

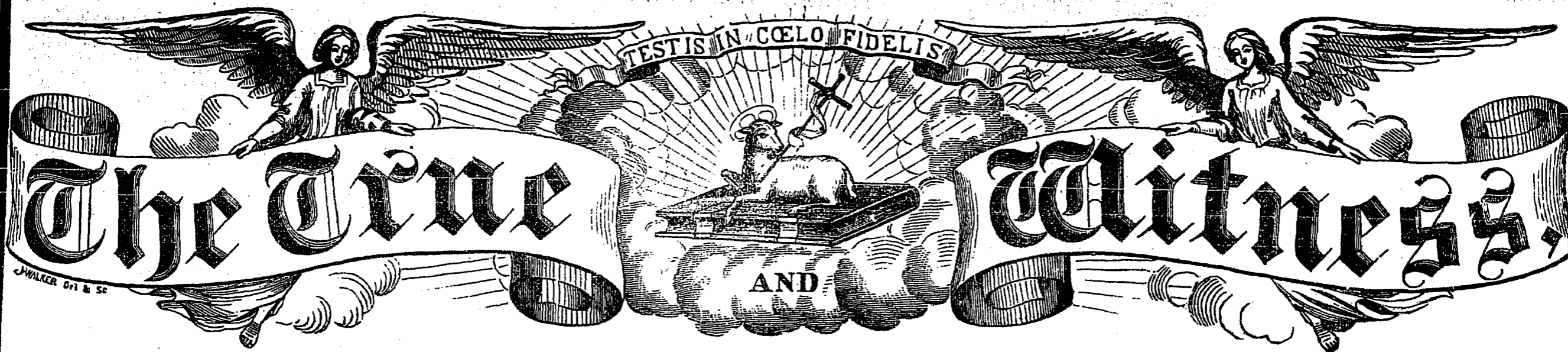
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## ELLEN; OR, THE ORCHARD-MAN'S DAUGHTER.

(From the Lamp.)

After a few hours, the little rushlight burned out, and then followed the dark hours which precede the early breaking of the summer morning, yet Nelly still sat beside the corpse; the first gust of pent-up sorrow had subsided, but though desolate and heart-stricken, we may not say that Nelly was utterly wretched or forlorn. As regarded human consolation or earthly comfort, she was certainly without either; but somehow the light of Heaven was about that dark chamber; the healing hand of Him who has promised that the mourner shall be comforted was upon her;—the consciousness of duties faithfully, ay, and lovingly performed, was hers, and so she need not shrink from her unshared watch beside the corpse, for truly his parting words had said that she had never caused him a sorrowful hour.

The bright May morning dawned at last, but the dark hours were pleasanter to the weary watcher. She must not now sit still and weep and pray; the heavy limbs must move though the heart be petrified. How truly it has been said, that the luxury of grief is not for the poor; they may not stretch on the soft couch, and indulge the calm, inert reaction or inaction in which excitement subsides, with the ministering which wealth, and consequently friends, will give. If there was any kind voice to press Nelly to lie down and take the needful rest, she had no bed whereon to lie, save the one occupied by her dead husband, and the lease of that had expired with him; it had been sold in anticipation, to procure comforts for him in his illness. As it was, Nelly had no thought of lying down. She washed and laid out the corpse, and she was glad to do so before strangers or careless hands interfered.

Having put everything to rights, the poor widow sat down to think how on earth she would make out the children's breakfast. Her husband's illness had been very tedious; his labor had been the chief support of his family, and the prudent savings of a few years were not long going, together with every available article of the once snugly-furnished cottage; all had been sold or pledged save the actual necessities about the sick man; and even those, as we have said, were sold in anticipation, and at a great disadvantage. Then her small credit had been stretched to the utmost; she was very unhappy; it was bad enough for the little ones to be without a father, and not to be hungry, but then came the consolation that the Lord had taken her husband before she had heard his parched lips call in vain for a drink. "Thanks be to God," she cried; "how good He is to me that I had not to send my poor Charley to the infirmary."

At this stage of Nelly's musings the first knock came to the door, and she opened it. Norry Cahil knew how it was, as she afterwards said, "Nelly Noonan looked for all the world like a resurrection."

"How is he?" said she, in a whisper. Nelly shook her head, her spasmy lips could not say it.

"I thought there was something wrong when I did not see you stirring as I went past to spread the clothes this morning," said Norry; and while she followed Mrs. Noonan into the chamber of the dead, she asked what hour he died at, who was with her, if he went easy—all those questions which are put with interest or indifference, as it may be, on such occasions. Mrs. Noonan gave her the history of the night.

"Oh dear! oh dear!" said Norry, drying her eyes in the corner of her apron; "who'd have thought it, May Sunday and all. What a fine time of it you had, and we sporting and pleasuring! And I thought to have come down last night. What luck I had that I didn't! But it was so late when we came back, though we only went to Barney; but you see himself was drunk, and herself was cross, and the children and everything was contrary; but 'tis myself that would have let 'em all pull it asunder if I thought how 'twas going with ye, Nelly dear. Lie down now, and let me get something for ye; yer lost for the want of it."

"I haven't a ha'porth in the house, Norry;—and I don't know what I'll do to get the children's breakfast, if you are not able to lend me a sixpence; and they don't know that he's gone from them yet."

"Wisha, wisha! see that now," said Norry. Mrs. Noonan did not see "that" that was working in Norry's breast, as she smote it bitterly. She was thinking of the money she had spent on treats, and feasting, and finery for the day before; and she would have given much to be then mistress of one of the shillings she had expended.

"Lie down, anyhow, Mrs. Noonan, dear, and I'll be back in no time, and we'll see what we can do," said Norry, as she went towards the door.

Recollecting herself, she ran back, and throwing herself on the corpse, she raised the plaintive

Irish wail, but was quickly stopped by Mrs. Noonan. It was one of the favorite customs of her class for which she had little regard. She thought it at best but a well-meant form, but knowing that Norry was a sincere well-wisher, and not a mere professional keener, she would have let her cry on, but that she feared her awaking the children. Norry, on her part, would have been very angry at the interruption at another time, but Mrs. Noonan was in too much real trouble to be offended with her, and she was more vexed with herself when she met the two little girls running from their bed, and crying for their mother. Norry lost no time in seizing one of them in each of her strong arms, and saying she had a feast at home. She wrapped them in her cloak, and carried them off, despite their struggling and crying. Norry had no house of her own to take them to; she only occupied a room in the cottage of the family of whom she had spoken, and whose ill-regulated habits had prevented her being of assistance where she was so much needed the night before. She earned a livelihood by assisting the various washerwomen in the neighborhood, and she never wanted employment, as she was strong, willing, and honest, and she might long since have set up for herself, but that she was thoughtless and extravagant, and it was no unusual circumstance with her to want, as at present, the command of a sixpence. However, she was not long in deciding how to meet the present emergency. She suspected that the purses of her acquaintance had been well nigh drained for yesterday's holiday, and she had no time to lose in applications, where the chance of success was so uncertain;—so having placed the children comfortably in her bed, she took her best gown—the May Sunday display, and carefully concealing it under her cloak, she set off for the pawn-office.

"Little did I think," said Norry to herself, as she went along, "the day I promised Mrs. Noonan, as much as took my Bible oath to her, that I'd never be seen going next or near the likes of this place again; little did I think that 'tis to serve herself a turn that I'd break my word;—and how well to do she was that day in the world, and what a neat house she had about her; but there's one comfort she has in her destitution, and that is, that it was no misdoings of her own, only the will of God that leaves her as she is."

Norry's generous heart would have delighted in making this sacrifice for her friend; but the broken promise twitched her conscience. She tried to think it was in a good cause, but she could not help feeling that if she had only been a little prudent she could have served her neighbor without displeasing God; and she was sufficiently instructed in her religion to know that she must not do evil that good may come of it. It was not the first time that Norry had suffered from her improvidence, and on she went, discontented with herself, and not daring to enjoy the pleasure of succouring her friend with such a drawback on her conscience.

The first person Norry encountered on the road was a certain Mrs. Buckley, who was returning home after a round of visits among the neighbors to light a candle, which she now held flickering under the shelter of her shawl. It was a known fact in the district that Mrs. Buckley was in the daily habit of seeking her acquaintances' homes for this purpose, beginning with the most distant; that the candle often died a sudden death, not purely accidental, on the way, which afforded Mrs. Buckley an excuse for looking in on more than one friend of a morning.

Norry, when she saw her, drew the hood of her cloak closer about her face, notwithstanding the temptation to be the first to give her the news of poor Noonan's death. But it was a face and figure capable of very extraordinary transformations which might hope to elude Mrs. Buckley's sharp eye. She moved from her own path, and stood direct in Norry's.

"What's in the wind, now, Miss Cahil, that you won't give us the time of the day?" said she, bringing Norry to a full stop.

"Oh, it is, that you, Mrs. Buckley?" said Norry. "Oh, it is. I have no hood to be playing hide and go seek in, that you shouldn't know me, Norry Cahil. But what's the news that makes you so early on the tramp?"

"Bad news enough, then; poor Charley Noonan is dead since last night."

"Charley Noonan dead at last!" said Mrs. Buckley. "He was a good honest soul; but we must all die. Wonder nobody told me; and I was in"—and here she enumerated the various houses she had been to in her morning ramble.

"'Twas hard for you to hear it, for no one but God and herself knew it till I went in there a while ago," said Norry.

"That comes of people being so stiff and stand off in themselves. If Mrs. Noonan warn't, she'd have more inquiring friends; that's all I say."

"She doesn't want for decent bodies enough to ask after her, Mrs. Buckley. But you see how it was, yesterday was May Sunday, and

people never thought poor Charley would go that day, after holding so long, and they were so taken up with their own merry-making, that they forgot their neighbor's trouble, God help us!" "Did she say anything to you about the wake?" said Mrs. Buckley.

"Not a word, I believe she has enough to trouble her besides," said Norry.

"Wonder you didn't find out from her," said Mrs. Buckley.

"To tell you the truth I never thought of it myself," said Norry, pushing impatiently from her.

Mrs. Buckley pulled her back by the cloak, and so dexterously that she discovered beneath it, what all alone she was determined to find out, and what poor Norry was so studiously trying to conceal from her.

"I'll know from her then before she is much older," said Mrs. Buckley with a knowing wink at Norry, as much as to say that it was to make the remark she called her back: but Norry knew by her eye that the gown was seen, and the blood mantled to her cheek as she saw the little woman's look of malicious triumph; she well knew the whole parish would hear the news before evening. The gown was a very handsome one, of showy chintz, and many envious eyes were on it as Norry sported it the day before."

"'Tis a close cupboard that could hide its secrets from Sophy Buckley," soliloquised worthy Sophy as she blew out the candle, to repeat her visits, and enlighten all those in ignorance of the circumstances that Charles Noonan died the night before, and that she met Norry Cahil going to pledge her fine Sunday gown, that was not yet a week old. By the time Mrs. Buckley had communicated and commented on her news, the morning was pretty far advanced, so she was even obliged to look in on her own home for a short space. Having with some difficulty succeeded in rousing her "lazy daughters," and set one of them to make the fire while she despatched the other to town for the breakfast requisites, she repaired to Mrs. Noonan's, and when she had well-nigh overpowered her with expressions of pity and lamentation, and exaggerated encomiums on the departed, she introduced the wake.

"There's one comfort you shall have, Nelly," cried she, "let me alone for having a fine gathering of the neighbors to-night, we'll do the thing decent by poor Charley."

"Oh no, Mrs. Buckley, dear, I won't have a wake at all; thanks to you, though, for your kind meaning," said Nelly.

"What's that you say, Nelly Noonan?" said Mrs. Buckley, gathering her little keen eyes together, and setting them sharply on Mrs. Noonan's face.

"Only that I won't have a wake, dear. Any kind neighbor that will look in, and pray for poor Charley, will be welcome, and God reward them for it; but I won't have any smoking, or the like, Sophy."

"You won't, Nelly Noonan; you won't. Now, may I ask one question of you? Was Charley Noonan ever and always a good husband to you?"

"Oh! that he was," said Nelly.

"Were you ever known to have a black eye, or a sore heart after him?"

"Never, never," said Nelly, weeping bitterly.

"Well, and is that the turn you are going to serve him now, to disrespect him in the face of the parish?"

"Oh! don't talk to me that way, Mrs. Buckley, dear. Sure the Lord knows I never grudged him anything, let alone now that I am going to see the last of him in this world; but what good would it be to his poor corpse to have talking, and smoking, and drinking going on about it?"

"No good that I know, if it isn't not to laugh at old customs. We all know it has been done from generation to generation, by every Christian who has the heart for them that's gone from 'em."

"But they were his dying words to me not to do it," said Mrs. Noonan.

"Yes, what signifies what a dying man says, that's always wake in himself. I'll be bound if you were in his place, 'tis little regard he'd set by it, only to give you a beautiful wake. You ought not to be above the good word of the neighbors; what'll they be saying, but that you are an ungrateful wife, or that Charley didn't deserve it as you; and that's not fair to him anyhow."

Mrs. Noonan paused. Sophy Buckley's sophistry was gaining on her own better sense, and she could not bear that any blame should attach even by suspicion to her poor husband.

"But how will I manage, I have not a sixpence in the world," said she, aloud.

"Never mind that; I'll tell you how we'll manage. I own to mercy I haven't a penny left after providing the breakfast, if I had the money myself, you should have it; and welcome; but you are not so hard up, that you couldn't borrow it for an occasion like the present."

"I cannot borrow it, I'm in debt before, and it would be the same as cheating of me now to do it, for everything is gone; and the little that's in the house is fore sold, everything except my poor fellow's clothes there."

"Well, and sure them will be elegant. You can't do anything better with 'em, than let him have the last turn out of 'em."

"Oh! they'll not do more than buy a decent coffin for him," said Mrs. Noonan, sorrowfully.

"Well, never mind; I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll take whatever tea, and sugar, and whiskey, and snuff, and tobacco you'll want at Daley's in Mick Manning's name. He's a good mark, and I promise you I won't be refused; and if you don't like telling him yourself, I will before he's asked for payment. You can pay him at your convenience, and if you don't pay him at all, I'm sure he'll make no bones of it, though his heart isn't as big as the ball of my eye; but he has such a respect for you, by all accounts."

Nelly's pale, haggard face was slowly crimsoning while Mrs. Buckley spoke, but she heard her out ere she replied—

"I'll never do the likes, ma'm; I'd much sooner lock up the poor corpse, and never light a candle near it, than do the likes. Thank God, I never was a rogue, and I won't begin this day, I hope, and bring the blush into my poor Charley's face in heaven, where he is, I hope, this day. And what for should I make so free with Richard Manning's name?"

"You needn't take me up so captious; I don't want to make a rogue of you, Mrs. Noonan.—What queer constructions you put on things; but see, if you don't like doing what I said, you can sell them clothes, as I said before."

"I told you they were for the coffin, Mrs. Buckley."

"Well, then, if I was you, I'd just get a parish coffin; I own to goodness I would; better people than you or I either have done it before this; there's no disgrace doing it when people can't help it, you know."

"But I can help it, and I wonder at you to put such an affront on me, Mrs. Buckley. I think it would be a much greater disgrace for me to go to the parish for a coffin for the father of my children than not to have a wake. No, I'll have no wake; I see no good in it, nor I didn't all along—no good at all, only, may be, putting people in the way of offending God; and more than that, I am sure it was never God that put it into people's heads to have such wakes at all, at all."

"It wasn't the first queer notion that came out of your head, at all events, Nelly Noonan; but I don't think it ever came to your turn to disrespect a Noonan, any how."

"There's no use in saying any more about it; but there'll be no public wake in this house, Mrs. Buckley," said Mrs. Noonan, firmly.

"I'm satisfied, madam. Good morning to you."

And, so saying Mrs. Buckley departed, slamming the door after her very hard.

We left Norry Cahil on her way to the pawn-office, which she reached just in time to be met coming out of it by one whom of all others she wished least to be seen by. Her secret was this. The person in question was a steady, industrious tradesman, who had a great eye to Norry for a wife; but living in the vicinity of a pawn-office, to which at one time she was in the habit of paying frequent visits, he thought justly that it could not be all right with Norry, or she would not be so constant a visitor at such a place. He made inquiries, and found she had no encumbrance, no one to support but herself, and that she never wanted employment. A grave, fearful suspicion came into his mind, that she drank. This was a vice, however, which could not be cloaked, and a little close observation brought him the pleased conviction that he had wronged her so far, but there must be some imprudence or extravagance, and so James Cremen, though he admired Norry, forebore to make her an offer until he saw some change for the better. It was only lately that Norry had learned by some means of his partiality for her, and also that he had been heard to say that she was growing a sensible girl, for that he never saw her now frequenting the pawn-office. To elude the chance of meeting him, Norry had made a considerable circuit to a distant office, and it may be imagined her confusion and mortification on emerging from it, to meet him at its very threshold. After a cool salutation, he passed quickly on his way, leaving Norry almost rooted to the spot.

"'Tis a just deed," said she, to herself. "Oh dear! oh dear! what will he think, and to see me so merry yesterday, and to find me here this morning. What will he say, but that I have not given up going there at all only that I wanted to throw chaff in his eyes. What will I do at all? Mrs. Noonan, I earned you dearly this morning, so I did; but if I might have been led by you, and have tuk care of my money, it would never have happened. 'Tis only myself is to blame, and no one in life."

In such fashion Norry muttered to herself as

she went with a quick step, and a heavy heart to make her purchases; and in all her trouble, the feast for the little orphans was not forgotten.—As she neared home, she again encountered Mrs. Buckley.

"Well, the widow is not going to have a wake. What do you think of that, Norry Cahil? Don't you say, lie upon her ingratitude? Ah! 'twas he that never brought a blush to her cheek, or a salt tear to her eye; and 'tis she must have the coward heart, and to cheat him of his wake the night," said Mrs. Buckley, trying to squeeze a tear from the corner of her eye.

Norry, quick to sympathize with any expression of kind feeling, looked blank for a moment, but quickly replied—

"Perhaps she has not the way of doing it, Mrs. Buckley."

"Sha, ashore, where there's a will there's a way; Norry; but that woman surpasses me entirely. See has not a heart the big of a head of a pin; and for all, she carries herself so wonderfully clever."

"She must have the heart for all that, then; and to stick to the poor man as she did while he lived. She, what a spectacle she is the day, it would melt the heart of a stone to look at her this morning when I went in," said Norry.

"Iss, to all appearance, she was well enough while he lived, but the moment the breath is gone out of him, how does she behave?"

"I've known poor creatures, and I respect them for it, that would put a plate at their door if they had no other way of getting a decent wake for their friend."

"Oh, but Mrs. Noonan is too decent to do the likes. I'm certain sure she'd be up to the respectability of giving him a fine wake if she had the means; but I have reason to know she has not, and that 'twill go hard with her even to get the coffin," said Norry.

"But, if you please, she would not do it if she had the means. I have it from her own lips, that would not. What do you think of that?"

Norry bleared her eyes, and was dumb.

"Nothing kills me," continued Mrs. Buckley, "but the airs she takes upon her, setting her face agin owd customs, that no one but a haythen would circumvent. See what a blessing a wake brought on Sally Jones. Would she ever have got Dick Mannix, of the Orchard below, for her daughter, only for his being at the beautiful wake she had for her husband?"

"Who is making free with my name?" said Dick Mannix, coming up at the moment unperceived.

Mrs. Buckley made a face at Norry. "No one," said she, "only talking of poor Charley Noonan were we."

"So he's gone, poor fellow, the Lord have mercy on his soul. He was a good husband and father, and an honest man," said Dick Mannix.

"And the widow is not going to wake him, if you please," said Mrs. Buckley.

"And she's right; my heavy curse upon wakes," said Richard Mannix, walking on.

Norry could not but laugh at Mrs. Buckley's look at discomfiture.

"Mr. Mannix don't look as if he thought he had as much luck at the wake as Sally Jones, anyhow. They say he took too much there that night, or he never would have asked her daughter," said Norry.

"Don't believe their nasty insinuations," said Mrs. Buckley. "Barbara Jones was good enough for him any day, and she never would have tuk him neither only she was a bit stragant, and they were reduced."

"You'd get few to join him; but he had the worst of the bargain," said Norry, hurrying off.

