until they obtain the concessions they demand or until more victims are sacrificed. As they believe the latter alternative to be the more probable, there are a great number of persons prepared to sacrifice themselves should it be necessary. Under these circumstances the Polish provinces are far from being pacified.—Times Cor.

The following letter has been received from Warsaw of the 3rd inst:—"The military regime, which was at first applied to the city of Warsaw alone, is now extended to the entire kingdom of Poland. Funeral services for the victims of the 8th of April have nevertheless been performed in every town, and the indignation of the people is increasing rather than diminishing. Distress is beginning to be severely felt in the towns as well as in the agricultural districts. The weather is cold, and there is a complete absence of vegetation. The price of provisions has nearly doubled; add to that the complete stagnation of all trade, and the perspective of many bankruptcies among our manufacturers, and you may form an idea of the state of this unfortunate country.

"Notwithstanding the assurance given by the Official Gazette that no conscription is to be levied this year, I assert the contrary, and I am confirmed in my assertion by the fact that the Government is making the necessary preparations, and that the commissioners for directing the recruiting service are appointed. I am convinced, on the other hand, that no conscription will be levied this year in the Russian empire in consequence of the state of anarchy which exists and the complications which result from the question of the emancipation of the peasants. Under such circumstances a military conscription might prove to be the signal for a general insurrection and a real danger for the Government. Since the proclamation of the Imperial manifesto of emancipation the situation of the peasants has not changed. In the provinces of Polish origin annexed to the Russian empire, such as Volhynia, Podolia, the Ukraine, and Lithuania, the landed proprietors have taken the matter into their own hands, and are using every effort to carry the Imperial manifesto into execution.

"I must contradict a report relative to the departure of the Marquis Wielopolski and M. Platonoff for St. Petersburg. These two dignitaries, who have at present the management of the affairs of Poland in their hands, remain at Warsaw. The Russian army of occupation in Poland has lately received strict orders to treat the people with the greatest consideration. I believe it will be very difficult to induce the Russian soldiers to adopt such a course.

"The German population of Lodz, the most manufacturing town in the kingdom, attacked the mills of the Jewish spinners, and partly demolished them. The Polish peasants took part against the Germans. The conduct produced such a bad impression on the population of Berlin that all the manufacturers resolved to discharge their Polish workmen. The manufacturers throughout the Polish provinces are determined on their part to use reprisals and to discharge all the German workmen. The Germans employed in Polish manufactures are more numerous than the Poles employed in German manufactures.

It is said that a new manifesto from the Emperor Alexander to the Poles is to be published on the 5th inst. Travellers coming into Poland from the Prussian frontier are subject to a very strict examination. Twelve Gendarmes are constantly on duty at the Sosnowia, and a detachment of Gendarmes are constantly patrolling the road from Warsaw to the station.

"The rural population are tranquil, but they have no confidence in anybody but their landlords, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made for some time by the Government to destroy that confidence. The efforts made to induce the peasants to become tenants of the land they now till, have as yet been unavailing. The peasants persist in saying that they should not be asked to pay rent for the land they have hitherto tilled, but that they are willing to pay rent for the land in possession of the landlords, if the latter will let it on lease. In several districts the peasants refuse to enter into any contracts, and in the meantime they refuse to work for their landlords. In the district of Skalnierz there are 30 villages of which the inhabitants refuse to work for their landlords. It is said that the Government will no longer consent to landed proprietors allocating their lands to the peasants, as the Agricultural Society wished to be done. The Gordian knot of this important reform is not becoming looser, and in the meantime our position is most dangerous. Since the dissolution of the Agricultural Society the landed proprietors have become dispersed, and being reduced to their individual resources, are feeble and discouraged."

A woman, looking for a recruiting office for her husband, at New Albany, Ind., last week, said that she could recommend him as a brave man, for he whipped her every day, and he would, no doubt, make a good soldier.—Boston Pilot.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE EVANGELICAL BARON DE CAMILLE.—This "un-..."

SHIPS OF WAR FOR THE AMERICAN STATION.—The state of affairs in the United States has compelled Ministers to strengthen the squadron...