"You'll soon be a chip of the same block as the widow, I'm thinking," said Mrs. Buckley;—"and if 'twas for her you sent your brabra of a gown so soon on a visit, you're a fool for your pains; that's all I say."

Norry came back—

"If I took the advice Mrs. Noonan often gave me, I needn't have done it, Mrs. Buckley," said she.

"Oh, I'm sure she has plenty of that always to spare," said Sophy.

"She had advice and assistance too to give me when I wanted it, and when those who had a better right gave me neither, only the worse word in their mouth, Mrs. Buckley," said Norry.

Mrs. Buckley winced a little; it was a home thrust. And Norry sped on her mission without awaiting a reply. However, Mrs. Buckley had the satisfaction of the last word, for she shrieked after Norry—

"She'll sup sorrow for it, so she will; and it shall go far and near of her, so it shall."

And Mrs. Buckley was as good as her word. To her home she now turned, foaming and fretting, and in much haste, for she met several persons returning with empty baskets after taking breakfasts to their different destinations, and she had no reason to hope that her husband had been sent his in her absence. In she went, kicking the poor dog before her that lay sunning him-

self on the door-step, and sending him howling under the table. As she entered, one of her slatternly-looking girls was capering about the room, twirling a smart-trimmed bonnet on her hand, while her sister sat with her feet on the fender, playing a Jew's-harp. Two idle, reckless-looking boys made up the quartette, one reading the 'last speech and dying words' of some unfortunate criminal, and the other practising marble-playing on the table. The girl with the bonnet was the nearest to Mrs. Buckley as she entered.

"Is that what you're doing this time of day? For a brass pin I'd fling it in the fire," said she, making a move to put her threat into execution, and then pushing her daughter across the room. She made a rush at the marbles, one of which she succeeded in capturing and flinging into the grate, while the performer on the Jew's-harp had time to deposit it in her pocket before her turn came.

"My —? [here Mrs. Buckley used the holy name of God violently and in anger] 'didn't ye take her father's breakfast yet?' said she. 'We didn't know what to carry him as you were not here yourself,' said the girl, sullenly. 'Tis a lie for you. Did you want me to be here to have the basket, and cloth, and canteen ready? Not one foot will ye put before another for me,' said Mr. Buckley, driving about the room like a maniac, and very much retarding the haste she was so anxious to make.

It was rarely that a meal passed in this ill-regulated family without some confusion or contention, and it was no unusual circumstance to have crockery broken, or at least seriously cracked in the encounter. The damage done on the present occasion was the total destruction of the little black delf teapot; a serious loss, it was so well seasoned, and it had had so many, many bar-breadth escapes. Mrs. Buckley was perfectly panic-stricken by the event. When she could move, she pulled off her cap and rubbed her head in frenzy, and cried real tears this time. One of the boys shouted, laughing at his mother's distress, while the other remarked she could not help it, throwing everything about in such a passion. The catastrophe, however, seemed to have the effect of cooling Mrs. Buckley a little, for her voice was more subdued as she bade one of the boys to run out and try to borrow a teapot among the neighbors. The things being fixed in the basket, Mrs. Buckley desired her eldest daughter to run away with it to her father.

"Tis so late," she continued, "that I'd be afraid to encounter his bitter tongue myself this morning, though I have a budget of news for him."

"I would not face him for a good thing after the abuse he gave me the other day before the workpeople for being late," replied the girl.

"Well, Sophy, my comfort, you'll take it for me," said Mrs. Buckley, coaxingly.

"I won't, indeed," said Sophy, pouting; "I know 'tis to strike me he would."

"Well, if I'm not to be pitted; as the old cock crows the young one learns," said Mrs. Buckley.

One of her boys she could not trust with the basket, lest he would appropriate some of the contents; as she now turned to the other.

"Billy, astore, will you take it, and I'll keep a cup of tea and a bit of the fresh bun for you?"

"Swear that you will, and that you won't tell a lie, as you did the other day," said Billy.

Mrs. Buckley gave the required pledge.

"Well, here goes for it," And Billy took the basket, and went out whistling.  
(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN.—Over a half million of her Majesty's Irish subjects are under the immediate control of the metropolitan police. In the several station-houses of Dublin, last night, there were not fifty prisoners, and in the outstations not half that number. We make these observations for the purpose of illustrating the fact, that in the whole civilized world there is not to be found a more orderly, peaceful, or better conducted people than is to be found in Ireland. In one street in Glasgow or Edinburgh, on an ordinary Sabbath, more offences against the law are committed than in all Dublin on the festival of the national saint, when it is held excusable for the most exalted or the most humble to make a fool of himself for becoming what was called a "Paddy." "Pat" is every day becoming more "cosmopolitan," and leaves the getting drunk business to Scotchmen, who are under the erroneous impression that "the apostle of Ireland" was a Pictish man and not the good nephew of the good "Martin of Tours." The weather yesterday was harsh, cold, and inclement, and the tendency in all human speculation was public-house-wards. But "Pat" was wise in his generation, and he consulted the two great maxims to which true life owes all its vitality, and rests "heaven and home." Pat was at his place of worship, and with his family. The station-houses had few prisoners, save the beggars, impostors, and street rowdies stereotyped in the arrivals of what is called charge sheets.—*Freeman's Weekly.*

NATIONAL ORGANISATION.—We rejoice to be able to state that the widespread and deeply felt anxiety that some more should be made, at such a moment as the present, to establish an organization to give legitimate direction and organized strength to the National desires, is likely to be immediately and successfully gratified. We understand that in a few days, our distinguished fellow-countrymen, the O'Donoghue and G. H. Moore, and other gentlemen, will invite a consultation of the most prominent and trusted Irish Nationalists, of all sections, creeds and parties—the men of '29—of '43—of '48, and of '52—in order deliberately to devise and establish an organization capable of uniting all honest Irishmen who desire to obtain for Ireland the inestimable blessings of self-government. To stand still at a crisis like this would be impossible, and if possible would be unwise and self-debasing. We must advance, yet must consider wisely and well how and in what direction; and having once so considered and commenced, never falter, but march calmly and resolutely onward.—*Morning News.*

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—On Monday the *Morning News* made an announcement that "to-morrow a general meeting takes place of all the Catholic Bishops of Ireland." The next day the *Morning News* has an announcement that "the meeting of the Prelates, convened for to-day, is postponed to the middle of April." So far as our inquiries on the subject enable us to judge, there was no ground for the first announcement, and, consequently, there is none for the second. No meeting was intended to be held, and there was, therefore, no postponement.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

We regret to announce the demise of the Rev. Joseph Henry Whelan, P.P., Tynagh, who died in Dublin on the 5th March, after a short illness, aged forty-six, in the twenty-second year of his ministry.

THE COAK ELECTION.—The Cork election has been a proof, clear as day, that Ireland cares neither for Whig nor Tory, but looks upon a man and judges him in his character, as a good or bad landlord. Mr. Leader, a Tory, was returned, because he was a good landlord, and for that solely; Colonel Roche was rejected, both on account of the suspicion that he was but the nominee of Lord Fermoy, and because he is an officer in the British army.—*Irishman.*

THE IRISH INFANT GIANT.—One of the most extraordinary phenomena of nature in human form that has appeared for a long time, is now exhibited at the Rotundo, in the person of a male infant 14 months old. This child is a son of Hugh and Mary Reid, two respectable people in a humble walk of life, residing within three miles of the town of Monaghan. In a physiological point of view this infant giant must be regarded as little short of a wonder, and when it is considered that at his present age he weighs five stone, there is no far-fetched conceit in asserting that if he continues to increase in proportion at the same rate up to his twenty-fifth year he will be the largest man the world ever saw. In company with a number of scientific and medical gentlemen we were favored with a private view of the juvenile Titan. In common with many we expected to see a huge, bloated child that owed its extreme size to disease, but we were agreeably surprised to see a beautiful boy ten times the size of ordinary children of his age seated in a large perambulator before the fire playing with a number of toys, and attended by his mother, an exceedingly good specimen of an Irishwoman from the country. We were invited to lift the baby, and after ascertaining that there was no mistake as to his weight the young gentleman insisted on being comfortably put back in the cozy position from which he had been removed. Notwithstanding his portly size he is perfectly formed and his limbs are in proportion to his body. His shoulders are broad and full, his bones are exceedingly large, and his expansive chest measures thirty-two inches round. The abdomen is small, and is not over stout when it is remembered that he is more than three feet high. His face is downright handsome, and his lustrous blue eyes are always busy in observing everybody and everything. His head is well developed and is in no particular malformed, but looks smaller than it really is, because of the protrusion of his cheeks. This huge child, who rejoices in the name of Tommy Reid, will be publicly exhibited this day.—*Dublin Paper.*

Within the past week the weather in Dublin has been more intensely cold than it was ever known to be at this season of the year by any living man. From Saturday the glass fell steadily, and Sunday and Monday were extremely severe. Heavy showers of sleet fell, accompanied with bitter, harsh winds from S. W.

The Dublin Correspondent of the *London Times* says:—Great satisfaction is felt here at the announcement by Mr. Milner Gibson that the Government would abandon all the dues of a vexatious character levied on the trade of Dublin, to the amount of £3,000 or £4,000 a year, on payment of the money advanced for the improvement of the harbor of Kingstown. Repeated efforts had been made by the Chamber of Commerce with successive Governments to obtain this boon, which is ascribed to the influence of Mr. Cardwell, "a gentleman so intimately acquainted with commercial subjects, and so eminently desirous to promote commercial interests." The vexatious imposts in question are paid into the Exchequer to the credit of the public advances for constructing the harbor of Kingstown; and they are the only imposts levied for that purpose on any part of the trade of the kingdom, although the harbor presents an asylum for the vessels of the world, and, in point of fact, the vast majority of vessels that resort to it are not bound for Dublin at all. Some of the dues are appropriated for local objects long since accomplished, and some for objects which have nothing to do with commercial interests now—such as keeping in repair the Royal Exchange of this city, which has been transferred to the corporation, and is used as "the City-hall" for the meeting of the town council. Independently of the special objections of the dues, they are regarded as an oppressive tax on the direct foreign trade of Dublin—taxes, therefore, on the enterprise and energy of our shipping interest, and operating, *pro tanto*, as a bonus in favor of Liverpool, Bristol, Belfast, Cork, &c. Besides, as other asylum harbors are constructed and maintained at the national expense, they cannot see why the Kingstown harbor should be maintained at the expense of Dublin alone.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT.—The following is the bill for legalizing mixed marriages celebrated by Catholic priests, which has been presented to the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor:—

*An Act to amend the Law relating to Marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland.*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to marriages solemnized in Ireland between Roman Catholics and persons of other persuasions: Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—1. After the passing of this act, a marriage may be lawfully solemnized by a Roman Catholic priest between a person who is a Roman Catholic and a person who is not a Roman Catholic provided the following conditions are complied with:—1st. That such notice is given to the registrar and such certificate is issued as is required by the act passed in the session holden in the seventh and eighth years of her present Majesty, chapter eighty-one, in every case of marriage intended to be solemnized in Ireland after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland, with the exception of marriages by licence or special licence, or after publication of banns. 2nd. That the certificate of the registrar is delivered to the priest at the time of the solemnization of the marriage. 3rd. That such marriage is solemnized in a building set apart for the celebration of Divine Service according to the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, and situate in the district of the registrar by whom the certificate is issued. 4th. That such marriage is solemnized between the hour of eight in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses.—II. There shall be repealed so much of an act of the parliament of Ireland passed in the nineteenth year of King George the Second, chapter thirteen, as provides that a marriage between a Papist and any person who hath been or hath professed himself or herself to be a Protestant at any time within twelve months before such celebration of marriage, if celebrated by a Catholic priest, is to be void; but any marriage solemnized by a Roman Catholic priest between a person who is a Roman Catholic and a person who is not a Roman Catholic shall be void to all intents in cases where it is proved that each party to such marriage wilfully and knowingly contracted the same without due notice to the registrar, or without certificate of notice duly issued, or without the presence of two or more credible witnesses, or in a building not set apart from the celebration of the Roman Catholic religion.—III. No Roman Catholic priest shall be subject to any punishment, pain, or penalty whatever, for solemnizing a marriage in pursuance of this act.—IV. This act shall apply to Ireland only.—V. This act may be cited for all purposes as "The Marriage Law Amendment (Ireland) Act, 1861."—VI. This act shall be construed as one with the act passed in the session holden in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighty-one.

THE GALWAY LINE.—The London correspondent of the *Mail* says:—The prospects of the Galway Company is rising rapidly. Those who took part in the trial trip at Southampton are loud in the expression of their admiration of the ease, steadiness, and power of the new vessel, whose performance surpassed the expectations which sanguine friends had entertained. Should no unforeseen difficulty arise, and if the contractors have honestly discharged their undertaking to the company, I believe we shall hear little more of the billings which have been hitherto profusely levelled at "The Royal Atlantic Steamship Company." Now will be the time for well-wishers of the port of Galway to renew their exertions to provide for its safety and convenience.

DEMINISHED CRIME IN IRELAND.—The present assizes, although they exhibited the prevalence of crime in a marked degree in several counties, may yet be pointed to as an answerable proof that the country is steadily improving in peacefulness and prosperity. So strikingly is this manifested, in fact, that the press of all shades of opinion has alluded to it with satisfaction. The *Dublin Morning News*, for instance, says:—"The change which has now taken place is certainly striking. When opening the assizes at Tullamore a few days ago, Chief Justice Monahan told the grand jury that the calendar was so light, and the state of the county so satisfactory, that his colleague, the Lord Chief Justice, had not thought it necessary to attend at all, as a single judge could readily dispose of all the business within the stated time. So far as we are aware, this compliment is almost unprecedented. In the neighbouring county (Queen's) the same judge told the jury that the 'calendar was extremely light, and that he had reason to believe it faithfully represented the state of the county. At Kilkenny, Mr. Justice Christian, in opening the assizes, said that 'it was very gratifying to him to be able to congratulate the grand jury on the state of their county, as he and his colleague had happily been able to do with all the grand juries at his assizes.' In the city court Mr. Justice O'Brien spoke in similar congratulatory strain. At Belfast Mr. Justice Hayes announced to the grand jury that the calendar was a blank, and having received from the sheriff the customary pair of white gloves, for a maiden assize, said, 'It was the first time for fifty years that either in England, Ireland, or Scotland, the same judge had been twice presented with white gloves.' His Lordship had received a similar compliment at Drogheda."

IRISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—LIGHTNESS OF THE CALENDAR.—LORD LEITRIM'S CALUMNIES.—It is notorious that no where, and by none, are the people of Ireland so grossly and wantonly slandered as in both Houses of Parliament. The English and Irish Tory organs of the press are another powerful medium through which such slanders and misrepresentations are circulated; but these are, after all, if the truth must be told, mere hired echoes and repeaters of those most noble and right honorable calumniators who have, in Parliament and out of it, in season and out of season, originated the calumny and given to the slander the coloring of truth with which rank and station are calculated to invest their statements and assertions. The most recent, as well as the most glaring illustration of this tendency to blacken the character and misrepresent the conduct of the people was furnished by the Earl of Leitrim the other day, when he deliberately stated in the House of Lords that life and property were insecure in the county of Leitrim, and when, by way of corroborating his individual statement, he presented a petition alleged to have been signed by some 2,000 praying the Government to afford them additional protection against the incessant peril in which they stated their persons and property were placed. True the noble Earl's allegations were met with a very satisfactory refutation in the replies of Earl Granville and Lord Granard; yet his calumny had gone forth to the world, and for the time at least, received sufficient credence to answer the purpose of its original promulgator and his political party. But truth, as well as murder, will out sooner or later; and as the calendar at the assizes of the county in which this precarious state of life and property was said to exist has turned out to be light almost beyond precedent, the truth has followed and destroyed the falsehood more rapidly and effectually than is usual in such cases. To those who are ever ready to credit and give currency to such misstatements as the Earl of Leitrim made in his place in Parliament, we recommend a close perusal of Baron Fitzgerald's excellent charge to the Grand Jury of Leitrim, and to his energetic refutation of the noble Earl's assertions regarding the disturbed and insecure state of the district. We extract a relevant passage from the Judge's remarks, and after contrasting it with the noble Earl's terrible picture of the state of the district, let the unprejudiced reader "look on this picture, then on that." Judge Fitzgerald, on opening the commission at Carrick-on-Shannon, said:—"On occasions such as the present it is the practice to address some observations on the state of the county. In order to do so, I have not only examined with care the criminal calendar, and the list furnished to me by the Crown Solicitor, but I have made inquiries from those best calculated to give information on the subject—the High Sheriff, the resident magistrate, and others, whose position renders them peculiarly conversant with these matters, and I am happy to say, I can sincerely congratulate you on the state of the county. On the Crown Solicitor's list there are seventeen cases of various crimes, which have been committed since July last, a period of rather more than seven months. The majority of these offences would probably have been disposed of at sessions, but that they have occurred since. The learned Judge then adverted to the only case which had the appearance of being serious, but which has since terminated in the acquittal of the accused, on the ground of insanity, the charge against him being that he 'fired at the Earl of Leitrim with intent to murder or to do him grievous bodily harm.' Leitrim County is, however, not the only one in which the calendar is light; the Judges in the great majority of the other districts of Ireland have been enabled to address the respective Grand Jurors in nearly the same terms of congratulation. Here and there there has been an exceptional case or two, but they are only such cases as will occasionally occur in every country and every community whilst the world is constituted as it is. In Wexford as in Waterford, in Westmeath as in Tipperary, in Cork and the King's County, Judges and Juries have had little or no criminal cases to deal with, notwithstanding there has been considerable destitution in consequence of the deficiency of last year's harvest and the high price of provisions, added to the great severity of the winter—circumstances which affect the humbler and labouring classes of the population in an agricultural country like Ireland very severely, and are elsewhere often productive of crime, outrage, and attempts of various kinds on the person and property of the wealthier classes. In one county, however, in Ireland there has been a series of wanton crimes and outrages committed such as have no parallel in any other portion of the civilized globe. But, strange to say, these serious offences have been perpetrated by the adherents of the very party who, like my Lord Leitrim, are continually proclaiming to the world that life and property are both in hourly peril in Ireland. It is this species of crime and outrage, the offspring of bigotry, intolerance, and insatiable desire of persecution, that stands conspicuous as a dark damning record in the criminal statistics of the country, disturbing its peace, arresting its progress to improvement and prosperity, and ever keeping alive religious and political animosities. But so bent are those maligners and persecutors of the people on the perpetration of these ruinous and wanton enormities, that they are indignant and furious beyond measure or control because, for once, those who have committed them have been visited with some punishment.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

THE ARMAGH JURY PETITIONING AGAINST THEIR OWN VERDICT.—A sudden change has come over the spirit of the dream during which the Armagh jury ventured to pronounce a verdict of manslaughter against Samuel Tate. Their Orange friends have as it would seem, condemned them to sit on the stool of repentance ever since they committed an act so unexpected and unprecedented in the jury annals of the "black North." They were, as they themselves now confess, such novices in the particular art which enables Northern juries to deliver verdicts invariably favorable to Orangemen and the reverse to Catholics, that they actually convicted an Orangeman of manslaughter, who, on the testimony of six witnesses, stood charged with the insignificant crime of murdering a Papist! Some half dozen of the Armagh Solons, headed by their foreman, have, therefore, lost no time in making all the atonement in their power for this flagrant departure from the immemorial usage of the locality. Accordingly, after due admission and avowal of their backsliding, they have humbly and meekly complied with the penance imposed upon them by the Orange brotherhood, in the shape of a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, requesting his Excellency to dash his Vice-regal pen across their verdict, so that Samuel Tate may be at liberty during the same month of July next again to deliberately shoot down a Romanist or two, mayhap on the identical spot, if convenient, on which he last year sent poor Murphy to his long account. Talk of the Derry Apprentice Boys after this, the Prentice Jury of Armagh beat them hollow! According to their account they "had no experience in the sifting of evidence or the quirks of unscrupulous lawyers." But these simple apprentices having since been duly instructed by the Orange "Masters," are now trying to undo their clumsy work, if possible, by recalling their verdict, hoping by this Orange quibble to obtain the reversal of the sentence pronounced by them, after hearing sufficient evidence on both sides and a luminous exposition of the case from the judge.

THE DERRYMACASH TRIALS.—The *News of the World*, referring to these trials says—"Considering the serious nature of the outrages and the loss of life, the sentences are unexampled for leniency. It was sworn that Tate knelt down deliberately and took aim at his victim, who was unarmed, and if that evidence was not believed the jury had no ground for the conviction."

The Armagh trials, which were brought before the House of Commons by Sir H. Cairns on Thursday night, are keenly discussed by the Conservative and Liberal journals, especially in Ulster. If within a week the order for Tate's release is not sent down, the *Belfast Newsletter* calls for monster meetings in every county in Ulster. "In the name of justice," that journal exclaims, "why should we be lavish of sympathy for the Maids, for Matamos, for Poerio, and yet languidly permit a crying wrong to be inflicted at our own doors?" The *Northern Whig* of this morning has an elaborate defence of the Attorney-General, going directly to the point, which Mr. Cardwell had not the means of explaining on Thursday night. The *Whig* contends that the counsel for the Crown kept back nothing that was material for the defence, and that could have done no more unless they conducted the defence as well as the prosecution. The two witnesses Morrugh and Flurburn were not produced on Tate's trial by the Crown, because their evidence was not necessary to complete the case. The evidence, exculpating Tate, was brought out in cross-examination at the second trial, and then it was as new to the Crown as to the prisoner's counsel. But they might have been summoned for the defence. There was time enough, and no surprise. As to the dying man's declaration, said to have been kept back, though containing "mitigatory circumstances," namely, that stones were thrown first by the Roman Catholic party, and that if the stones had not been thrown the shots would not have been fired—the *Whig* replies:—"The circumstance was not withheld. The counsel for the Crown would find it hard to withhold from the jury a document supposed to be favourable to the prisoner which is in the possession of the counsel for the defence. But how can the circumstances alluded to be said to be 'mitigatory?' The defence set up for Tate was that of an *alibi*. Does the throwing of stones 'mitigate' an *alibi*?"

In an article on the same subject the *Freeman's Journal* denies that the case of Tate suffered from the non-production of the "dying declaration," and says:—"It was in the hands of the prisoner's counsel; its purport and effect were thoroughly known; and they had the fullest power, which they properly used, of relying upon it. It was considered their evidence, and is to be used with the greatest effect by them."

THE IRISH POOR.—Mr. Vere Foster has made himself acquainted with the real character of the Irish poor, by the only possible means. He has lived among them. It is the prevailing opinion of Englishmen that extreme poverty implies want of religion and gross vice. When it was proposed (by the first Reformatory Bill) that all children committed for obstructing the thoroughfares, begging, &c., as well as for petty thefts, should be subjected to a compulsory education in the doctrines of the Establishment, a gentleman who knew a good deal of the Protestant poor, urged in evidence before the Parliamentary Committee that this would be no real grievance, because in that condition of life "neither parents nor children were of any religion at all." We fear it is too true of the Protestant class, of which he was speaking, although Mr. Mayhew has shown that some of them, if without religious knowledge, are not without touching good qualities. One of our main difficulties in obtaining justice for the poorest classes of Catholics is that even well-meaning and humane men are utterly incapable of imagining that their religion can really "have any hold on their minds." They say and think, therefore, that the religious liberty of our poor whether in unions, prisons, or at large, to say nothing of the army and navy, touches in fact the interests of "the Priests" and not their own. Very few are the Protestants, who, like Mr. Vere Foster, have taken the means of learning the truth for themselves. In Catholic countries they may visit the churches for their architecture, pictures, or monuments, but seldom at the hours at which the poor are at Mass or Holy Communion. Else, nothing is more striking to an Englishman in Ireland or on the Continent than the common sight of a beggar, whose rags hardly cover him, receiving the Holy Communion with evident devotion. In London, of course, the poor Irish are far less satisfactory than they are at home. Their spiritual health and growth, like that of all classes among us, is too generally blighted and stunted by the uncongenial air of a great Protestant city. They have, moreover, pressing temptations of their own, and those who abandon the practice of their religion not uncommonly surpass their neighbors in wickedness, and sometimes become notorious for atrocious crimes—for Grassroots does not leave men as it found them. But the mass, and especially those who continue to approach the Sacraments, whatever may be their other failings, are a marvel for faith, purity, thankfulness to God, and confidence in Him. It is impossible for any man of the classes which Englishmen superciliously term "respectable" to see anything of them without being put to shame by their superiority in these qualities. This is eminently the case with many of the poor girls whom the police are chasing as noxious vermin from the streets of the city. Many of them (we say what we know) are devout, regular, and frequent in their approach to the Sacraments. Some of them walk several miles into the country on Sunday morning for watercresses (by selling which they gain their daily bread), and after walking back and selling them in the streets, come, still fasting to a late Mass that they may receive the Bread of Heaven.—We can speak to one instance in which these London Irish who, according to their custom, were seeking country work in the summer, were struck down in numbers by cholera, in its most malignant form.

Their devotion and resignation (especially contrasted with the utter want of all religion in Protestants of their class) had no inconsiderable effect in drawing towards the Church some educated Protestants who attended on them. One poor woman, who had held up her last surviving child, a girl of about thirteen, while she made her dying confession, was rejoicing through her tears, that the child had said "she had never taken anything that did not belong to her." The conduct of several of the children exhibited traits like those we meet in the lives of Saints. One boy seemed more distressed at having given way to a momentary impatience than at all his sufferings. It is to preserve the religion of this same class that we have now to contend in the workhouse question, and it is the same class who are punished for seeking an honest maintenance in the streets of London.—*Weekly Register.*

EMIGRATION.—Already the stream of emigration from our shores to the far West has begun. A large number left by the Prince Albert from Galway, and every day witnesses bands of emigrants and their friends parting at the various railway stations. Such a continued drain on our population must have a serious effect on the value of labour.

With regard to the Commerce in Ulster, the *Northern Whig* says:—"Ten years ago, when the rate of discount at the Irish banks was 3 per cent., neither the metallic strength nor the note circulation of those institutions was at all equal to what it is at present, with an 8 per cent. scale of discount. We annex the figures in each case:—

Table with 3 columns: Circulation, Gold, and values for January 1851 and January 1861.

As these figures tell their own story, it would be quite unnecessary to make the slightest comment on their indications."

ONE OF THE FEELINGS OF THE "GREAT REVIVAL."—The increase of lunacy in Ireland is exciting much attention. In Belfast, on Tuesday, a deputation from the governors of the District Lunatic Asylum, waited on the grand jury to present a statement on the subject, and represent the urgent want of more accommodation for lunatics. The deputation consisted of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Denvir, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, the Rev. Dr. Biggar, and Dr. Stewart, Medical Superintendent of the asylum. The Lord Bishop said that though they had an asylum which cost £72,000, there was still a want of increased accommodation, and, in his opinion, the difficulty would be met by building an auxiliary asylum on the same ground, and under the same efficient superintendence. The Rev. Dr. Edgar read an interesting statement on the subject, and the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir spoke on the "appalling increase" of lunacy in that district. In the Belfast Workhouse alone, there are 134 lunatic inmates. There are nine lunatics in the Belfast Gaol, and 17 in the County Down Gaol. The Rev. Dr. Montgomery, who said he had been 30 years governor of the asylum, bore similar testimony as to the "great increase" of the malady. There are 354 patients in the asylum, and there are nearly the same number ready for admission in the two counties of Down and Antrim. These are either accommodated in workhouses or confined in goals as criminal lunatics. But there are numerous cases in which the parties would not be admitted as paupers, and yet their friends are not able to pay for them in private asylums. These are confined in rooms at their respective homes, without proper care, and some times subjected to cruel treatment.—*Times Corr.*

Strong complaints are made in the Roman Catholic organs of the exclusion of gentlemen of that persuasion from grand juries. In Cork, which has recently returned a Conservative, Mr. Leader, the *Freeman's Journal* says there are but two Roman Catholics on the county panel. "though, in Cork, there are hundreds of Catholic gentlemen eminently suited by ability, property, and character to places on the grand jury of their county."—*Id.*

THE YELVERTON CASE.—There are rumours of application for a new trial, and an appeal to the House of Lords. Major Yelverton has no opinion, unless indeed, he admits the validity of his first marriage, which he will not do, because under any circumstances it would be impossible that Major and Mrs. Yelverton could live together again. He is, therefore, bound, if he thinks he has anything like a case in justice to his second wife, to prosecute it to the utmost; and this he intends to do, backed as he will be by the wealth and influence of his friends. Two courses are open to him. He may, if he can show sufficient cause, to obtain from the Irish bench a writ for a new trial; but, judging from what fell from the Irish Lord Chief Baron in summing up, that does not seem very probable; and even if he had a new trial, the chances are a hundred to one an Irish jury would find a similar verdict to the last. The other course, which, in all probability, he will be advised to follow, is to raise questions on the points of law that are laid down by the judge in summing up. It will be recollected that bills of exception were introduced in by the counsel of Major Yelverton to the judges summing up. Upon these bills, it is stated in legal circles, that Major Yelverton may appeal to the judges in banco, in Ireland, and should their decision be adverse, he will then be enabled to appeal to the House of Lords. As far as we have been able to learn, such is the course that Major Yelverton proposes to take. Of his ultimate success no opinion can be offered. Let the issue be what it may, the result to the two ladies must be the same, for neither the one nor the other could ever live again with a man who according to his own showing, ought never to have received in respectable society. As far as he is concerned, no one wishes to hear his name mentioned again.—*Observer.*

ABOLITION OF THE PRIMAL MARRIAGE LAW.—A PROPOSED DIVORCE COURT FOR IRELAND.—We were the first after the revelations induced on the Yelverton trial, to call upon the legislature for the instant abolition of the injurious primal law which makes a felony punishable by transportation for a Catholic priest to celebrate a mixed marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, and it will be seen by the proceedings in the Peers' House on Monday night that Lord Campbell has framed a bill having the avowed object of this abolition, and unjust law for its object. As yet, however, we cannot offer any observations on this seasonable measure, as up to the time of our going to press it had not been published. We need scarcely say that legislation on a matter involving questions so vitally important to property and religion, and so delicately nice as regards the honor, happiness, and social status of the individuals and families immediately concerned, requires considerable vigilance on the part of the Catholic community, and great care and consideration on that of the legislature. It has been but too often found, that measures which remove Catholic disabilities and abolish the rigour of penal enactments, are clogged with clauses and provisions that act as serious drawbacks on the amount of benefit supposed to be conferred, often rendering it doubtful whether it would not have been quite as well if matters had been left in statu quo. In the present instance, the production of the bill for amending the laws relating to Roman Catholic Marriages in Ireland was immediately followed by a motion for a Select Committee on the laws regulating Divorce Courts, with the avowed purpose of extending the blessings of these Courts to Ireland. This dove-tailing of the two measures should be closely watched, and every effort made to leave to the denizens of the other side of the Channel the benefit, as the Lord Chancellor termed them, derivable from these precious discoveries of the Hymeneal bond. The *Times* in an article on the proposed extension of these boons to Ireland, cites a number of examples, which, if they prove anything, are conclusive evidence of the endless and terrible domestic evils which the Divorce law entails on

those who avail themselves of it. But there is one passage in the *Times* article which, as usual, proves the utter ignorance of that public instructor, as regards matters belonging to Catholic doctrine, and the universal feeling of Catholics on all questions of a domestic character and religious observance. After stating, on its own authority, loosely and at random that "a third of the Irish people are Protestants, and do not insist on the indissolubility of marriage any more than the English"—a statement which we leave our Protestant countrymen to endorse or refute as they may think fit—the delusive public instructor of England proceeds to say, that "even the Irish Roman Catholics would be ready to avail themselves of the Court for the purpose of obtaining judicial separations, and for prosecuting suits of nullity or justification of marriage, or for obtaining declaration of legitimacy." What the Protestants of Ireland may desire to do we cannot undertake to say, though we suspect there are few of them anxious to avail themselves of the facilities afforded in Sir C. Cresswell's Court for dissolving the solemn binding and sacred contract which they have entered into in the presence of Him who has ordained the marriage state. But Catholics who profess, practice, and desire to remain attached to their church, neither can nor will appeal to any such tribunal to annul and vitiate a solemn engagement declared by their Church, on Divine authority, to be a holy sacrament—a life-long union, indissoluble only by the hand of death. As regards the establishment, in the English Divorce Court, of a jurisdiction extending to Ireland, that is a question in which Catholics are but little concerned, save in cases of mixed marriages in Ireland, in which the Protestant party might seek the benefit of the Divorce Court's extension of jurisdiction to this country.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

It is once more proposed to extend to Ireland the new English law and practice of Divorce. The attempt has been made more than once before, and was defeated by the indignation of the Irish people. The experience of the working of the new law will certainly not have made that opposition less indignant. Before last August, there were more than 600 petitions for dissolutions of marriage. The complaint now is that Sir C. Cresswell cannot get through them as fast as they throng upon him. Those now pending will occupy him till the end of 1862, and new petitions are daily presented. The Divorce Court has created and multiplied the grievous evil on which it lives; and no man can foresee the end of our downward career. There is no denying that the present state of our marriage law is many respects most unsatisfactory. It is a great evil that the law of marriage and divorce should be different in England, Ireland, and Scotland—that the courts should come into conflict; for instance, a man legally divorced and pronounced able to marry again by the Scotch Court, has lately been sentenced to transportation for bigamy in England for marrying there! It is an evil that the means of deciding the legality of a marriage or the legitimacy of children should be more difficult and costly in Ireland than in England. Mrs. Yelverton, for instance, applied to Sir C. Cresswell for a declaration of the legality of her marriage, and was refused, on the ground that he has no jurisdiction in Ireland. But whatever is the remedy for these evils, the marriage law of Ireland (which, in the main, is still the same as the law of God, and which therefore declares that marriage can be dissolved only by death) must not be conformed to the new law of England, which declares that marriage joined by God may be dissolved by man. Nothing but the unanimous indignance of the Irish nation saved it from the passing of such a law in 1858, and it will be unanimous and indignant in 1861. Upon this one point all the Law-Lords agree with Lord Cranworth, who pathetically complains, "It is impossible to persuade the inhabitants of the sister isle that it is right to introduce such a measure." Thank God, it is impossible. Else, before now, we should have had a Divorce Court sitting in Dublin, and "putting asunder" in the name of Queen Victoria, those whom God pronounces to be one. The Irish people have often been insulted and trampled upon; but they have won a great and glorious moral victory. On the other hand, it is urged by the Lords (except Lord Montague) that there are Protestants in Ireland, and that it is hard that they should have less licence than Protestants elsewhere. Their numbers would not justify the erection of a Divorce Court in Dublin; but it is urged they ought to be allowed to get divorced in Westminster Hall. This goes upon the principle that those who have not the happiness to be Catholics, although they may live in Ireland, are only half Irishmen. There is something to say for that view, though we should have scrupled to urge it. Doubtless, if Irish Protestants will be divorced it had better be done in London than in Ireland. But there are grave objections to allowing Irish cause to come at all into Westminster Hall. It is a dangerous precedent. If one Judge in London is to try Irish Divorce cases, why should not another try any other class of civil or criminal suits? Upon this point the Irish people will naturally be jealous, and will demand that matters shall remain as they are. They will not have Parliament tamper either with their national judicature or their national morals. The new law in England was proposed to get rid of the disgusting trials, two or three of which disgrace the country every year. This very evil is now, as Lord Montague said, tenfold worse than before. In this matter, at least, Ireland is well as it is; by all means let us leave well alone. As for the other branches of Sir C. Cresswell's jurisdiction, such as that for which Mrs. Yelverton applied to him (declaration of the legality of marriage), or the declaration of legitimacy (the power under which Mrs. Shelden lately applied for relief), or again, the decision of will cases, there is no reason why Irish suitors should be forced and their country insulted by bringing such cases to London. Ireland has as good judges as she can desire, and the law may be modified so as to give them the needful jurisdiction, if they have it not already. One injustice we rejoice to see the Lord Chancellor has already introduced a Bill to remedy, that is, the shameful remnant of the penal laws, which makes a Catholic marriage void in law if either party to it has professed Protestantism within the year.—*Weekly Register*.

THE ORANGEMEN STRIVING TO OVERCOME THE LAW.—The Orangemen who rioted in blood at Derrymacash, and have paid the penalty of their murderous onslaught on unarmed women and children, are striving to overcome the law, and the punishment it inflicted upon them. The fraternity at length find that verdicts of "not guilty," in the face of the most convincing evidence of guilt, are not fashionable now; and it is amusing to observe the shifts, the stratagems, and devices they are resorting to, that the punishments inflicted on the convicted parties may be lessened or remitted altogether. Before the jury, when on their trial, the prisoners found none of their counsel able to offer any excuse for their conduct in the bloody affair. All Mr. Joy could do was to calumniate Catholics in general, and the Jesuits in particular, telling them that the principle, that "the end justifies the means," found protection from that order, and that the same principle was at work in the prosecution of the Orangemen. Mr. Moehan indulged in a ridiculous charge of conspiracy; stating that certain Catholics, amongst whom were Mr. Thomas McCann, Mr. Glone, and Mr. Francis Vailly, had resolved to put Catholics on the jury! "If an effort to purge the jury lists of the County Armagh, and put men on them who were fraudulently left off, and wipe out names that were not entitled to remain on the lists, be a conspiracy, then Mr. McCann and his friends were guilty. But what in reality, did they do? Nothing more than to join hearts and hands to destroy a real 'conspiracy,' which kept Catholics' names from the jury lists which were qualified to be there. This was what they did; and that is what the astute, logical, and learned Mr. Moehan called a 'conspiracy!' Another charge was made against the Catholics, which

recalled with fearful force on its authors.—They insolently proclaimed that the indictments against the prisoners were proved by perjured witnesses! What an infamous calumny! Should not the authors of such language be ashamed to raise their heads before the faces of honest men? Perjury! The records of audacity can find nothing to equal this outrage on justice. A Protestant judge, Protestant jurors, five Protestant Crown counsel, and even the Protestant counsel for the prisoners, heard the evidence against them, and every one of them believed it true; and notwithstanding this, it was proclaimed in a crowded court, and before the entire country, that the prosecution rested on, and was sustained by perjured witnesses! And now the friends of the convicted Orangemen begin the work of endeavouring to defeat the labours of the judge and jurors. They look on themselves as an injured community, against whom wrong and injustice have been committed. Some of them met last week in the "Protestant Hall" of Armagh, and resolved to bring the case before parliament. The jurors, too, who have convicted Sam Tate, have relented, and have signed a petition for mitigating his punishment. The cause of this is, an assertion that Murphy, who died, had not stated in his dying declaration, that he had seen Tate fire a shot. But how, indeed, could he have seen him? His back was turned towards that worthy when the shot was fired by Tate which inflicted the wounds that led to his death. We thought the Orangemen would have learned wisdom from the results of the recent trials. We imagined that they would have seen the folly of persisting in a course which will not be tolerated any longer. But here we find them at their insane proceedings again. Their efforts to upset justice will be vain. They have suffered defeat; they have been worsted where they thought, as in other times, they would be victorious, and if the law will not be able to tame their ferocity, and correct their insanity, they must be dealt with by other means. The Catholics of Ulster will not bear their insolence any longer, and they will take arms in their hands to protect their lives, if the Government does not give them proper protection from savages seeking to spill their blood. A greater proof could not be given of the audacious spirit which influences the Orange faction than the language they have addressed to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the respected Parish Priest of Seagoe, in which the district of Derrymacash is situated.—A milder or milder Clergyman could not be found in Ireland; and yet they have exhibited towards the Rev. gentleman a spirit which could not be equalled in the wildest region of Africa. Men who could treat the mildest of Clergymen in this manner are a disgrace to their country; and it is the duty of men of all creeds to hunt down such a ferocious banditti, till they are powerless for evil, and cry out for mercy.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