REBELLION, PRIVILEGING AND THE RIGHT OF VISIT.—Some regret has naturally been caused by Lord John Russell's announcement of the determination of the English government to recognize the Southern States of America as the possessors of independent belligerent rights...

MISSOURI IS DECIDEDLY PROGRESSIVE. A bill before its Legislature contains this encouraging proviso: "Any body speaking disrespectfully of the Governor or Legislature will be tried by court martial."

THE SCISSOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCES.—The report that the state convention of North Carolina had unanimously passed an ordinance of secession is confirmed. We had a full report of the proceedings in the Richmond Examiner...

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

UNITED STATES. THE TROOPS BECOMING RESTLESS.—It is evident that something must be done with our troops—though drilled and exercised continually, they are beginning to be restless, and somewhat undisciplined.

A SPIRITED BET.—A man writes from Union, S. C., May 9, 1861: "I will bet you 200 bales of good cotton against \$10,000, or its equivalent, that the South will succeed in establishing her independence."

NORTHERN PATRIOTISM.—The Boston Journal says:—There is much complaint in the newspapers in regard to the clothing and provisioning of the Pennsylvania troops. These complaints seem to be well founded. It is a fact that regiments were supplied with shoes, the inner soles of which were nothing but pine shavings!

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES.—A Massachusetts volunteer, writing home to his friends, gives the Ellsworth Zouaves a "first rate notice" as follows:—"I open my letter to drop you a word in regard to Ellsworth's Zouaves. They arrived Thursday night, and were quartered at the Capitol. Yesterday they had become well enough acquainted with Washington to have a few fights, and last night they cut loose entirely. Such a parcel of rascals you never beheld. Those that got outside the lines got drunk, and of course, had a few rows, and those who could be kept in the quarters fought among themselves. I saw about three hundred of them on the avenue last evening, and every one of them seemed to be on the same mission, viz: "spilling for a fight."

THE CHRONOLOGY OF SECESSION. North Carolina is the eleventh in chronological order of the rebellious states. The following table shows the dates of the passage of ordinances of secession: 1. South Caroli.—December 20. 2. Mississippi.—January 9. 3. Alabama.—January 11. 4. Florida.—January 11. 5. Georgia.—January 19. 6. Louisiana.—January 26. 7. Texas.—February 1. 8. Virginia.—April 17. 9. Arkansas.—May 6. 10. Tennessee.—May 6. 11. North Carolina.—May 21.

THE MONTH OF MARY. A SERIES OF MEDITATIONS on the Life and Virtues of the Holy Mother of God; adapted for the Month of MAY. For Sale, at No. 19, Great St. James Street, MONTREAL. J. A. GRAHAM.

T. RIDDELL, (LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP.) HAVING commenced Business on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant, No. 2, Great St. James Street, (Opposite B. Dawson & Son.) Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES. Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail. Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS, INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c. A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION. Montreal, May 4, 1861.

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street. OWING to a great many Pupils of the Higher Classes of the above Establishment having gone to business, and some of the Preparatory Pupils having been promoted, there are vacancies for more in both Classes. Parents, desirous of availing themselves of the many superior advantages derivable from a Select School, will do well, on account of the number being limited, to apply without delay. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on moderate Terms. For particulars, apply at the School. WM. DORAN, Principal. May 23. 3m.

MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX. (Size—Two Feet by Three Feet.) AS a Work of Art, it cannot be excelled. We have reason to believe that a more elegant portrait of the Holy Father has never been published. He is represented at Full Length, in his Pontifical Robes. We have determined to place it at the extremely low Price of ONE DOLLAR.