A PROTESTANT JOURNAL ON MISS AYLDWARD'S TREATMENT IN PRISON.—The accused spirit of party and sectarian rancour, which has so long reigned amongst the Protestants of Ireland would seem to stifle and enjoin all the better and nobler feelings of our common nature. Save in such extraordinary instances as the Yelverton trial, this venomous disposition is manifested in a form that cannot fail to excite the wonder and reprobation of other nations.—One of the most deplorable instances of the evil resulting from the indulgence in this spirit of partisanship and religious animosity is exhibited in the ungenerous and discourteous remarks of one of our Protestant contemporaries on the relaxations in the prison regulations at Grangegorm, in favor of Miss Ayldward, whose delinquency of health, as attested by the unquestionable certificates of her medical attendants imperatively require the indulgence which has so deeply offended our contemporary's impartial and justice-loving sensibilities. Had this lady even been guilty of some terrible crime, we conceive the dictates of humanity, the indulgence granted by universal consent to her sex and her position in life, should have enlisted the pious of every party and creed in favor of ameliorative treatment, under the circumstances. But all such considerations are to be ignored, because she is a Catholic, although the amelioration in the rigor of the ordinary prison rules has been ordered by one of the judges of the land, and although the entire Board of Superintendence, Protestant and Catholic, unanimously complied with his lordship's suggestions, never, we are persuaded, for a moment conceiving it possible that they would thereby draw upon themselves and him the unmeasured censure of any public journalist of whatever creed or party he might be.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

THE NATIONAL SYSTEM WORKING.—THE SHANTONAGA SCHOOL.—Since the Catholic Episcopacy took a position of decided hostility to the National System of Education, the public looking upon the system as finally condemned and only awaiting execution, have shown less interest than formerly in the mere details of its actual working. Thus it has happened that some recent cases of injustice and oppression towards Catholics employed under the Board have attracted less attention than they deserved, and amongst these we may mention that of the female teacher of the Shantonaga National School. It is not right, however, that cases of this sort should be quite overlooked. We notice in our valued contemporary the *Dundalk Democrat*, an address which has been presented to Miss McGuinness, as the testimony of the feeling her honest refusal to become the instrument of an insidious proselytism has excited amongst the laity and clergy of the locality, who must, from local knowledge, be the best judges of the whole case. After twenty-four years' service under the National Board, Miss McGuinness was dismissed without compensation for refusing to compel the children of her school, mostly Catholics, to read daily the Protestant version of the Scriptures. Let the Catholics of Ireland realize to themselves the character of the system of education calling itself "national," under which a long-tried and deserving teacher can be summarily dismissed for refusing to do an act which she regarded as a breach of religious duty, and which, certainly, if done, would expose her to the charge of scandalising the little ones entrusted to her care. It is nothing to say that this unjust and iniquitous proceeding did not directly emanate from the National Board; nay, that in point of fact Miss McGuinness was only carrying out a "fundamental rule" of the Board in refusing to compel Catholic girls to read the Protestant Bible. Our reply is that the system allows such tyrannous acts to be perpetrated with absolute impunity, and almost with the approval of its administrators. What do the Commissioners say, when representation is made to them that this injustice has been committed—why, that the manager who dismissed a Catholic teacher for refusing to become an instrument of Protestant proselytism "did nothing but what by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the nature of his office he was entitled to do," thus adopting his act as done in accordance with the system which they administer.—But admitting that Mr. Rothwell had technically, under the Board's regulations, a right to dismiss the teacher for refusing to violate a "fundamental rule" of the system, surely we might suppose that the Commissioners would have regarded such a case as deserving of their special interference, and would have, in some way or other, sustained the teacher who had preferred her duty to her interest, and who had resisted the attempt to turn the National System into one of Proselytism. Nothing of the sort has, however, been done by the Board, who on the contrary, have rejected her claim for compensation on the ground of long, and, as it would seem, too faithful service. The Commissioners consider Miss McGuinness too young to receive compensation, as she has served only four-and-twenty years under the Board, but they award compensation to another teacher, dismissed, not for resistance to Proselytism, but for taking an action against the Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. McNally. Possibly, however, this may have appeared to the Board a much more meritorious act on the part of a National teacher than merely carrying out its own rules with good faith and constancy, despite

the strong temptation to please an influential, and, as it seems, all-powerful manager. What had the Commissioners to say to a Catholic Bishop or to his diocese? Might they not have exclaimed with the polite Mr. Bothwell, "Oh! hang the diocese," when told that the reading of the Protestant Scriptures by Catholic children was forbidden by ecclesiastical authority at least in that diocese? The National Board has nothing to say to Bishops or Priests, but it recognises the authority of school managers as paramount and absolute even to punish teachers for doing their duty faithfully by adhering to the Board's fundamental rules. This is what the administration of the National System of Education has now come to—that system which, as Lord Stanley solemnly announced at its promulgation, was to "avoid even the slightest suspicion of Proselytism." How has this public engagement been kept, when a flagrant case of systematic tampering with the religion of Catholic children is not only overlooked, but its perpetrator is actually supported by the Board, as having done, "only what he was entitled to do." Are Protestant patrons and managers of National Schools "entitled to proselytise the Catholic children who may attend those schools? The Commissioners, in effect, say that they are so 'entitled,' and by so saying they plead guilty to one of the gravest charges which has ever been brought against them. But what steps have the Board taken to carry out their fundamental rule, and to throw off the suspicion of Proselytism from the Shantonaga National School. None whatever. Mr. Rothwell's right of dismissal is recognized, and Mr. Rothwell may, therefore, do what he likes with the National School of which he is the patron. It is to be supposed that he has found or will find the slightest difficulty in filling up, with a more complaisant occupant, the post which Miss McGuinness has been forced, by conscientious motives, to vacate. Unfortunately, it is possible, though we hope not easy, to find, even amongst Catholics a teacher who will strive to earn the approbation of such Protestant proselytisers as Mr. Rothwell. National teachers calling themselves Catholics, who pander to the religious bigotry of their Protestant patrons by telling them that "the people" that is, their own fellow-Catholics, "were afraid of the priests putting horns 'on them' and that 'the priests want to keep the people in ignorance," and who publicly explain the repugnance of Catholic girls to reading the Protestant version of the Scriptures, as "arising from the superstition natural to their sex, making them afraid that the Priests would smite their parents' cattle with diseases were they to disobey their injunctions—these are the teachers who will certainly find favor with the Rothwells, and who need not fear to be turned adrift after nearly a quarter of a century spent in the service of the National Board. Does any one doubt that this is the practical working of the National System, not in a few districts only, but over a wide area of the northern and western provinces. The Board, indeed, have certain rules which are very stringently enforced against Catholics, but which proselytising managers find it perfectly easy to evade or violate with impunity. Mr. Rothwell may send, or allow some Souper society to send, not only Protestant Bibles but Souper Tracts into a National School, the pupils of which are almost all Catholics; but the Catholic teacher of a neighbouring National School cannot make her pupils read in the evenings of Lent a chapter of St. Ligouri's "Way of Salvation," without drawing down on herself the unfavourable report of the Protestant inspector, and the reprimand and displeasure of the Board." How do such undoubted and undeniable facts as those accord with Lord Stanley's undertaking that "the National System shall avoid even the slightest suspicion of proselytism." We say nothing now of the notorious partiality shown by the Board and its most influential servants towards those whose complaisance in religious matters helps the system to work smoothly, nor of the official spitefulness and downright persecution which must be endured by Catholic teachers who are at all scrupulous in matters touching conscience. Toward the latter, indeed, the Board can act with a severity which savours of vindictiveness. Miss McGuinness is not the first of her family who has suffered grievous injustice at the hands of the National Board. Her brother, also a National teacher, was some time ago not only dismissed from the Board's service, but actually subjected to some quarrel with the same inspector who showed so strong a dislike to the writings of St. Ligouri. Certainly, this was carrying partiality towards a Protestant favourite to shameful lengths, and we can hardly credit that so utterly mean and unbecoming an act could have the direct authorization even of such a body as the Commissioners of National Education. But what are we to think of a system under which such things can be done, not only with impunity, but with official countenance and approbation.—*Morning News*.

THE FIRST LORD AVONMORE.—Barry Yelverton, of humble origin, afterwards Lord Avonmore, and successor to Hussey Burgh, as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, had acquired great celebrity as an advocate of the Irish bar, and was at this time rapidly winning his way to the highest pinnacle of honorable notoriety and forensic advancement. He had been elected member of parliament for the town of Carrickfergus, and became a zealous partisan for the claims of Ireland. It would be difficult to do justice to the lofty and overwhelming eloquence of this distinguished man, during the early periods of his political exertions. To the profound logical and conclusive reasoning of Flood; the brilliant, stimulating, epigrammatic antithesis of Grattan; the sweet-toned, captivating rhetoric of Burgh; or the wild fascinating imagery and varied pathos of the extraordinary Curran, he was respectively inferior; but in powerful, nervous language, he excelled them all. A vigorous, commanding, undaunted eloquence burst in rolling torrents from his lips; not a word was lost. Though fiery, yet weighty and distinct, the authoritative rapidity of his language, relieved by the beauty of his fancy, subdued the orator without the power of resistance, and left him in doubt, whether it was to argument or to eloquence that he surrendered his conviction. His talents were alike adapted to public purposes, as his private qualities to domestic society. In the common transactions of the world he was an infant; in the varieties of right and wrong, of propriety and error, he was a frail mortal; in the senate, and at the bar, a mighty giant; it was on the bench that, unconscious of his error, and at home unconscious of his virtues, both were most conspicuous. The deep-seated vice, which with equal force freezes the miser's heart, and inflames the ruffian's passions, was to him a stranger; he was always rich and always poor; like his great predecessor, frugality fled before the carelessness of his mind, and left him a victim of his liberality, and of course in many instances a monument of ingratitude. His character was entirely transparent, it had no opaque qualities; his passions were open, his possessions palpable, his failings obvious, and he took as little pains to conceal his faults as to publish his perfections. In politics he was more steady to party, than to principle; but evinced no immutable consistency in either; a patriot by nature, yet susceptible of seduction; a partisan by temper, yet capable of instability, the commencement and conclusion of his political conduct were as distinct as the poles, and as dissimilar as the elements. Amply qualified for the bench by profound legal and constitutional learning, extensive professional practice, strong logical powers, a classical and wide-ranging capacity, equitable propensities, and a philanthropic disposition, he possessed all the positive qualifications for a great judge; but he could not temporize; the total abstinence of skillful or even necessary caution, and the indulgence of a few feeble counteracting habits, greatly diminished his high reputation which a cold phlegmatic mien, or a solemn, imposing, vulgar plausibility, confers on miserably inferior judges. But even with all his faults Lord Avonmore was vastly superior to all his

judicial contemporaries. If he was impetuous, it was impetuously in which his heart had no concern; he was never unkind that he was not also repentant; and ever thinking that he acted with a rectitude, the cause of his greatest errors seemed to be a careless ignorance of his lesser imperfections. He had a species of intermitting ambition, which either led him too far or forsook him altogether. His pursuits, of course, were unequal, and his ways irregular. Elevated solely by his own talents, he acquired new habits without altogether divesting himself of the old ones. A scholar, a poet, a statesman, a lawyer in elevated society he was a brilliant wit, at lower tables a vulgar humorist; he had appropriate anecdote and conviviality for all, and whether in the one or in the other, he seldom failed to be either entertaining or instructive. He was a friend, ardent, but indiscriminate even to blindness; an enemy warm, but forgiving even to folly; he lost his dignity by the injudiciousness of his selections, and sunk his consequence in the pliability of his nature; to the first he was a dupe, to the latter an instrument; on the whole, he was a more enlightened than efficient statesman, a more able than exceptional judge, and more honest in the theory, than in the practice, of his politics. His rising sun was brilliant in his meridian cloudy, his setting obscure; crosses at length ruffled his temper—deceptions abated his confidence, time tore down his talents, he became depressed and indifferent, and after a long life of chequered incidents and inconsistent conduct, he died, leaving behind him few men who possessed so much talent, so much heart, or so much weakness. This distinguished man, at the critical period of Ireland's emancipation, burst forth as a meteor in the Irish senate; his career in the Commons was not long, but it was busy and important; he had connected himself with the Duke of Portland, and continued that connection till the day of his dissolution. But through the influence of that nobleman, and the absolute necessity of a family provision, on the question of the Union the radiance of his public character was obscured for ever, the laurels of his early achievements fell withered from his brow, and after having with zeal and sincerity laboured to attain independence for his country in 1782, he became one of its sole-masters in 1800, and mingling in a motley crowd, uncongential to his native character, and beneath his natural superiority, he surrendered the rights, the franchises, and the honours of that peerage, to which, by his great talents and his early virtues, he had been so justly elevated. Except upon the bench his person was devoid of dignity, and his appearance ordinary and mean, yet there was something in the strong marked lines of his rough unfinished description, which bespoke a character of no common calibre; powerful talent was its first trait, fire and philanthropy contended for the next; his countenance, wrought up and varied by the strong impressions of his laboring mind, could be better termed indicative than expressive; and in the midst of his greatest errors, and most reprehensible moments, it was difficult not to respect and impossible not to regard him.—*From Sir Jonah Barrington's "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation."*

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—We regret to announce the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness had been unwell during the greater portion of the week, career having made a fatal progress. On Tuesday last, in consequence of the unfavourable accounts from Frogmore, the Queen and Prince Consort made a visit to Frogmore, and her Royal Highness the Princess Alice visited her illustrious grandmother on Thursday. At six o'clock yesterday (Friday), a telegram was received at Buckingham Palace from Dr. Brown the Duchess of Kent's medical attendant, announcing that a decided change for the worse had happened. In consequence of the receipt of that message the royal dinner circle was countermanded, and at seven o'clock the Queen and Prince Consort, with her Royal Highness Princess Alice, proceeded by special train to Windsor, and immediately visited her Royal Highness at Frogmore. Her Royal Highness passed an unfavourable night, and shortly before ten o'clock this morning passed tranquilly into eternity, the Queen and Prince Consort being present at her dissolution. The mournful intelligence was received at Buckingham Palace at a quarter past ten, when her Royal Highness Princess Helena and other members of the royal family left town for Windsor. The death of her Royal Highness was at once telegraphed to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Cambridge, and the sad intelligence was also transmitted by telegraph to the King of the Belgians, at Brussels, likewise the Duke of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha. The late Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent and Strathern, in Great Britain, Countess of Dublin, in Ireland, was fourth daughter of His Serene Highness Francis Frederick, late reigning Duke of Saxo-Coburg-Saalfeld. Her Royal Highness was born on the 17th August, 1786, consequently was in her 75th year. She married, first, the 25th Dec. 1803, his Serene Highness Prince Balthasar Charles of Leiningen, who died 4th July, 1814, by whom her Royal Highness had issue Charles Frederick William, late reigning Prince of Leiningen, K.G., and Princess Anne, married to Prince Hohenzollern-Langenburg. Her Royal Highness married secondly, at Coburg, 29th May, 1818, and at Kew, 11th July, 1818, his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., who died on the 23rd January, 1820, by whom her Royal Highness had issue an only child, our gracious Queen. The Courts of Berlin, Brussels, Portugal will be placed in mourning by the mournful event. Information of her Royal Highness's decease was forwarded to the Lord Mayor, as customary on such occasions. Shortly afterwards the Lord Mayor issued a proclamation, which was affixed to the walls of the Mansion House, and the great bell of St. Paul's was tolled.

A correspondent of the *Union* complains that "the Bishop of Oxford denied with the Grocers' Company, on Wednesday, the 27th Feb., returned thanks for the House of Lords, and proposed the health of the Master and Wardens," he adds: "Many Priests are doing what they can to discourage the laity from giving dinner parties during the present season of forty days' fasting and penitence; but what can they say to their flocks if one of the most eminent High Church Bishops himself sets the bad example of adorning a civic banquet with his august presence and eloquence on a Lenten Fast Day? It mars the effect on the minds of the laity of special sermons and solemn missions during the Lenten season when the episcopal promoter of these good works—at the very time that one of these sermons is being preached—is himself sitting down to a sumptuous repast in one of the halls of the City of London Guilds. The *Times* reporter does not say whether Dr. Wilberforce abstained from flesh meat on the occasion. If his Lordship did not, I hope he was provided with a dispensation from the proper ecclesiastical authority."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—In the year 1860, 5,763,464 tons of British (and British colonial) shipping entered our ports with cargoes, and 4,292,823 tons of foreign, an increase in the British shipping of 373,511 tons over 1859, and in the foreign of 592,226 tons. The clearances outwards with cargoes were,—British shipping, 6,359,103 tons; foreign, 4,425,433, an increase of 134,785 tons of British shipping over 1859, and 407,127 of foreign. The relative share of business obtained by British and by foreign shipping last year, as shown by the tonnage entered and cleared, was therefore,—British shipping, 58.2 per cent.; foreign, 41.8. The total tonnage entered and cleared was 20,839,823 tons.—Fifteen years before it was considerably below half that amount; the proportions of British and foreign then were 71 and 29 per cent respectively. Ten years ago the tonnage had risen to 12,000,000, and the proportions were 67 per cent British and 33 foreign. Five years ago the tonnage had increased

to 15,000,000, and the proportions were 60 and 40 per cent. Since then nearly 2 per cent have been transferred from British to foreign shipping. By far the greater part of this trade is with foreign countries; last year a tonnage of 10,249,737 arrived from or departed to foreign countries, and 4,590,086 from or to British possessions. These statements do not include the coasting trade, which is almost wholly in our own hands; in it 33,815,531 tons of British shipping entered and cleared during the year, and only 202,270 of foreign. It is almost unnecessary to add that repeated voyages are all counted.

THE DIVORCE COURT.—A letter in the *Times* says: "There have been 250 causes set down for hearing in this court, and up to the present time 70 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 180 untried. The court has been sitting about three months, and, taking the average of cases to be adjudicated upon at 25 per month, deducting Easter and the Long Vacation, it would bring the last cause on probably about March 1862. Then Sir C. Cresswell will find another monster arena of more than 200 new causes staring him in the face."

GAVAZZI.—The notorious Dr. McNeil, of Liverpool, writes to the *Record* to induce persons to send funds for renting a preaching-room for Gavazzi in Naples. He hopes for a "Reformation" in Italy of which Gavazzi is to be the Apostle. He seems to complain that Gavazzi had not openly separated himself from the Catholic Church, but states that Gavazzi, on being reconsecrated for not avowing himself a Protestant, said, "If I leave the Church of Rome, where shall I go? My friends in Scotland say, 'Join us.' My friends in England say, 'Join us.'" Dr. McNeil might have recommended him to join the Normonites.

ALLEGED CONFESSION OF THE ROAD MURDER.—We have received information, from a quarter which is entitled to respect, to the effect that the murder at Kent House has been confessed by Miss Constance Kent, who, it is said, states that she drowned the child, and afterwards cut its throat, and opened the shutters of the house in order to avert suspicion from herself. The reports adds that Miss Constance Kent has shown unmistakable evidence of derangement, and is now in confinement.—*Western Morning News*.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.—The sixth annual report (for 1860) of the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland has been laid before Parliament. It is but a bare statement of the figures for each county, without any comment.—During the year 105,704 persons were born, 68,055 died, and 42,236 were married. As the population of Scotland was estimated at 2,152,478, the rate per cent of the births was 2.55; of the deaths 2.15; of the persons married 1.94. The birth rate of the marriage did not differ materially from the average of the preceding five years; but the deaths were considerably above the average, which is scarcely an appreciable fraction over 2 per cent. In England, in the same year (1860) the birth rate was 1.42;—namely, 3,418, and the death rate was lower, 2.11; the rate of marriage is not yet ascertained, but it is always above that of Scotland. On the other hand, Scotland had 2,321 illegitimate births registered in the year, above 9 per cent of the whole number of births, and the proportion registered in England is not very much more than two-thirds of that.—*Times*.

UNITED STATES.

A dispatch from New Orleans, 3d of Thursday, March 29th, 1861:—Pensacola dates in the 26th, have been received here. The Brooklyn has left Pensacola, and it was supposed she had gone to Key West to obtain provisions. Troops of the Confederate States continued to arrive at Pensacola in large force, and the number would soon reach five thousand men concentrated at that place.

HARD ON BIBLE-WORSHIPPERS.—Our attention has been called to an address from London directed to the members of the American Bible Union, by one of their "good fellow-laborers," Mr. Hebraeus. Various considerations flow from his theory, and even from his facts. His theory is that the New Testament, with its historical tradition on the subject, he deduces from his theory that the extant Greek versions are all of them versions, on translations, from the Hebrew. He claims further, what Catholic critics do not claim, that the famous Vatican Manuscript, recently edited, is the authoritative, and the only authoritative version, and, after the common fashion of a Protestant, who, by whatever inadequate and feeble process, he has, at an opinion for himself, he would compel every one else to agree with him, and jumps forthwith to the conclusion that "man is bound to accept the testimony of that Manuscript alone." He says:—"Seeing that the Vatican Manuscript does not contain One Single Passage that can be demonstrated to be Spurious; or that by the Evidence of other Manuscripts, and of the Context, admits of Just Doubt, as to its authenticity; a Position that no other Manuscript enjoys. Man is bound to accept the Testimony of that Manuscript alone, as his present Text of the Sacred Record, wherever he possesses its Teaching; and in those portions of Holy Scripture, of which that Manuscript is defective no Position can be accepted, that is not supported by far more than the Single Testimony of any one of the other Manuscripts." The awkward part of this argument is, for Protestants, that the translators of the current English Protestant Translation, known as the King James's Bible, did not have the Vatican Manuscript, yet the address we are noticing tells the American Bible Union that, on collating Griesbach, the most critical edition of the Greek Testament as used by Protestants, with this Vatican Manuscript, which the address declares to be the only authoritative one—between six and seven thousand errors occur in Griesbach, "nearly one error to every verse." And, right on the head of this the address tells the Bibliographers that such an "amount of error destroys the possibility of obtaining by manuscripts definite evidence of any description." Here is the entire paragraph:—"The differences that exist between the Extant Greek Manuscripts of the Sacred Text, are far too numerous to admit of being ascribed, to Accidental Errors of the Transcriber. I lately Collated Griesbach's Text of the New Testament with that of the Vatican Manuscript, and found that if either of them represented the True Text, the other exhibited Errors: to the amount of between six and seven thousand; nearly One Error to every verse; an amount, which if attributed to Accidental Mistakes of the Transcriber, destroys the possibility of obtaining by Manuscripts, Definite Evidence of any Description." For us Catholics, who have the Living Church, which in the fourth century after Christ determined what books were of divine inspiration, and closed up the canon of the Scriptures, and which has kept, in every age, and in every year, and in every day of every year, the record of her canonical writings, there is no embarrassment, and no misgivings. As to those who pin their faith on King James's translation, or on the botched manuscript copies of the Evangelists and Apostles, from which the King James translation was made, one of their "dear fellow-laborers" tells them, as some have told them before, that they seek to draw water from broken cisterns, which can hold none. As we would grieve to trouble any earnest and trusting soul—as we would regret lessening the degree of trust that any such have in the Christian religion as true, we can only exhort them who feel thus disquieted, by learning that their version of Scripture is pretended to be made from manuscripts that contain "nearly an error for every verse"—to examine the far stronger, the different and substantial grounds, upon which the Catholic Church claims that men should believe her teachings.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

Joseph G. Hernandez, tried in Boston, last week, for shooting Miss May with intent to kill, was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE past week has not been prolific of great events. The crisis however rapidly approaches, and the last blow against the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff will soon be dealt.

The Austrians are concentrating their forces in Venetia, and a conflict seems imminent. In France the noble hearted Bishop of Poitiers has been sentenced by the Council of State to be reprimanded for his late Mandement, but that Prelate is not one who is likely to be very much discouraged by the frowns of "Jack-in-Office."

Much amusement has been caused in Paris by the imprudent zeal of the British Protestant press. It had been announced that the Bishop of Orleans was to preach a sermon on behalf of the victims of Bishop Plunket's cruelty; and the Morning Post, mistaking the day on which the sermon was to be delivered, and carried away by its strong Protestant feelings, published a highly spiced report of the sermon before it was preached—whilst Lord Plunket actually had the folly to write to the British Ambassador an angry letter against the Bishop of Orleans.

The last accounts from the United States would seem to indicate the speedy outbreak of hostilities betwixt the contending parties.

REVIVALS AND THEIR FRUITS.—It is laid to our charge by Mr. McGee, that we have said:—

"That brothels and meeting houses are filled alike by the operation of the same cause."

In making this charge against us Mr. McGee was guilty, to use the mildest form of expression, of a wilful and deliberate falsehood, for he has carefully left out two most important words, which qualify the whole sentence, and affect its entire meaning.

"The revival mania has driven thousands to the one, and filled the other with blaspheming maniacs."—True Witness, Jan. 11th, 1860.

The words marked in Italics Mr. McGee has omitted; and had he been intent upon truth, rather than upon creating Protestant prejudices against a Catholic journalist, he would have contented himself with accusing us of having asserted:—

"That the same cause (the revival mania) which had filled the meeting-houses with blaspheming maniacs had filled the brothels."

Thus stated, the assertion of the TRUE WITNESS is literally true, and we are about to substantiate its truth by Protestant testimony. Our thesis is this—that the revival mania, has filled the meeting houses with blaspheming maniacs, and driven thousands to the vice of impurity; and the argument which we would thence deduce is this—that Protestants, seeing the disastrous results of religious excitement upon their own people, should be very careful not to expose Papists to similar noxious influences.

The intimate connection betwixt misdirected religious enthusiasm—and all religious enthusiasm or excitement outside of the Catholic Church, and therefore not subject to her control, must be

misdirected—and certain sins of impurity, has often been remarked by Protestant writers, as a curious but constant psychological phenomenon. This, the Protestant historian Robertson, treating of the sects which swarmed into existence at the first outbreak of the great apostasy of the XVI. century, recognises as striking characteristic of the Protestant Reformation, and its leaders:—

"As the excesses of enthusiasm have been observed in every age to lead to sensual gratifications, the same constitution that is susceptible of the former, being remarkably prone to the latter, he (Boccolini) instructed the prophets and teachers to harangue the people for several days concerning the lawfulness and even necessity of taking more wives than one, which they asserted to be one of the privileges granted by God to the Saints."

In colors almost as black as these in which Robertson has depicted the results of the misdirected enthusiasms of the anabaptists, has the modern Protestant journalist painted the consequences of the "revival mania." Nor is this to be wondered at, for like causes will still have like effects, and the excesses of misdirected religious enthusiasm lead in every age, and in every land, to bestiality, to sensual gratification, and to insanity.

We will begin with a sketch of a Protestant Revival in Jamaica, taken from a Protestant paper, and by us clipped from a late number of the Dublin Telegraph:—

THE REVIVALS IN JAMAICA.—The mass of the labouring population of the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, and St. James and other districts, rapidly went beside themselves with fanatic fervour. The grotesque action of the howling dervishes of India was light in comparison; women were seen destroying furniture, clothes, throwing away their beads, and trinkets, even money, as the avowed wages of sin, in order to avert the impending wrath of Heaven.

The next witness whom we call into Court is the Dublin correspondent of the London Times, whose evidence upon the subject of the rapid and truly awful increase of insanity in the North of Ireland, and in the districts where the "revival mania" chiefly raged, is quite appalling, and will be found amongst our Irish items. This witness tells us that the increase of lunacy in the North of Ireland is exciting such general attention, that remonstrances have been addressed to the Belfast Grand Jury upon the want of sufficient accommodation for lunatics.

gails and workhouses as there are in the asylum. These hideous facts are all attested to by official and Protestant testimony, and we leave our readers to make their own comments upon them.

The connection betwixt this increase of lunacy and revivalism, or the tendency of the "revival mania to fill the meeting-houses with blaspheming maniacs," was recognised at the very outbreak of the disease in Belfast. In September 1859, the Northern Whig, Protestant, announced the fact that already there had been lodged in the Belfast Asylum and County Gaol no less than twenty-two lunatics from Larne alone; at the same time, the Belfast Mercury, another Protestant journal, invoked the aid of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian sect, in order that "the awful blasphemy and folly now indulged in may be authoritatively put down;" and the same Protestant witness, describing the scenes that nightly occurred in the meeting-houses where these blaspheming maniacs assembled, employed language fully as strong as that which Mr. McGee condemns in the TRUE WITNESS:—

SCENES AT A PROTESTANT REVIVAL.—"To such audacity has the blasphemy ascended that girls have been, and are being, exhibited in Belfast and elsewhere, who pretend they have been miraculously tattooed on their bosoms."—Belfast Mercury.

The Northern Whig, also Protestant, mentions similar, and still more beastly instances of the blasphemy and indecency of the raging maniacs with whom, during the "revival mania," the meeting-houses were filled. Women "took the revivals" and displayed their naked bodies to the admiring worshippers, covered over with "biblical truths," and the sacred name of Christ; young men were similarly affected; and the result of these filthy exhibitions may be easily imagined, but, for decency's sake, we will not attempt to describe them.

We next call Archdeacon Stopford into Court, and examine him as to the moral effects of the Belfast Revivals; and this Protestant clergyman and dignitary of the Anglican church, more than confirms every word of the TRUE WITNESS.—His evidence will be found at length in our issue of the 30th September, 1859, and his language, in speaking of the interior of a Presbyterian "meeting-house" at revival time, was simply this:—

"This was the most frightful scene I have witnessed in life. No such scene would be permitted in any Bedlam upon earth."

Here we must pause, but we trust that every candid person will admit that, upon Protestant testimony, we have established our first proposition, viz., that the revival mania has filled the meeting-houses with blaspheming maniacs; we will now pass on to our second proposition—that it has also greatly increased the vice of impurity, or in other words, that it has sent thousands to the brothels.

Remembering that impurity has in all ages been the invariable consequence of all misdirected religious enthusiasm—that at the revival meetings, young women in hysterics, or "who had lost their strength," as the cant phrase is, were carried off in the arms of young men, and that scenes like the following, described by a dignitary of the Anglican church, Archdeacon Stopford, were of constant occurrence—

"this girl was about fifteen years of age, or, perhaps, a year or two older. She was seated on a form, reclining in the arms of a coarse young man about twenty years of age; he was no relation of hers, being ignorant of her name and residence. In this small room and gathered closely around her, were eight or ten young women, some of whom, perhaps all, had lately been hysterical, and two or three young men (not related to her) of whom one at least had been lately hysterical too—no elderly woman was there, nor any elderly man."

Remembering, we say, that this was a common revival scene, and that the effects of "being stricken" were so notoriously to render the victim an easy prey to seduction as to have tempted Protestant Ministers to avail themselves of the opportunity to accomplish the ruin of the young female lambs of their flocks, from whence legal proceedings have ensued—remembering these things, all established by Protestant testimony, we need not be surprised at the following statements of the Protestant Northern Whig, with respect to the effects of the "revival" excitement in Ireland:—

"In May commenced the revivals, spreading and widening, and overrunning the country with their infectious violence up till the present time; and now let us see how far they have been promotive of peace, social well-being, and a healthy tone of morality. In the four months from May to August 1859, the number of prisoners brought before the magistrates of Belfast amounted to 3,457; whilst in the same four months of this year (1859) the number of parties, male and female, sentenced to punishment for being drunk and disorderly ran up to the goodly sum total of 2,939—being an increase of no fewer than 492 offenders against God and man in the months during which the "religious manifestations" were in full swing! Is not this a most suggestive fact? Night after night are our places of worship filled with young men and women, preaced, thundered at, frightened out of their senses by threats of eternal condemnation, and lurid visions of a place of torment; and night after night is our police office filled, as a sort of compensatory retribution, and crowded with 'drunk and disorderly' inmates."

The same Protestant authority thus continues his hideous details:—

"The numbers are weekly increasing; and yet we are told that Belfast is becoming a very Eden of innocence—a temple wherein morality, and goodness, and household amenities are enthroned and

honored. But we see no proof of these things—we firmly believe none can be found. We have shown, by unquestionable returns, that the Sabbath Day is now more desecrated than it has been for years—that drunkenness and uncleanness of every description are on the increase; that immorality of a revolting nature is to be seen nightly in our streets. We believe that the same may be said of crime throughout the country—not merely in some of its rural districts, but in the very localities where these Revivals first sprung up, and are now culminating into the most absurd extravagances, and the most melancholy delusions."

Here again is the evidence of the Nervy Examiner as to the moral effects of Revivalism:— "Belfast, judging from its many houses of worship, ought to be one of the most moral towns of Ireland, but from the revelations about the Menagerie and other dens of crime and infamy which flourish there, it is clearly the reverse; and only helps to confirm the sneer of the infidel about the church being near whilst God is far away."

Another Protestant witness, a correspondent of the Northern Whig, writes as follows from Carrickfergus:— "I state from my own knowledge, there are fourteen young women here at present who were victims to the 'Revival movement,' to whom the results have been in the worst form that calamity can happen to an unmarried female."

But we dare not longer trespass on the patience of our readers. We have shown, and by Protestant testimony, that the effects of the revival mania have been to produce scenes in the "meeting house" which would not be "permitted in any Bedlam upon earth;" to increase immorality of the most revolting nature, and to swell the numbers of illegitimate births. Had we not therefore the right to say of it, in connection with the "meeting-houses" and the Belfast "brothels," that it had filled the one with "blaspheming maniacs," and had "driven thousands to the other?" The truth may be unpalatable, perhaps to Mr. McGee's new found friends; but that is no reason why the TRUE WITNESS should hesitate to publish it, or to employ it as an argument against the designs of the "Souperers" upon the faith of the Papists of Ireland and Lower Canada. Yes—we repeat it deliberately—the result of Protestant religious excitement has been to fill the "meeting-houses with blaspheming maniacs, and to drive thousands to the brothels;" therefore do we earnestly, and on good grounds, protest against subjecting Papists to the same morally corrupting, and intellectually degrading process; and to enforce our argument, we point to the overflowing lunatic asylums of Belfast, to the worse than Bedlam extravagances of the Protestant "meeting houses," and to the "uncleanness of every description, and to the immorality of a revolting nature," which Protestants themselves assure us, have flowed from the Ulster "Revivals."

We have said, in fact, nothing but what has been said before us on the same subject, by Protestant journalists, by Protestant clergymen, by the highest dignitaries of the Anglican establishment,—and yet for this have we been taken to task by one who knows that he is unable to impugn the truth of our premises, or to contest the soundness of our conclusions. A professed Catholic appeals to Protestant prejudice against a Catholic journalist whom his calumniator cannot in any single instance convict of the slightest error, either in his facts, or in his reasonings—with what objects we leave it to an intelligent and impartial Catholic public to determine.— Begging of our Catholic readers to lay aside for the moment all political or national predilections, which can but distort the vision, obscure the intellect, and pervert the judgment, we call upon them to show wherein the TRUE WITNESS has failed in his duty as a Catholic journalist, for adducing as an argument against "Souperism," or Protestant proselytism, the disastrous moral results of Protestant "Revivals;" and if the TRUE WITNESS has said nothing but what is strictly true, and has availed himself of none but valid and legitimate arguments against the moral dangers of "Souperism"—what, we ask, should Catholics think of him who, to curry favor with the enemies of their faith, with the incessant and unscrupulous slanders of their Church, their Clergy, and their Sisters of Charity, appeals to Protestant prejudice against the Catholic journalist, whose only fault is that he speaks the truth boldly, and that he makes no secret of his contempt for all time-servers, place-beggars and office-hunters?

SWINDLING MADE LEGAL.—A measure for legalising swindling, and for enabling unscrupulous debtors to cheat their creditors with the sanction of law, is, it would appear, about to be submitted to the Legislature, and for the especial benefit of the people of Upper Canada, from whose Creed the article "I believe in paying my debts" has apparently been expunged. We are well pleased to see that a powerful, and logical writer in the Montreal Gazette takes up his parable against the contemplated legislative iniquity.

Too great, far too great, facilities already exist in both sections of the Province, for legal swindling; and in both sections of the Province, and amongst men of all denominations, thousands are to be found greedily availing themselves of these facilities for robbing and cheating their creditors. We say robbing—because we can see no moral difference betwixt the burglar or pick-pocket, and him who withholds the payment of debts which he is able to pay, or who wilfully

contracts debts which he knows he has not the means of paying. There is many a man who pretends to hold his head high in society, and who would deem himself grossly wronged if branded as a cheat, who is, after all, no better than the vilest knave in the Provincial Penitentiary; and it is perhaps partly to the facilities which the law already gives for withholding the payment of debts, that the defective moral sense which tolerates the fraudulent bankrupt, and the scoundrel who laughs at the remonstrances of his creditors, is owing. To be troubled with "duress" is not looked upon as it should be, as a disgrace of the deepest dye; and the fellow already over head and ears in debt, who pays nobody, who avails himself of every legal artifice to withhold from his creditors their due, and who goes about daily contracting fresh debts which he never intends to pay, is not, as he should be, scouted from society as morally on a par with the meanest of thieves, but is actually tolerated, and respected if he has but a good address, and a good coat on his back. The law sends the poor wretch who steals a morsel of bread to stay the cries of a starving child to the Penitentiary; but the black-hearted scoundrel who ruins tradesmen, and by means of credit, defrauds every body, escapes altogether unwhipt of justice.

We believe in no religion which does not inculcate as a primary duty the obligation of paying one's debts, and of contracting no debts without a reasonable prospect of being able to pay them; and for this reason, and regarding the proposed Bankrupt Law not from a "business" but from a religious stand point, we fear that it will but increase an evil already too prevalent amongst us. The question is however, a very difficult one; for the problem to be solved is this—How to give every indulgence to the honest but unfortunate debtor, but at the same time to prevent the dishonest from taking advantage of the law to defraud his creditors. To fulfil both these requirements is, we admit, no easy matter for the legislator; and it is because it is so, that we would evoke in his aid, and as a powerful auxiliary to law, a vigorous and healthy moral sentiment against the dishonest debtor—who if the principles of Christianity were carried into "business" would be treated by society as the forger, the pick-pocket, and the house breaker are dealt with.

We rejoice therefore to see the subject taken up, and treated in a proper spirit by our Protestant cotemporaries; and we congratulate the Montreal Gazette in particular, upon the good logic, and sound ethics of its correspondent Anti-Gambler.—In Canada it is not a law for the benefit of debtors that is wanted, but a stringent law for the severe and degrading punishment of fraudulent debtors—and we call every man a "fraudulent debtor" who does not give up the last penny he has in the world to his creditors, or who avails himself of any legal process to evade the equitable claims of the latter. The fraudulent debtor should be punished as a criminal; and the more degrading the punishment inflicted upon him, the better would it suit the meanness of his offence.

It is to be feared indeed, that unless some such steps be taken, "repudiation"—to use a favorite Yankee term for swindling—will ere long be a practice essentially Canadian; and therefore, so far from yielding to the clamors of the knaves who cheat their creditors, by relaxing the laws in behalf of debtors, we should endeavor to augment the rigor of our code, by extending the benefit of the Penitentiary and the whipping post to the class for whose especial benefit, the proposed Bankruptcy Law is designed. God forbid that we should seem to bear hard upon the poorest man, willing, struggling, but unable to pay his debts! but for the class so graphically described in the subjoined, by the Gazette's correspondent, we have no pity, and to them the law should show no mercy:—

There are several classes requiring a Bankrupt Law. First, an immense number of individuals who in years past have managed to lose, squander, or eat up all the property advanced to them by creditors, and who are willing to pay into court as much money as will defray the law expenses, provided they can obtain a full discharge. Doubtless these people are to be commiserated. The bread-crust and silks of better days have grown thread-bare and rusty; but if, for their better appearance in society a release from debts they can never pay, be necessary, might not a special Act be passed, exempting from debt all the broken-down aristocrats specially named therein, without opening a door of privilege to plebeians? Or, since this class will, like the Grand Trunk, ever require "further relief," might it not save trouble to enact that they shall be entitled to walk clear of debt, every fifth or tenth year.

Second, is another class of debtors, who, having secreted property for a long time, imagine it no longer belongs to their creditors; and who see clearly that forms of a Bankrupt Law will discharge them from debt, and enable them thereafter to enjoy this property openly.

Third, are those who look on the fine things to be got through debt, as a cunning rat sees toasted cheese through the door of a trap. It is easy to get in, but not so easy to get out; and, therefore, the temptation is avoided. A Bankrupt Law is an open door at the other end of the trap. Where one exists nobody need fear "embarrassments." He may buy everything that anybody has to sell, at any price, on any terms, and play out the game of "heads I win, tails you lose." If after a short race real creditors will not put him into the Bankrupt Court, fictitious creditors will, and carry him through. He will buy all his assets and outstanding debts for trifle, obtain his discharge; and being thus made rich, not be fraud, but by operation of law becomes greatly "respectable" in proportion to the greatness of the rascality.