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

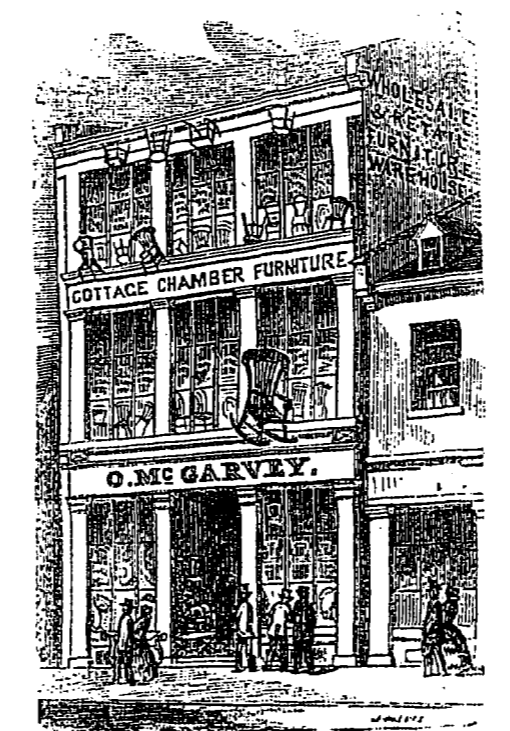
In addition to One Dollar, subscribers in the United States will remit four letter Stamps, and subscribers in the Canada twenty cents in stamps, for pre-payment of postage. Hear what the Metropolitan Record, the Official Organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, says:—"We have received from the Publishers, Goldwell & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, two very fine Engravings of the Holy Father, one plain and the other colored. The low price at which they have been issued places them within the reach of all. This is an admirable likeness of His Holiness, mild, gentle and benign-looking, and we doubt not that the publishers' anticipations of a large sale will be fully realized; for what Catholic family would be without so pleasing a remembrance of one of the most beloved and revered Pontiffs. It will make a very large and handsome picture; its size is 24 inches by 36, and its price One Dollar."

We have also numerous other Testimonials of a high order. A prompt order will receive the earlier impressions. With a Club of 10 Copies, we will present an ELEGANT COLORED COPY, valued at \$6, to the getter up of the Club. Address, GOLDWELL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best and most effect, which medical science can afford. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such dangerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uphold disease beyond anything which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they renovate the fountains of life and vigor, health courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm. Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, tottering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return: see his clammy features and his sunken eyes brighten: see his countenance glow with health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect: see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under the scales; see the humor clear. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these PILLS to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches now, and now walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago eaten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; was of exalted mind, and of angelic features; whose delicate system, deranged by the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these PILLS to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat, joy hurls its crown; see the sweet smile, and the bright eyes, and the healthy features, tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the PILLS in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again, and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these disorders, they are the easier cured. Jaundice, Costiveness, Headache, Sickness, Puffiness, Puffiness, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints arising from the obstructions which these PILLS rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the counsel of a good Physician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing, dangerous diseases they cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race, are cast out like the devils of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for \$1. Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidote to diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all but him CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing easy; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite returns, and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to show forth the virtues which have won for the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable diseases, Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home. Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast over the earth, in order that the sick every where may have before them the information it contains. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY Lyman, Savage & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

Direct Steam Communication WITH GLASGOW. ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS. PARTIES wishing to bring out their friends, can procure TICKETS at the following Rates:— INTERMEDIATE.....\$30 STERAGE.....25 available for any Steamer of the Line during the season. Apply to G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal, 30th April, 1861. 3t



SPECIAL NOTICE. THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE—the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chestnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlor, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Gane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge. Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods:—Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Xcelcor and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged. All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month. All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 12 1/2 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits. The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city. OWEN MC GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

ANGUS & LOGAN, WHOLESALE PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS, No. 206, Saint Paul Street, MONTREAL. A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand. WILLIAM ANGUS. THOMAS LOGAN Oct. 19. 628