"If we had only another Hogarth to paint the 'progress,' no Bankrupt Law could stand a week's remount after the pictures were distributed. First might be 'He seeks for credit.' Second 'He obtains it.' Third 'He sets up a carriage.' Fourth 'His family in church.' Fifth 'He gives a ball.' Sixth 'He speculates in stocks and produce.' Seventh 'He goes into the Bankrupt Court.' Eighth 'He comes out of the Bankrupt Court.' Ninth 'His splendid mansion, and magnificent accessories.'—Cor. Montreal Gazette

**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.**—The great event of the past week in the Legislature has been the debate on Mr. Ferguson's motion for the first reading of a Bill for Representation by Population. M. Cauchon moved the "six months' hoist," and an animated debate ensued, in which M. Cartier took a distinguished and highly honorable part. His speech was honest, able, and patriotic; and it would have been well for him, and for the country, if he had always displayed as much statesmanlike pluck, and honesty as he has manifested on this occasion. If we have been prompt to condemn, when condemnation seemed merited, we cannot in justice refrain from applauding when applause is due: and we only hope that M. Cartier will remain true to the principles he has professed, that he will emblazon on his colors "No Surrender" and nail them to the mast. No evil that can possibly be conceived of, as possible to flow from the firm determination of the Catholics of Canada to listen to no terms of compromise on the question of equality of representation, can be so great as those which would follow the concession of the "Clear-Grits" demands; and if it be deemed that we are to be defeated, let us at least fall with honor, and fighting to the last. To every proposal for "Representation by Population" the answer of the Lower Canadian, and indeed of every Catholic, should still be "No Surrender;" for it is not the very existence of Lower Canada that, alone, is imperilled; it is our civil and religious liberties that are menaced, and under the specious plea of "Representation by Population" the common enemies of Catholics are but laboring to build up in Canada the fabric of "Protestant Ascendancy" which has been the bane and the disgrace of Ireland.

**USURY.**—His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has just issued a Pastoral upon this subject, warning the faithful against the sin of usury, and laying down for their guidance certain general but simple rules, attention to which will ease all doubts, and resolve all scruples, as to the right of exacting interest on monies lent.

Usury implies the exorbitant, or immoderate exacting of interest, and has ever been condemned by the Church as mortal sin; though she has not given any positive and universal rule as to what is to be considered moderate, and therefore lawful interest, and what is to be considered immoderate, and therefore usury. In the same way, though she condemns excess in drinking, she no where attempts to define how many glasses of wine a man may take in the course of the day without being guilty of excess—because what may be excess in one case, may be only moderation in another. One man shall be intoxicated with a couple of glasses, whilst another shall take his bottle without experiencing any evil effects therefrom; to the former, the second glass is sin, whilst the latter may finish his bottle without violation of the law of sobriety.

So with the exacting of interest. Under certain circumstances, it is lawful to exact and receive interest for monies lent—as when "profit ceases" or "risk accrues" from the fact of the loan. The merchant who withdraws his money from a profitable and safe business, may exact interest for its use, on account of the loss incurred by its withdrawal, and on account of, and in proportion to, any additional risk of loss which he may incur by lending it upon inferior security; and these circumstances, which justify the exacting of interest, are so variable, so subtle, that it is impossible to lay down any positive universal rule for regulating the amount which it is lawful to charge as interest upon money lent.—In so far as Canada is concerned, no Catholic, who exacts no higher rate than that formerly allowed by law, and who is at all times willing to submit to the decisions of the Holy See upon the question of usury, need be troubled in conscience.

But to those who pretend to exact a higher rate of interest than that specified above, the Bishop in his Pastoral addresses a word of salutary caution. No one is a good judge in his own cause, or when his pecuniary interests are concerned. Every one therefore who contemplates the exacting of a rate of interest higher than that which the Church recognises as certainly just, should submit his case to competent judges, who will decide for him, whether, in his peculiar circumstances, he is, or is not, in conscience justified in exacting such higher rate.

**PROTESTANT MORALITY.**—In corroboration of what the TRUE WITNESS has alleged with regard to the immorality of Protestant communities, and of those especially which have the most logically and consistently rejected Catholicism, and carried out Protestant principles—we would refer our readers to a paragraph under our items of British news, headed "Vital Statistics of Scotland," and which we clip from the London Times. From this important document, published by the Registrar General for Scotland, it appears that, for the year 1860, the illegitimate births were very nearly one-tenth of the whole; or in other words, nearly every tenth child in Scotland is a bastard, and one mother in every ten a harlot. In England, where the Catholic element is greater than it is in Scotland, the amount of bastardy is one-third less than that of its more Protestant neighbor. If any zealous Protestant or liberal *Kawtholic*, takes exception to these Statistics, we beg of him to remember that they emanate from Protestant sources, are substantiated by Protestant testimony, and are given to the world in the columns of the essentially Protestant Times.

Here is another fact, of similar import, for which we are indebted to the Montreal Witness, whose testimony against Protestantism is of the highest value.

Our cotemporary tells us that, from a Report recently made to the General Association of Massachusetts by a Committee of which a Rev. Dr. Copp of Chelsea was Chairman, it appears that, in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts—there were nearly two millions of people outside of the Churches every Sunday, and betwixt one and two millions who "had no more to do with the sanctuary of God than the heathen."

"These facts," adds our informant, "were so startling" that the Protestant Ministers endeavored to suppress their publication, but the truth could not be concealed. Another Protestant gentleman who fills the post of the theological professor at Bangor Seminary also writes:—"More than half the State of Maine in point of territory is as destitute of religious privileges as Hindostan."

These facts require no comments. They justify, they more than justify, all that the TRUE WITNESS has said of Protestantism, and its brutalising, or "heathenising" tendencies. They should excite also, in the minds of well disposed Protestants, serious doubts as to the expediency of Protestantising Missions to the Papists of Ireland and Lower Canada, whilst so many millions of their fellow Protestants, at their very doors, are wallowing in heathen brutality and ignorance.

How is it, we have been asked—that as a general rule the Protestant press, even of the more respectable class, does not condemn the abominable, obscene and immoral advertisements, with which the columns of its more unscrupulous cotemporaries are filled?

Because it dares not; because immoral advertisements pay well; and partly because child murder *in utero*, is not generally looked upon in the same light by non-Catholics as by Catholics. In the foul crime the latter see not only the destruction of the body, but the eternal loss of an immortal soul, which, as no unbaptized person can enter into the kingdom of heaven, is for ever excluded from the enjoyment of the beatific vision. With non-Catholics the case is different. They will, the more respectable amongst them at least, condemn, as dangerous to the mother the practice to which we allude, but to its effects upon the spiritual status of the unborn child they deem scarcely a moment's thought. With them Baptism is a rite of comparative unimportance, in so far as the Salvation of the recipient is thereby affected. "Baptismal Regeneration," with all its consequences, is a doctrine held only by a small section of the Anglican Church, and is incompatible both with any form of Calvinism however modified, and with the denial of the doctrine of original sin. Now most Protestants who are not Calvinists scout altogether the idea of an hereditary moral taint, and see therefore no necessity for baptism; and, therefore, with the exception of the High Churchmen of the Church of England, whose anthropology is Arminian, baptism is looked upon as a mere ceremony, of far less practical importance than vaccination. Protestants do not therefore for the most part grasp, indeed are for the most part incapable of grasping the idea which first presents itself to the Catholic mind with reference to the death of an unborn but quickened child—*etc.*, the loss of an immortal soul. Child-murder *in utero* is not therefore looked upon by Protestant communities with the same intense horror as that with which it is viewed by Catholics; though the laws of the former condemn it, and all good men, no matter what their creed, denounce it as a violation of the natural law.

Still it would be well if our Protestant cotemporaries would exert their influence to put a stop to the class of advertisements which have on more than one occasion provoked our strictures. On supernatural grounds they will, of course, differ from Catholics; but on natural grounds, as the grounds of morality, decency, and public health, we surely can meet and work together for the attainment of a common object. As citizens, as fathers of families, if not as Christians interested that the healing waters of baptism shall flow over every human creature and wash away its stains—they should surely unite with us in putting a stop if possible, to a most dangerous and disgusting practice, which is we fear spreading rapidly amongst the population, and to whose ravages Catholics and Protestants are alike exposed.

As we write there are prisoners charged with a foul crime, undergoing their trial. We need not, decency forbids us to, enter into details, but we ask—are not the editors of newspapers, who for a few dirty dollars, circulate through the community the nefarious knowledge of which these prisoners are said to have availed themselves, as guilty before God and man, as are the wretches who take advantage of the information thence obtained, to destroy life? Assuredly if the actual child-murderer deserves the gallows, the mercenary wretch who inserts obscene advertisements in the columns of his journal should not escape the whipping post. Will not our Law Officers take the matter up? If they will, we again recommend to their especial notice the *Dunville Independent*.

**FINANCIAL EMBARRASMENTS OF THE SOUPERS.**—We learn with infinite satisfaction from a notice over the signatures of the office-bearers in the French Canadian Missionary Society, that "this evangelical Protestant mission is in a position of peculiar difficulty arising from circumstances over which the committee have no control." On the spiritual side of the concern we are told that affairs are bright, and show a very considerable balance in favor of the depositors. A large parcel of "souls" has been won, churches have been gathered, and "the people are more than ever willing to hear; but then they are not willing to pay—and 'no cash, no souls.'" We are also told that "our treasury is not only empty, and that we are more than two thousand dollars in debt." A Rev. R. Wallace was sent to Britain in June last to raise the wind, but could get no funds. The Soul Market was dull, and shares in the Evangelical line at a great discount. A Rev. M. Clarke, was also sent on a similar mission, but with no better luck; and an appeal is therefore to be made to the people of Upper Canada to help the "Soupers" out of their mess. Some years ago the French Canadian Missionary Society had a Savings' Bank to help it; but since the bankruptcy of that notorious swindling concern, the Saints have been no longer able to put their fingers into other people's pockets, and in consequence their transactions in the soul purchasing line have become greatly restricted.

**MORTALITY OF MONTREAL.**—The excessive mortality of this city is attracting the attention of the press. The *Montreal Gazette* has the following upon the subject:—

Thus we have a steady and sufficiently frightful increase of deaths in Montreal from the middle of 1857 to the end of 1860, the figures running up in this way: 2,436, 2,616, 3,174. The population may at the same time have increased, but not in the ratio of the deaths. We have not at hand the returns of previous years. It is worthy of note that this rapid increase in mortality is contemporaneous with the completion of the water distribution in the suburbs, *without drainage*. The report we have from the Water Department is that there has been frightful waste of the water—a waste so great, especially in the suburbs, that it has at times threatened to exceed the supply. The subsoil of the site on which Montreal stands is clay. Water thrown on the surface will therefore be retained; and becoming mixed with large quantities of refuse vegetable and animal matter, it requires no prophet to tell the result which must flow from such a state of things. It is not surprising that the records of burials should show that deaths increase in the city with frightful rapidity. We quite agree with the *British American Journal* in thinking that the question of "vital statistics" should be taken up by the Government, as a matter of Provincial legislation, and systematized as it is done in England, France and other European Kingdoms. Or if this cannot be obtained at present, it would be well if the "system adopted by our City Council were a little more in detail, such for example as the adoption of measures to secure the proper registration of the disease, of the age, and of the ward of the city in which the death took place." We commend this point to the earnest consideration of the City Council. The trouble could not be very great; the information obtained would be of the greatest value. It is certain that the mortality of Montreal is very much greater than it ought to be. That of London is 25 per thousand; so is that of Quebec; that of Montreal from 32 to 34 per thousand.

In our opinion, the true cause of this excessive mortality can readily be found in the unutterably filthy state of our streets. We have seen many cities in Europe, Asia and America; but none so beastly as are parts of Montreal; we have smelt foul smells in the suburbs of Constantinople, and in the streets of Smyrna, and of Lisbon, but no where have we ever encountered such an abominable compound of villainous stenches as those with which the pedestrian's nose are constantly assailed in the capital of British North America. Only the other day we counted in one street of the Quebec Suburbs, the decaying carcasses of no less than four fullgrown unclean beasts, which while living had performed the functions of scavengers, and after death were allowed to rot in the public thoroughfares, and taint the atmosphere with their foul emanations, until ground up into sausages, or devoured by their brother swine, who are allowed to roam about the streets.

**GAVAZZI AND THE PROTESTANT PRESS.**—It is wonderful the change that success works in the opinions of the Protestant world. At the present moment Gavazzi divides with Garibaldi the homage of the anti-Catholic press of the British Empire. If the latter is almost adored as the *Godfrey*, Gavazzi is no less glorified as the "Peter the Hermit," of the Italian crusade against Popery; and yet but a few short years ago, the impure monk, the delight of "Our Zion," and upon whose obscene utterings the fair daughters of the conventicle were intent as though every word that fell from his mouth were the words of their Redeemer—was thus depicted by the London Times, who at the same time had no other names to give the Italian revolutionists now triumphant, than that of "fanatics" and "rogues."

"Though curiosity and false taste may seek amusement in the rant of a renegade friar, it is cruel sport to turn into an exhibition for Sunday afternoons, the follies and falsehoods, which have once more beguiled an unhappy people, and which now supply foreign countries, with an histrionic performance, far less respectable than that of the singers and fiddlers, which Italy lends our theatres. The men who have attempted to dress freedom, religion and government in a mask of anarchy, and who are even now levying contributions on the divided fears of their countrymen, in order to be prepared for a fresh outbreak, come under one of the two classes of fanatics or rogues."—*Times*, April 19, 1851.

We have been favored with a complete Return of the late Census for the City of Montreal.—The entire population is returned at 91,006, and is thus distributed according to creed:—

| Catholics. | Protestants. | Jews. | Total  |
|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| 60,099     | 24,509       | 398   | 91,006 |

The French Canadian population is put down at 42,886, and the Irish at 14,469—the showing that the former compose not far from one-half, and the latter, or Irish, more than one-seventh, of the entire population. Since the census of 1852, the population has increased 32,291.

The Microscope—Edward Murphy, Esq., gave a very interesting exhibition of this instrument to the young folks of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, on Tuesday evening last: illustrating his subject in a manner suited to the capacities of his delighted audience. A pleasant and profitable evening was spent, enlivened occasionally by some well executed pieces of vocal music by the orphans, under the superintendence of the kind Sisters of Charity by whom the establishment is conducted; and we are sure that Mr. Murphy must have felt warmly the expressions of delight and gratitude which his efforts to amuse and to instruct elicited from the little fatherless children of St. Patrick's Asylum.

Copies of the TRUE WITNESS can be had at Mr. Alexander's bookstore, opposite the Post Office, Quebec.

It is officially announced that Prince Alfred will visit this country next summer. He was received with enthusiasm at Cape Colony last summer.

Successor to Sir Geo. Simpson.—The appointment has been made in favor of Mr. Dallas, who succeeded Governor Douglas in command of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s establishment at Vancouver's Island. ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OTTAWA.—On Monday evening the society elected the following officers for 1861:— President—R. W. Scott, Esq., M. P. 1st Vice-Pres.—Mr. T. F. O'Brien. 2nd Vice-Pres.—Mr. John Quain. Treasurer.—Mr. Thomas Handly. Rec. Sec.—Mr. J. Tiernan. Assistant Do.—Mr. W. Scott. Cor. Sec.—Mr. Robert O'Rielly. Librarian.—Mr. J. Rowland. Trustees.—J. T. C. McDowell, J. L. P. O'Hanly, John Hone, J. Dunn, D. Lanigan, T. Lawrence, J. Murphy, M. O'Neala, D. Egan, W. Kehoe, S. A. Hearn, and J. Conway.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

**ON THE SURRENDER OF GAETA.**

Like the moan of troubled waters,  
Like the murmur of the deep,  
Like the howling of the North wind,  
It hath roused us up from sleep.  
And sad, sodden hearts have told us,  
That our brothers' strength has gone;  
Tho' their noble arms we trusted,  
Well their proud, brave task have done.

We had seen the brave band lessen,  
We had watch'd with eager dread,  
For the faces of the living,  
For the faces of the dead.  
And now we're sadly listening,  
As the wailing cry draws near,  
Which tells how Gaeta's glory's o'er,  
Her smiles changed into tears.

There's a sound of strong men weeping,  
They are gather'd round their king;  
And his brave young heart is bursting,  
As their blessings o'er him ring.  
See! a fair form stands beside him,  
Whispering words of comfort sweet,  
To the sudden'd band about them,  
Who are kneeling at their feet.

"Soldiers! farewell! forget me not;  
I have lov'd you, brothers all;  
Weep not for me, your Prince, your Chief,  
Nor sorrow at my fall.  
A brighter future yet shall dawn:  
I see it from afar;  
'Tis all! once again shall shine  
A bright, resplendent star.

"Storms are looming in the distance,  
And a nobler life than mine  
May, by ruthless hands, be taken,  
Ere men gain their dark design.  
Ye have bravely striven, brothers,  
To defend your fortress home;  
Would to God! we once could muster:  
Round the Pope, and die, for Rome.

"Fare thee well, beloved Naples—  
Fare thee well, my hope, my pride—  
Fare ye well, ye brave departed,  
Who for me have nobly died.  
Gone for us are home and country,  
Childhood's heart, and visions bright;  
Soon ye'll fade lov'd hills and streamlets,  
From the poor young exile's sight.

"Friends! be faithful true and steadfast  
To the glorious Church of Rome;  
Shed for it each drop of life-blood,  
Give to it both hearts and home.  
Spurn from you Sweden's friendship,  
Tis the fruitful child of Hell:  
Burn in rapine—nurs'd in bloodshed,  
Foul the heart where it can dwell.

"And before we part, I warn ye,  
Trust not in Napoleon's arm;  
Laugh to scorn at England's coffers,  
Fling her back her golden wire,  
Then burst forth the long pent wailing,  
Making rocks and valleys ring,  
Of a broken-hearted people,  
Mourning for their vanquish'd king.

Vanquish'd, ay, but what heart beats not,  
Thrills not, as the tale is told,  
Of the brave defence of Gaeta,  
Worthy of the deeds of old.  
Gone thy Throne, and gone thy glory,  
Yet no nobler name shall shine,  
Bright and pure in history's pages,  
Francis! true and good, than thine.

where he became an "exhorter." When the *Canadian Wesleyan* was given up that year (1854) or the following, Mr. Hogan obtained a salaried position in the law office of Sir Allan MacNab, through the intervention of his patron, Mr. Spenser Wilson, where he studied as an articled Attorney's Clerk, until Sir Allan's partner, Allan MacDonell, received the appointment of Sheriff of the Gore District, when he became his book-keeper and clerk, a position he held until two or three years after the rebellion. At this time, or rather when he entered on the study of the law, Mr. Hogan again changed his religion and became an equally zealous Deist, and devoured with great avidity every work he could lay his hands on, which favored his new faith. Tom Paine's *Age of Reason* became his *vulgar mecum*. This fit of zeal however, only lasted, as far as external indications went, for two or three years, for he then affected to have become a devoted Churchman. After his connection with the Sheriff's Office ceased, about 1840 or 1841, he again reverted to the study of the law, and articulated himself to the late George S. Tiffany, Esq., with whom he completed his time as Attorney's Clerk. He subsequently became the *protege* of the late Judge Sullivan, then practising at the bar, and obtained through his name, some practice in Hamilton, where his singular and erratic proceedings had gained him an unenviable notoriety. About the year 1849 he paid his addresses to a young lady of great accomplishments and respectability, Miss Adelaide Metcalf, whose affections he succeeded in winning, and she became his wife. As might have been expected, the marriage turned out most unfortunate. They were finally separated.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**MONTREAL MARKETS.**

Flour—Market quiet, but steady; the range of Fine is \$3.90 to \$4.10; Superfine, No. 2, \$4.80 to \$5; Superfine, No. 1, \$5.20 to \$5.25, with some sales of choice at higher figures; Fancy, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Extra, \$6 to \$6.20; Superior Extra, \$6.50 to \$7. Big Flour—A good deal on the market; the range is \$2.65 to 2.75, the latter for *Fyfe*, some choice samples of which brought 5c more. Wheat—Sales ex-cars \$1.15 and 1.15½ for choice U.C. Spring; an inferior sample at 1.10. Peas—Rather dull; 75c. on the spot, and about 78c. for future delivery. Ashes—Firm, tendency upward; latest sales, Pots, \$5.70; Pearls, 5.80. Provisions—Few transactions; latest sales of Pork were:—Mess, \$17 to 18; Thin Mess, 15; Prime Mess, 13.75 to 14; Prime, 11.25. Butter—No wholesale transactions to quote. Eggs—Coming in freely; and large fresh lots are worth 12½c per dozen to day. Dressed Hogs—Source to-day; and something over \$1.50 would be paid for any choice ones for market purposes. Tins—Two-kays are held here at 48 to 50c;—Young Hysons, 50 to 70c. Sugars—Current prices are \$6.25 to 7, for low to very superior.—*Montreal Witness*.

Rev. C. Hibbard, writing from Bonmah to his father, says:—I have used Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, bruises, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark it need be.

**Married.**

In Williamstown, on the 8th inst, by the Rev. Isaac McCarthy, George McDonell, Esq., of Athol, to Ellen Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel James McDonell, Glen.

**Died.**

In Hamilton, C.W., on the 13th ult., Joseph, son of J. McCann, aged 3 years; also, Mary Ann, on the 5th ult., a girl 1 year and 6 months.

MR. JEAN BRUNEAU, having resigned as a Director of La Banque du Peuple, ceases to be a Member of the Corporation of said Bank. Montreal, 1st April, 1861. By Order, B. H. LAMOINE, Cashier.

**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.

**GOOD SA MARITAN 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 BEDSTEADS, IRON RAILING, &c. RODDEN & MELLEUR, 71 Great Saint James Street. Montreal, March 28.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to be ERRECTED in BURLINGTON, Vt., may be seen at Mr. P. WILLIAMS' house, St. Paul Street, near the present Cathedral, Burlington, Vt.; and sealed Proposals for the execution of the work will be received, by addressing Box No. 290 BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST of MAY next; also Copies of the Specification of the work can be obtained by addressing as above, or by application to the BISHOP'S PALACE or to the Office of the TRUE WITNESS Montreal March 14, 1861.

**GARD 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. Sadlier, 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.

**DIPHTHERIA.**

We are informed that a cure specific for that DREADED DISEASE, DIPHTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water—two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what Dr. WALTER writes us from Coshocton, Ohio:—"I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diphtheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to the world."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS—The Deputies seem determined to make the most of the time left them to speak their minds freely, and to prove to the world that eight or nine years of enforced silence have not so thoroughly unmanned them as was supposed.

"If Pius IX. has committed a fault—and we shared it with him—it was in believing, against evidence itself, and against the assurances which were given to us, that the war would not be revolutionary, for it was the signal of revolution. He erred with us in believing that a Congress should see to the execution of the treaty of Zurich, for a certain pamphlet [Le Pape et le Congres] and a certain well-known letter informed us that both the Congress and the treaty were but a chimaera.

The effect produced on the Chamber by the allusion to Orsini, and the reading of the letter which, on the very eve of his execution, he addressed to the Emperor, was intense. The Deputies were greatly moved, and some looked disarrayed at the boldness with which M. Keller charged the French Government [for his allusion to Austria merely to execute the will of Orsini].

"It is time to disavow this unfortunate language, to which a Ministerial despatch has given a serious and deplorable importance; this language, proceeding from so high a source, which has found so many and such powerful echoes, this language, which recalls to our minds the very worst days of the past, and which responds to the logic of events as well as to the tumult of revolutionary passions which are fermenting throughout the world.

"What has passed? When the Governments proposed to the Sovereign Pontiff subsidies which his spiritual independence and our liberty of conscience permitted him with difficulty to accept, the Holy Father declared that he preferred gifts proceeding, as in other times, from the first fruits, from the generosity of the clergy and the faithful.

is nothing to the following passage, where M. Keller described what he believed to be the real motive for the war in Italy. "Is it," he asked—

"Before Piedmont that France has recoiled? Is there not behind that petty State a hidden force, a crafty and perfidious Power, whose instrument Piedmont has been, and by which France has been baffled in all her good intentions? Don't be alarmed, gentlemen, it is not of England that I am going to speak. (A laugh.) I agree with the President of the Council of State that England is a great nation, and that she perfectly well knows how to conduct her affairs; but I have yet to learn that she is charged with conducting ours. [Bravo, bravo.] The secret Power of which I speak exists, and I am sure that you have all guessed it. That Power exists, I repeat, and its programme may be seen whole and entire in the *Moniteur*, in a document once celebrated, but too soon forgotten; and I ask for your permission to place this passage before your eyes [cries of Hear, hear]."

"In order to maintain the present balance of Europe, Italy must be made independent, or the bonds in which Austria keeps her in servitude must be drawn tighter. Do I ask, with a view to her deliverance, that French blood shall be shed for the Italians? No. I do not go so far as that. Italy only asks that France shall not intervene against her. She asks that France shall not permit Germany to support Austria in the struggle which, perhaps, will soon begin.—Now, this is precisely what your Majesty can do if you wish. Let your Majesty bear in mind that, so long as Italy is not independent, the tranquillity of Europe and that of your Majesty are but a chimaera."

The speaker resumed his seat amid enthusiastic applause and repeated cries of "Bravo," and a number of deputies went over and warmly congratulated him. I have quoted these passages of M. Keller's speech to show that oratory is not yet forgotten in France, and that there may yet be found men of all parties bold enough to speak their minds when the occasion presents itself.

On the whole, whether we regard the speech of M. Keller, the defence of M. Billault, or the remarks of M. Talieyr on universal suffrage, the debate of Wednesday is well worthy of attention. The Prefect of the Loiret has addressed the following circular to the functionaries under his orders, commanding them not in future to visit the Bishop of Orleans:—

"Sir—I have the honor of calling confidentially your attention to the nature of the relations of public functionaries with the chief of the diocese of this department. To every one who, in the observation of facts, is inspired with real devotedness to the Emperor, the attitude of the Bishop of Orleans appears with the clearest evidence as marked with political hostility, leaving no place for illusions which may arise from the complexity of the questions in which that prelate has thought right to intervene.—If religious discussions were simply in question, every one knows with what entire liberty of publicity they are surrounded, and with what independence of appreciation every one may regard them. But when, placing himself in the field of political passions, a bishop offers a rallying point to the enemies of the Government to which he owes his seat and all the prerogatives attached thereto, the sentiment of duty prevails with us over every other consideration, and dictates a new attitude. I know, Sir, that most functionaries have already thus understood their line of conduct in presence of the proceedings and the irritation of the bishop; but I know also that some persons, having had relations with the prelate, hesitate to separate from him. If this be the case, it belongs to us to remind them that the Emperor's Government counts on their exclusive

devotedness, and cannot in the present case admit such hesitations up to the moment at which the Bishop of Orleans, putting an end to his hostility, shall permit us to resume relations of which his acts alone have caused the rupture. I beg of you, Sir, as far as you are concerned, to see to the execution of the present despatch, and to acknowledge the receipt of it.

"LE PROVOST DE LAUNAY." The *Journal des Debats* makes the following remarks on the above document:—"What happy beings the Parisians are! They live in a city where urbanity reigns above kings, as well as above simple prelates; where Caesar sometimes invites Catullus, and where Catullus, all friend of Pompey though he be, does not refuse to go and dine with Caesar. They have never heard this charitable and terrible advice whispered in their ears."

"You are a functionary. Do not appear so frequently at the house of M. X.—, who is the opponent of the Mayor, and consequently the private enemy of the Emperor." They cannot suspect by how many ingenious efforts, during the last ten years, the functionaries of all ranks have had inculcated on them that friendship for the bishops which the Prefect of the Loiret commands them to break. We have frequently heard related by one of our colleagues on the press, formerly professor at Poitiers, that his University misfortunes commenced from the day when, in his modesty, he did not think himself capable of composing Latin verses brilliant enough in honor of that same prelate, M. Pie, who now is dead. But then the Bishops celebrate the virtues of the Prefects, and the Prefects, with their good friends, the inspectors of the Academy, ordered, in spite of Minerva, the praises of the bishops to be sung. Will State functions appear very enviable to private individuals if it will be necessary, in order to remain invested with them, to render an account even of their most innocent friendships? And will the credit of the holders of public authority be much increased when it shall be seen that, at a mere gesture, their affections mechanically turn from one side to another, with the same regularity that a file of infantry turns to the left after marching for some time to the right.—There is in our habits and in our social relations an admirable facility, obtained by three centuries of politeness, which our civil discords have not been able to destroy, and which will, we are assured, resist all prefectorial circulars. It is, however, enough to shock the good taste of the public to see that the first magistrate of a department should have endeavored to attack it."

We (*Weekly Register*) have received, from a quarter which ensures its entire authenticity, the following not unamusing narrative:—

"Immediately after the publication of the late Pastoral of Mgr. the Bishop of Poitiers, the Emperor, at the demand of the Minister of Public Worship, ordered that the Bishop should be brought before him.

"For the discharge of this delicate mission choice was made among the highest agents of the 'haute police' of the man who is esteemed at the most adroit, the best-looking, and the most refined. He left Paris over-night, arrived in the morning at Poitiers, and immediately presented himself at the Bishop's Palace. The stranger's striking appearance and manner obtained for him an immediate audience. 'Monsieur,' said the unknown visitor, 'I come to present to your Greatness my most respectful homage.' 'Sir,' replied the Bishop, 'I receive it with thanks.' 'How is your Greatness's health?' 'Quite well, Sir, I thank you.' 'Very bad weather for several hours past.' 'That is the drawback upon this season. May I ask what it is to which I am indebted for the honor of your visit?' 'Monsieur, I am charged to accompany you to Paris.' 'To Paris, Sir? but I have no intention of going there, and moreover, with many thanks for your obliging offer, I usually travel by myself.' 'But, Monsieur, I regret to see that your Greatness misunderstands me. I am sent by the Government.' 'That, Sir, is another affair. Say, then, that you have it in charge to conduct me to Paris.' 'Unhappily, Monsieur, so it is. Excuse me for discharging a duty so unpleasant.' 'And before whom am I called?' 'To the cabinet of the Minister, and before his Majesty the Emperor.' 'Well, Sir, I am quite ready to follow you. Will you permit me to make my slight preparations for the journey?' 'Oh, Monsieur, take whatever time you please.' 'I shall not need more than five minutes. The train is just starting, and we shall easily catch it.' 'Oh, Monsieur, there is no need of so much haste. Indeed, it will be better to go by the night train.' 'Not at all, Sir, I always like better to do things in open day. In a few minutes I shall be at your service.' Accordingly, Monsieur withdrew, and in a few minutes a footman opened the door of the room and two choristers made their appearance, one bearing the large candelstick, the other the Pasceuil. After them walked Monsieur the Bishop of Poitiers, robed in his most splendid Pontificals, his train sweeping behind him, his mitre on his head, his cross in his hand.—'Sir, I am at your command, let us go down and set off.' 'But, Monsieur,' said the agent with some hesitation, 'Does your Greatness propose to travel in this equipage?' 'Unquestionably, Sir. You are come to bring the Bishop of Poitiers. I present myself before the Emperor and His Imperial Majesty's Minister, I am bound to wear my official robe and my richest. Therefore, Sir, let us go down, or the train will start without us.' 'Oh! Monsieur, your Greatness will at least employ a carriage to pass through the city, thus attired.' 'Pardon me, Sir, it is always my habit to walk on foot in Poitiers, and my friends will be charmed to learn the honor which the Emperor has done me in causing me to be summoned by a man like yourself.' 'Monsieur, it is impossible.' 'Come, Sir, rejoined the Bishop, 'we are losing time, and I have many engagements.' 'At least, Monsieur, permit me to go and confer with the Prefect, and in half an hour I shall know what course to take.' 'As you please, Sir.'"

"The envoy of the Government, after a conference with the Prefect, communicated to Paris what had happened at Poitiers, and received by the same telegraphic despatch the following prompt reply:—'Leave the Bishop alone, and come back to Paris.'"

The Prefect of one of the departments in Brittany has issued a notice stating that engagements in the Pontifical army constitute an infraction of the law, and that the law shall be strictly applied in such cases. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have complained that his previous Home Minister had filled the chamber with *Vendeans*.

The *Moniteur* confirms the statement that the French occupation of Syria would be prolonged some three months beyond the term originally covenanted between France and Porte. The Plenipotentiaries met again yesterday, and determined that the occupation should last till the 5th of June next. The protocol was signed by the French, Austrian, English, Prussian, Russian, and Turkish Plenipotentiaries, who will meet again on Tuesday to affix their signatures to a convention to that effect.

The *Presse* announces that General Trochu, who distinguished himself in the Crimea, where he was wounded, is about to take the command of the French troops in Rome. General Trochu at present commands a division of the Imperial Guard. An example of the strange working of the French conscription law was given at the drawing of conscripts a few days since at Issoire, in the Puy de Dome. The confusion arose from the name Marie being common to both sexes in France. A girl named Marie was inscribed on the registry 20 years since as a male, and a summons was served on her to draw for the conscription. Her mother attended for her, and though she gave irrefutable proofs that the Marie summoned was a female, and not a male, the municipal officer declared that he was bound by

law, and that the mother must draw for the daughter. The mother placed her hand into the urn and fortunately drew a high number, which put an end to any further difficulty.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing on the 20th, says:—"The preparations for war, which were suspended a short time ago, have been resumed with fresh vigour. Tents, ambulances, and baggage waggon are being manufactured in great quantities; and the government establishments for the manufacture of caps and rifle bullets are working night and day. The government are also buying up mules and horses in large number, both in France and Germany. All this tends to confirm the belief entertained in military quarters of a summer and autumn campaign."

ITALY. After a well-sustained fire, which lasted four days, Civitella del Tronto has surrendered to General Mezzocapo.

In to-day's (20th March) sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Count Cavour announced that the whole Ministry had tendered its resignation, and stated that he had advised the King to form a Ministry according to the new elements of the kingdom. It was, he said, the intention of Government to deprive the Councilors of Lieutenantcy at Naples of their political character, and to reform the organization of the Council by placing it under the Central Government, which would be responsible for all its acts.

In consequence of the resignation of the Ministry the interpellation of Signor Massari, announced for to-day, was not discussed, and some other questions of which notice had been given were postponed.

The Chamber of Deputies stands adjourned until a new Ministry has been formed. In the Senate the Minister Fantì presented a project of law granting a life annuity of 10,000*l.* to General Cialdini, as an acknowledgment of the services he had rendered to the country.

The *Opinion* believes that the Ministerial crisis will result in a modification, and not in an entire change, of the Ministry. Count Cavour will be entrusted with the formation of the new Ministry.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* gives the following account of atrocities committed by the Sardinian troops:—

"We have already given an account of the inhuman wickedness which the towns and villages of the province of Ascoli have suffered from hands of the regular Italian troops. On the 31st of January Gen. Pinelli moved towards the mountainous places in which those called reactionists had sought shelter, and all along the bestial soldiery burned all the churches and oratories, after having first sacked and robbed them without any regard to the sacred treasures. The poor mountaineers, although badly armed, fought with that desperate obstinacy which arises from knowing that it has nothing to expect from a cruel enemy. In less than three days fourteen villages were entirely destroyed and burnt by the hand of the conquerors, who first spent their fury on the churches. From the village of Giustiniano to Carapecci we have particular accounts of the rapine and sacrilege committed by them, in which they joined to the rhabdery of the assassin the mockery of selling by public auction the sacred vessels, the priestly ornaments and the treasures of the Alta at the lowest price. These expeditions are praised by liberal journals as 'acts of vigour,' and thus the *Constitutionnel* and the *Debats* commend them, with their Italian confederates the *Opinion* and the *Nazione*. The last registers with sentiments of complacency the 'lead of booty in animals and stuff taken from the brigands,' and the shooting of prisoners, and the glory of the artillery, 'which was worked effectually' against the rebels."

Rome.—The *Times* correspondent writes:—"The Romans continue to declare the departure of the French imminent, and to fix the day it is to commence, which recedes as time wears on. Quite lately it was asserted positively that by the 18th March they would be in motion, but it is now postponed until after Easter. These poor people are very eager and sanguine, and have had their hopes raised high by Prince Napoleon's speech. In a Consistory held on the 18th March, the Pope, in reply to those who have asserted that the Papacy is incompatible with civilization, said that, on the contrary, the present Papacy had always contributed to the diffusion of real civilization. The Pope declared that he was only opposed to that pretended modern civilization which persecutes the Church, imprisons her cardinals, bishops, and priests, suppresses religious orders, despoils the Church, and tramples justice under foot. He deplored that the Concordat had been violated in the kingdom of Naples. The Pope declared that he would spontaneously have granted concessions, and would have accepted those which have been advised by the Catholic Sovereigns, but that he could not receive the counsels and unjust demands of a usurping Government. In conclusion, the Holy Father deplored the subversion of all authority, and promised forgiveness to all who had been misled. He confided, he said, the cause of the Church to God, the avenger of justice and right."

People high in office here think that the French will not quit Rome; that they will do their utmost to compound between Cavour and the Holy Father, but that the firmness of the latter will defeat all their schemes and tricks, and fasten the Emperor on the horn of the dread dilemma, either of disappointing his allies, or seeing the Pope abandon Rome, and so cut off all reason and plea for the French occupation of the city. What his Majesty will do, when fairly driven to choose between these alternatives it is hard to foresee; the very prospect of this catastrophe is the cause of all the ugly faces which M. de la Gueronniere, M. Pietri, and all the school, are pulling at the Holy Father. But it is all to no purpose; for the Pope appears now to be immovable, his *non popurimus*, that old terror of all light-conscience gentlemen, is final.

The following statements from that most able Catholic paper, the *Turin Armonia*, will give you an idea of the freedom which the press enjoys under the Cavour administration. For publishing a letter of the Marquis Larochejaquein, which had appeared in all the Paris papers, regarding the Italian question, the editor of the *Armonia* was condemned on the 6th March to two years' imprisonment and three thousand francs' fine. On the same day, the same sentence was pronounced on another paper, the *Piemonte*, for an article on the King's speech at the opening of the Chambers. This is the third punishment of the kind inflicted on the *Piemonte* within four months. A third newspaper, the *Campanille*, has been fined four times within that period, with terms of imprisonment amounting to nearly three years in all. The *Armonia* good humouredly says that it reckons ten thousand francs every year in its budget for fines and expenses of prosecutions, and that that sum is always under the mark. So much for Piedmontese liberty.

The Papal Lottery has met with far greater success than was anticipated; the number of tickets disposed of up to this time is six hundred and seven thousand, and they hope to carry it to a million.—The Roman Journal has announced officially that the Peter-pence have brought into the Treasury two million and a half of dollars: about five hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. The financial difficulty is perhaps the most pressing of the Holy Father's troubles; and no one seems to wish to look forward to July, when the half-yearly dividend on the Roman Government Stock will again fall due, which may amount to half a million sterling.

The *Zouaves* in the service of the Pope, and the few Irish with them, are at present stationed at Anagni, no very great distance from the Neapolitan frontier; the French, however, are between them and the Sardinians barring the way, for the present, to the latter. An immense concourse of faithful subjects of the Pope attended on Friday last at St. Peter's to show their respect to the Holy Father, who visits St. Peter's on every Friday in Lent. A sonnet to the Roman people was posted up, animating them to

fidelity to the Holy See, and styling Victor Emmanuel "the Robber-King."—*Re Ladrone.—Roman Cor. of Dublin Telegraph.*

AUSTRIA.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* says:—"The Emperor has, in the Conference of Hungarian magnates convened here, declared that he will respect the rights of the Hungarian nation to the fullest extent, but that he will never tolerate any infringement of the rights of the Crown."

"The Diet will assemble first at Buda, and afterwards at Pesth. The coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary will take place in the garrison church of Buda."

The news from Bosnia is of an alarming character. The whole Herzegovina is in a state of revolution, being supported by the Montenegrins. The fighting has become general. Several Turkish villages on the frontier have been reduced to ashes.

In consequence of the loss of the fortress of Ferrara, one part of Venetia is exposed to invasion, and the Austrian engineers prove that they are aware of the fact by beginning to fortify Padua. A glance at any map of Italy will show that the road from Bologna to Padua is now almost open. There is a *tele-telegraph* at Lagoscuro, which is said to have been strengthened since the close of the war, but it would hardly prove a very serious impediment to an advancing army.

POLAND.