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. No medicine is more prompt in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand. The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol. Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c. Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines. For Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK. ST. JOHN'S MANUAL, A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL, Illustrated with fifteen Steel Engravings, after new and exquisite designs. A new Catholic Prayer-book, 1201 pages, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the faithful in this country. ABRIDGEMENT OF CONTENTS. Meditation or Mental Prayer. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations. Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion. Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead. Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually. Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Seasons. Vespers, with full explanation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with Instructions. The Office of Tenor. An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penance. Instructions and Devotion for Holy Communion—Prayers for Mass before Communion—Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion. GENERAL DEVOTIONS. Devotions to the Holy Trinity... to the Holy Ghost... to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord... the Passion... the Holy Eucharist... the Sacred Heart; Devotions to the Blessed Virgin; Little Office... Office of the Immaculate Conception... Rosary. Devotions to the Holy Angels... to the Saints, general and particular. Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances, &c., &c. Prayers for various states of life. DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK. Order of the Visitation of the Sick... Prayers before and after Confession and Communion... Order of administering the Holy Viaticum... Instruction on Extreme Unction... Order of administering it... Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence... Order of commending the departing Soul. The Office of the Dead... the Burial Service for Adults and Infants... Prayers for the Faithful Departed. Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert. Litany of the Saints... of the Most Holy Trinity... Infant Jesus, Life of Christ... Passion... Unhappy... Blessed Sacrament... Sacred Heart of Jesus... Sacred Heart of Mary... Immaculate Conception... Holy Name of Mary... St. Joseph... St. Mary Magdalen... St. Patrick... St. Bridget... St. Francis... St. Ignatius... St. Francis Xavier... St. Aloysius... St. Stanislaus... St. Teresa... St. Francis de Sales... St. Vincent de Paul... St. Alphonsus Liguori... Litany of Providence... of the Faithful Departed; of a good intention... of the Will of God... Golden Litany, &c., &c. No Prayer-book in the language contains a greater number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved by the Church. Various Styles of Binding, price \$1 and upwards. Wholesale and Retail, at No. 19, Great Saint James Street. J. A. GRAHAM.

PROSPECTUS OF A LARGE AND ELABORATE MAP OF CANADA WEST. MESSRS. GEO. R. & G. M. TREMAINE, OF TORONTO. PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the County and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Lines and Lot Lines, Railway, Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Traveled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others. Also, all Lakes and Harbours; the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c. The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished by the Canvasser, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map. It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place where Battles have been fought, or where other remarkable events have occurred, &c., &c., &c. The Map will be published in the best style, with Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal Towns, on an enlarged scale. It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvass handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscribers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and condition. ROBERT KELLY, Agent for Montreal.

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

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Osholm. Adala—N. A. Coste. Aymer—J. Doyle. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girtoir. Brockville—C. S. Fraser. Belleville—M. Mahon. Barrie—Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford—W. M. Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Magian. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cobourg—P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm. Dewittville—J. M'iver. Egansville—J. Bonfield. East Hainesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins. Eastern Townships—P. Hackett. Ernsville—P. Gaffney. Franpton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll—W. Featherston. Kempsville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—P. Purcell. Lindsay—J. Kennedy. Lansdown—M. O'Connor. Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley. London—Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel—O. Quigley. Lobbrough—T. Daley. Lacolle—W. Harty. Madelon—Rev. R. Keleber. Merrickville—M. Kelly. New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City—J. Rowland. Oshawa—Richard Supple. Prescott—J. Ford. Perth—J. Doran. Peterboro—E. M'Connell. Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham. Quebec—M. O'Leary. Rawdon—James Carroll. Russellton—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teffy. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Gratton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanasie—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pointe—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey. St. Catherine, C. E.—J. Caughlin. St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. Starnesboro—O. M'Gill. Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold—John Heenan. Thorpville—J. Greene. Tinswick—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton—J. Hagan. West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy. West Port—James Keboe. Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.

A. CARD.

D. R. GAREPY,

Licentiate in Medicine of the Laenl University, Quebec. OFFICE—No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET, Near St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL.

May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. Feb. 14. 3m.

L'UNIVERSEL.

THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catholic interests, of Order and of Liberty. The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum—for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50—not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Subscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Portman Square. All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brussels, Paris or London. 3m. March 28, 1861.

M. P. RYAN,

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

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

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invented; and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS. Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle. Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints. GODMAN & SHURLEIFF, No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental Instruments. September 21. 6ms.

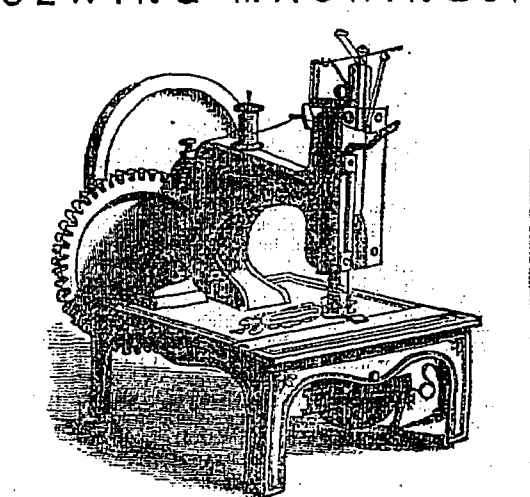
PROSPECTUS OF SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1843, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852. The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts. Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty. Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 " " For Boarders, 11.50 " " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.—Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices. Washing, \$1.20 per month. Music, 2.20 " " Use of the Piano, 50 " " Drawing, 1.50 " " Bed and Bedding, 60 " " Libraries, 10 " " All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860.

H. BRENNAN,

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

SEWING MACHINES.



E. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, 25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!! These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarina. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:— Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLLS & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860. 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 Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES

Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally well. PRICES: No. 1 Machine, \$75 00 No. 2 " " 85 00 No. 3 " " with extra large shuttle, 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be post-paid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate, 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Ruglan Terrace, MONTREAL, C.B.

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

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

W. M. PRICE, ADVOCATE, No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, 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 Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moresen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Re-created in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DORCHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS:

Table with columns: Pupils of 12 years and upwards, Pupils under 12 yrs. Rows: Board and Tuition, Half Boarders, Classes of Three hours a-day, Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, Music Lessons, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Leandreas, Bed and Bedding, Gymnastics, Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments.

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

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with 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 Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS:

Table with columns: Board and Tuition, Use of Bed and Bedding, Washing, Drawing and Painting, Music Lessons—Piano. Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

TERMS:

Table with columns: Board and Tuition, Use of Library during stay, The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

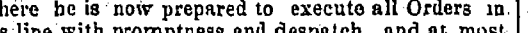
PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA, Would beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has RE-MOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment to the Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12ms.

THOMAS WALKER & Co., Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS, 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense. TERMS CASH. All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery. PRICES. WINES. Per gal. dozen. bottle. PORT—Finest Old Crusted... 48s 4d 0d Very Fine... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d SHERRY—Finest Pale or Golden... 17s 6d 42s 3s 6d Good... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d MADEIRA—Fine Old... 15s 0d 36s 3s 9d CHAMPAGNE—Moet's Imperial, 90s 7s 6d Other Brands, 50s 5s 0d CLARET—Chateau Lafitte and St. Julien... 12s 6d 24s 2s 6d SPIRITS. BRANDIES—Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thia's & Ramsay's Scotch... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thia's & Jameson's Irish... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d ALES AND PORTERS. ALE—Bass & Co's and Allsops E. I. Pale... 15s 0d 8s 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingston, &c., old in bottle... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER—Truman & Co's and Guinness & Co's... 15s 0d 7s 6d Montreal and Lachine... 5s 0d 3s 0d CIDER—Penner's and Devonshire... 12s 6d 7s 6d All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importations. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. May 31, 1860.

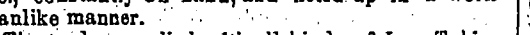
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 29th of April, Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:— EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island } 9.00 A.M. Pond and all Intermediate Stations at } Mail Train for Portland and Boston } (stopping over night at Island Pond) } 4.30 P.M. at } *Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way } Stations, at } 4.30 P.M. * A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train. WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for King- } 7.15 A.M. ston and Intermediate Stations, at } Accommodation Train for (Mixed) } Brockville and Way Stations, at } 4.00 P.M. * Night Express, with Sleeping Car at } 8.45 P.M. tached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at } † This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West. W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, April 23, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVESTONES; CHIMNEY PIPES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices. N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVES, THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also a good assortment of MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES, IRON BEDSTEADES, IRON RAILING, &c. RODDEN & MEILLEUR, 71 Great Saint James Street. Montreal, March 28.

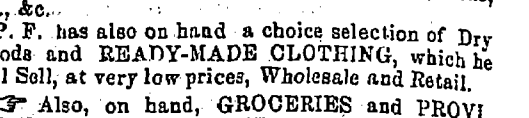
PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 112, St. Paul Street.

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c. P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALY 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 hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail. April 6, 1860. 12ms.

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

Skills made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Cars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors 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 cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such relief 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 surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:— ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.