The following letter, containing some information on the movement in Poland, is dated St. Petersburg, the 4th inst.—"No newspaper here has dared to refer to the events which have occurred in Warsaw. The visits of the foreign diplomatic agents to Prince Gortschakoff have become more frequent. The Commander-in-Chief of the Gendarmes and the head of the secret police have frequent interviews with the Emperor. The Ministers are likewise frequently summoned to attend the Czar. He has commanded that M. Karitzki, the secretary of the Government at Warsaw, shall come to St. Petersburg. Several Polish students here asked permission to return to their own country, but their request was refused. Orders have been given to the commander of the 1st corps d'armee to march into Poland. Our young officers are dreaming of a campaign, for it is generally expected that an insurrection will break out, like the one in 1830. The Government officials repeat that the present difficulties arise from the too great toleration granted to the Poles. They assert that toleration in Poland can only be maintained by ruling with a rod of iron. Such is likewise the opinion of the Councilor of State, Dolgorouki. In fact, it is difficult to believe that the Government will restore the self-government of Poland. The object of Russia is to advance into Germany, and with that view the Government has constructed a quadrilateral of fortresses between the Vistula, the Narew, the Bug, and the Wpreza. The fortresses are Modlin, four leagues from Warsaw. Litewski, Zaneuse and Demblin, without counting the Citadel of Alexander, at Warsaw. It is one of the strongest military positions in the world, after that of Venetia, and the Emperor of Russia will not abandon it, for he menaces thence the Austrian and Prussian provinces. This position, moreover, cost Russia too much money, so that the Emperor has no serious intention of replacing Poland in the position she held previous to the insurrection of 1830."

On the 16th March, Prince Gortschakoff issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Warsaw:—"To put an end to the attempts of those evil-minded persons who try to get up demonstrations in the streets, no matter of what nature they may be, it is again made known by these presents that all manifestations are illegal and dangerous to public tranquillity, and that consequently all assemblages in the squares or streets with a view to manifestations or processions whatsoever which are not ordered by the ecclesiastical authorities are strictly forbidden."

"Inhabitants of Warsaw, listen to my warnings, and do not compel me to employ painful means to put down disorder by armed force. The police authorities are charged at the same time to communicate this present warning to all householders, so that they may inform their inmates of the same, in order that no one can pretend to be ignorant of it."

AUSTRALIA.

The time being at hand when the Australian rush is likely to recommence, we deem it our duty to state what we have heard from a gentleman just returned from that colony. Our inquiry was on the part of two young gentlemen, who are well qualified for an agricultural life, and both able and willing to rough it anywhere, if they can only see a reasonable hope of succeeding in the end. They have no capital to purchase land already cleared and fenced; but would start as pioneers to hew out a road to independence for themselves.

Notwithstanding those moderate views and determined self-denial which they imply, the advice of our friend is, that they should abandon the speculation. All the land which is accessible by roads, rivers, or bridle-tracks, is pre-occupied by stock-masters and squatters. New-comers must go far into the wilderness, and remain there, cut off from all practicable intercourse with civilization. Should they succeed in bringing their allotments into cultivation (a thing scarcely possible to isolated individual labour), they could not convey their produce to a market, nor without the utmost labour, repair to the nearest villages or stations either for purposes of social and religious intercourse, or for such supplies of household requisites and clothing as are continually indispensable for the support of all but utterly savage life.

Sure to find matters thus, our young adventurers, finding their modest means quickly exhausted, would be thrown upon the labor market for bread; and if they have been led by the flourishing rates of wages and rations, which are periodically exhibited by the Colonial press, to look to that as a hopeful resource to fall back upon, they would find themselves miserably disappointed. Thousands of able-bodied men are now in a state of absolute destitution in Australia; many and many a young man, well educated and tenderly reared, went out in full confidence of realizing wealth and independence, would most gladly exchange his present friendless position, at the other side of the globe, for that of the menial servants of his father's house. But they are unhappily *adscripti glebe*, nailed to the soil for want of means to return; and the demoralisation which, worse even than starvation and despair, is ravaging that class of emigrants beyond all others, has been described by our informant as most fearful and harrowing to think of.

Why then, it will be asked, do we read of those high wages of forty, sixty, eighty pounds a-year, with rations for shepherds, carpenters and ploughmen? Thereby hangs a tale of villany, for which, if true as reported to us, the local government should be held in no slight degree responsible. For such statements, if they were false, ought to be officially exposed and contradicted, instead of being circulated through the press of the United Kingdom without a word of caution or remonstrance.

Our friend alleges that the squatters of the interior, for the most part a reckless and unprincipled class of men, send out those false statements in order to bring numbers of fresh hands to the colony, out of whom they may have as many able-bodied men as they choose to select for a bare subsistence; and seeing that it is the interest of the colony to extend its cultivated territory at any expense, however great, of human suffering, the local authorities lend themselves readily to the deception. It is so that our adventurous laboring population are enticed by large promises and "kidnapped." If our informant were not a respectable person, who has no interest whatever in misrepresenting the case, we would not put forward this statement. But believing every word that he has stated to us, we

would earnestly press the subject as worthy the attention of Parliament and the nation. Why should the English Government, assist the emigration of free labor to the colony, while it is doubtful if there be a fair mart for it? Why send out the flower of our laboring population to assured destitution?—Dublin Evening Mail.

YANKEE MORALITY.—The Crescent was the first paper in the South to suggest and demonstrate the tremendous, in fact, irreparable damage the Confederate States could inflict upon Northern ocean, and other commerce, by issuing letters of marque and reprisal, in case the black Republicans, under lead of Lincoln should venture to add to their long, dark list of misdeeds, all tending to the injury and oppression of the Southern people, the frightful crime of war. In the happening of the latter event we showed pretty conclusively that it was quite probable whether the sails of a Northern merchantman would white the seas ninety days after the commencement of hostilities. The lapse of time has not weakened the belief then expressed. On the contrary, the impression then entertained has grown and strengthened. What was barely doubtful at one time is now as positive a certainty as anything in the future can be. Some of our friends have appeared dubious in regard to the likelihood of obtaining proper vessels to embark on these entirely legal, comparatively safe, and immensely profitable privateer excursions. We can tell all those who desire to see the South protected from wanton invasion to entertain no doubts in the premises. All the government of the Confederate States of Montgomery has to do is to issue appropriate sailing documents. This can be done without involving an expense exceeding five hundred dollars. The vessels, the armaments, the crews and all else necessary for the utter extermination of the ocean trade of the North, will be furnished promptly, free gratis for nothing. All the getters up of these expeditions will ask to be supplied with suitable papers. That is all—absolutely all. They are not only willing, but extremely anxious, to incur all the expense and run all the risks, only asking to be furnished with the requisite papers as aforesaid. But some one may again ask: Where are these vessels to come from? Why, from New York, Boston, Portland—from every port in Christendom. The Yankee shipowners would as soon prey upon the property of their immediate neighbors, if they could make money by so doing, as they would steal our negroes, and as they do steal our negroes whenever an opportunity presents itself. The money god is the only deity they worship. Propositions having privateering on an extensive scale in view, have been received from them several weeks since, and in a recent number of the Richmond Dispatch the statement is editorially made that many "Southern gentlemen have lately received from Boston ship owners, inquiries as to the prospect of privateering being put in commission, and intimating that any number of ships could be engaged by the Southern Confederacy if hostilities should occur." What a Christian people! What a fraternal feeling they exhibit! What a rare spirit of honesty they manifest! Raving against slavery at home—disciples of Wilson and devotees of Sumner—yet, seeing a prospect of accumulating money by robbing their home neighbors and friends, they tender their ships to Southern slaveholders for that purpose, and as anxiously soliciting permission to enter the Southern service on terms hinted at during the progress of this article. The Yankees had better look out. They may yet be torn into pieces by their own bounds.—New Orleans Crescent, March 4.

A few days ago, the operatives in a Western foundry, not being able to obtain an increase of compensation, knocked their employer down. That was an unequivocal "strike for higher wages."

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN BUTLER, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. When last heard from, four years ago, he was in the State of Vermont; but is at present supposed to be residing somewhere between Richmond and Montreal. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Sister, Bridget Butler, care of John Tension, Esq., No. 1, Police Street, Quebec, C. E.

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.

FARM FOR SALE. THE North-west half of Lot No. 13, 6th Concession of Litchfield, Co. Pontiac, containing 100 Acres.—The land is of the very best quality; not one rod waste on the whole. This is situated within three quarters of a mile of the Catholic Church, and one of the Ottawa River. It has a small clearance, on which are erected the walls of a house, 37 by 22, on the clear. The Government Road passes through its front, and a small stream, which never fails, enters it a few rods from where the walls are put up. An unexceptionable deed can be given. Address (if by letter, post-paid) John O'Donovan, Calumet Island, Ottawa, C. E. JOHN O'DONOVAN.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE. WILL BE SOLD, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Paul, on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, the real Estate hereafter designed, proceeding from the communique biens which existed between Angélique Jette and the late Médard Perrault, her husband, deceased.

1st. One Land situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, containing Fifty-four Arpents, on superficie, joining in front to the Rivière Rouge, in rear to the Rivière Lacourrean, on one side to Basile Jette and to the line road, and on the other side to Stanislas Devos Jolicoeur, with a House, Barn, Stables, Shop, and a Dairy House, thereon erected.

2nd. One place, or emplacement, situated in the same Parish, containing the whole land which there is from the Queen's row to the said Rivière Rouge, joining on one side to the said Queen's row, and on the other side to the said Basile Jette, with a Barn and Stables thereon erected.

3rd. One portion of Land situated in the said Parish, containing Five Arpents in front, on the length, which there is from the said Rivière Lacourrean, to the Seigneurial line of St. Sulpice and Lavallée, joining on one side to Louis Langlois Lachapelle, on the other side to Jean Bte. Rivais.

4th. One portion of Land situated in the said Parish, containing Two Arpents in front by Four Arpents in length, and therefrom, Three Arpents in front by Twenty Arpents in length, joining in front to the said Rivière Rouge, in rear to Joseph Desrosiers, on one side, to Louis Archambault, Esquire, and on the other side, to François X. Botquin St. Andre and Uger Desautels Lapointe, with a House, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

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, Railways Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled 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 Town-ship 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 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 Canvas 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.

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| CONDITIONS:   | Pupils of 12 years and upwards. | Pupils under 12 yrs. |
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| Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & English languages, with Writing and Arithmetic. | \$ 80.00                        | 70.00                |
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DEVOTIONAL WORKS, Suitable for the Holy Season of Lent. FOR SALE AT No. 19, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

DEVOUT INSTRUCTIONS on the Epistles and Gospels. For the Sundays and Holydays; with explanations of Christian Faith and Duty, and of Church Ceremonies. By Rev. L. Goffin. Price, \$1. THE REV. DR. FABER'S WORKS. Price 75 cents each. THE FOOT OF THE CROSS; or, The Sorrows of Mary. ALL FOR JESUS; or the Easy Ways of Divine Love. Spiritual Conferences. THE BLESSED SACRAMENT; or the Works and Ways of God. THE CREATOR and the CREATURE; or the Wonders of Divine Love. GROWTH IN HOLINESS; or the Progress of the Spiritual Life. The Spirit of Christianity; or the Conformity of the Christian with Jesus Christ. From the French of Father Neval. Price, 50 cents. The Sinner's Guide; containing a full and ample instruction to the pursuit of Virtue; with instructions and directions how to become virtuous.—Price 65 cents. Lectures on the Holy Eucharist. By Cardinal Wiseman. Price, \$1. Various other Works of Cardinal Wiseman. BUTLERS' LIVES OF THE SAINTS; complete; 4 vols. Price, \$5. THE GLORIES OF MARY. From the Italian of St. Alphonsus Liguori. Price, 75 cents. LIFE OF THE B. VIRGIN. Taken from the Traditions of the East, the Manners of the Israelites, and the Writings of the Holy Fathers. From the French of L'Abbe Orsini. Price, 50 cents. THE ELEVATION OF THE SOUL TO GOD. From the French of L'Abbe Barault. Price, 50c. A great variety of other works of Devotion—PRAYER BOOKS, &c., &c.

J. A. GRAHAM. FIERRE E. 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 WHOLESALE only. Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail. Apr 6, 1860. 12ms.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

P. K. We clip the following from the Providence General Advertiser, Sept. 12, 1857.— At this season of the year, when cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and other kindred complaints are sure to prevail, everybody should be liberally supplied with Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer. Persons leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe, should be in a condition to place their hands on it at a moment's warning. Many diseases incident to the Summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain Killer. On more than one occasion have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the above-named preparation. Sold by all druggists, grocers and medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canada. For Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

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. Gms

MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OR 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 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 Canadas 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, Caldwell & 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 \$5, to the getter up of the Club. Address, CALDWELL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

J. A. GRAHAM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c., 19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Offer for Sale an extensive Stock of Books and Stationery at lower prices than usual. Good Cream Laid Foolscap, \$2 25 a Ream. Good " " Ruled \$2 50 a Ream. Good Letter Paper, Ruled, \$1 50 a Ream. The above Papers can be had in packets of Ten Quires at same rates. FINE NOTE BOOKS, Ruled, Plain, only 38 cents for a Box of Five Quires. BLANK BOOKS, all kinds, most below usual prices. LETTER COPYING BOOKS, 200 Folios, 3 60; 400 Do. 48 60; 500 Do. 50. These Books are Paged and with Indexes. ENVELOPES, Very Good, Large Letter, Buff, 63 Cents for a Box of 500. Envelopes of all sizes and kinds at equally low prices. Drawing Paper, Sketch Books, Manuscript Music Books, Metallic and other Memorandum Books, &c.

STEREOSCOPES! A Good Stereoscope with Six beautiful Views for a Dollar!!! A Large Assortment of Stereoscopes and Views, on hand, at much Lower Prices than have been previously charged. MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS A 60 Cents a Case and upwards. SUPERIOR CUTLERY! Finest Pen and Pocket Knives, from the Manufactory of one of the best Sheffield Houses. INK Superior Black, and other Writing Fluids. This Ink can be confidently recommended as the best in the market. STEEL PENS, By various approved makers. A large Stock always on hand. GRAHAM & MUIR confidently recommend their Goods as being Equal in quality, and Lower in price than the Stationery usually offered for sale in this City. 19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET 19.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. No. 2, St. Constant Street. THE duties of the above institution will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for young pupils. A French Master of great abilities and experience has been engaged. Terms extremely moderate. For particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1860.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JAMES DUNCAN, aged about 59 years, a native of Dunamona, near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, (and son of Andrew Duncan) who is supposed to be farming in Upper Canada. Any person knowing of his whereabouts, will confer a great favor on the undersigned, and a benefit to Mr. Duncan, by letting him know. Please address, "Michael McAulity, St. John, New Brunswick." Hamilton Spectator, please copy.

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 \$5.32, 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. 2ms. March 28, 1861.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL. THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment. Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance—viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May. Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, \$30 " " " By a Professor, " 4 " Drawing, Painting, " " " " " 20 " Classes of Three hours, " " " " 25-30 " Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil. The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental Needle-Work. No Deduction made for occasional absence.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF EDWARD M'DERMOTT, a native of L'Acadie, C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Rutland County, Vermont U. S. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his father, Peter M'Dermott, L'Acadie. Montreal, Nov. 16. 3-m.

Ayer's Pills. Are particularly adapted to the treatment of the digestive apparatus, and disperse and remove the impurities of the blood. A large part of the complaints that attend mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pills form the most certain and safe remedy for all the various ailments of the system. Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians of their effects in their practice. AS A FAMILY PHYSIC. From Dr. E. W. Cresswell, of New Orleans. "Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their cathartic qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of our patients." FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. From Dr. Theobald Bell, of New York City. "Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to the purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved most effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any other remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people!" DYSPEPSIA—INDIGESTION. From Dr. Henry J. Burr, of St. Louis. "THE PILLS you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspepsia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

DYSMENSTRY—DIARRHOEA—RELAX. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. "Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alternative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for bilious dyspepsia and diarrhoea. Their purgative action makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children." INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WOUNDS—SUPPRESSION. From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midwife in Boston. "I find one or two large doses of your PILLS, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotics of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION—CONSTIVENESS. From Dr. J. P. Young, Montreal, Canada. "Too much cannot be said of your PILLS for the cure of constipation. If others of my intimacy have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in pronouncing them the best of all remedies for the ailment which they cure. I am, therefore, glad to hear that you are preparing others that are worse. I believe customers to originate in the liver, but your PILLS affect that organ and cure the disease." IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD—SCURFOLA—ERYTHEMAS—SALT RHEUM—TETTER—TUMORS—RHEUMATISM—GOUT—NEURALGIA. From Dr. Bechler Hall, Philadelphia. "You are right, Doctor, in saying that your PILLS purify the blood. They do that. I have used them for many years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system."

FOR HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOMACH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS—FITS—&c. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore. "I have used your PILLS for the cure of constipation, and I can not answer you as to the complaint of a friend who writes to me, 'I have great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contact with disease, and believing as I do that your PILLS afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.'" "Most of the PILLS in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in small doses, is dangerous in a public pill, for the small quantities contained therein, gradually follow its baneful course. These contain no mercury, and are entirely substance whatever."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the most ready remedy for all the various ailments of the chest, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed in almost every part of the world, there are persons who know the best of all remedies for the ailments of the chest and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. It is there any dependence on what men of every nation say, it has done for generations of men, and it will do so for many more. Nothing but the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business it is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then it is irrefragably proven that this medicine cures the class of diseases it is designed for, better and more speedily than any other known to mankind. Nothing but the intrinsic virtue, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and have increased the ailments they were intended to cure, and have done more harm than good, yet every trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has shown that it never fails, and that its benefits are too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. LOWELL, MASS. AND SOLD BY Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

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, Grapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moroccan Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Re-vented in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

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: Board and Tuition, \$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding, " 10 00 Washing, " " " " 7 00 Drawing and Painting, " " " " 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano, " " " " 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W. Under the immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Houn, 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: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays in half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1858.

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 PIECES, 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.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND." "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND" a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Parent, Every Amateur. Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced by the entire Press of the Country, to be "The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World." Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS. Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Musicdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarinet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the "SOLO MELODIST." Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 CENTS a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 CENTS, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on hand. C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, New York.

ERINA SNOW SHOE CLUB. THE MEMBERS of the above Club will MEET at the Corner of Dorchester and DeBleury Streets, on the EVENINGS of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at Half-past SEVEN sharp. By Order, JOHN COX, Sec. Dec. 20.



AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm.
Ajala—N. A. Goste.
Ayler—J. Doyle.
Amherstburg—J. Roberts.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
Arichal—Rev. M. Girroir.
Brookville—G. S. Fraser.
Belleville—M. O'Dempsey.
Barric—Rev. J. R. Lee.
Brantford—W. M. Manamy.
Burlington—W. Riding, Co. Drant—Thos. Maguire.
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'yer.
Eganville—J. Bonfield.
East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins.
Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
Erinsville—P. Gafoey.
Emily—M. Hennessy.
Frampton—Rev. M. Paradis.
Farmersville—J. Flood.
Gananogue—Rev. J. Rossiter.
Guelph—J. Harris.
Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.
Huntingdon—C. M'Faul.
Ingersoll—W. Featherston.
Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—P. Purcell.
Lindsay—J. Kennedy.
Lansdown—M. O'Connor.
Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley.
London—Rev. E. Bayard.
Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lucolle—W. Harty.
Mainstone—Rev. R. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Market—Rev. M. Wardy.
Ottawa City—J. Rowland.
Oshawa—Richard Supple.
Prescott—J. Ford.
Perth—J. Doran.
Petersboro—E. M'Cormick.
Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawdon—James Carroll.
Russellton—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Teffy.
Richmond—A. Donnelly.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
South Gloucester—J. Daley.
Summerstown—D. M'Donald.
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Athanasie—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Poudriere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falray.
St. Catharines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh.
Thorold—John Heenan.
Thorville—J. Greene.
Tuzinick—T. Donegan.
Toronto—Patrick Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
Templeton—J. Hagan.
West Osquode—M. M'Evoy.
West Port—James Kehoe.
Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.
Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.

A. CARD.
DR. R. GARIEPY,
Essentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec.
OFFICE—No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET,
Near St. Lawrence Street,
MONTREAL.
May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the
poor gratuitous. 3m.
Feb. 14.

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 follow-
ing articles, of the choicest description:—
Butter Oatmeal Teas
Flour Oats Tobacco
Pork Salted Barley Oligars
Hams B. Wheat Flour Soap & Candles
Fish Split Peas Pails
Salt Corn Meal Brooms, &c.
June 6, 1860.

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and
have constantly for sale at their old
established Foundry, their superior
Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-
tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-
tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-
proved and substantial manner with
their new Patented Yoke and other
improved Mountings, and warranted in every par-
ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-
sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-
lar. Address
A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

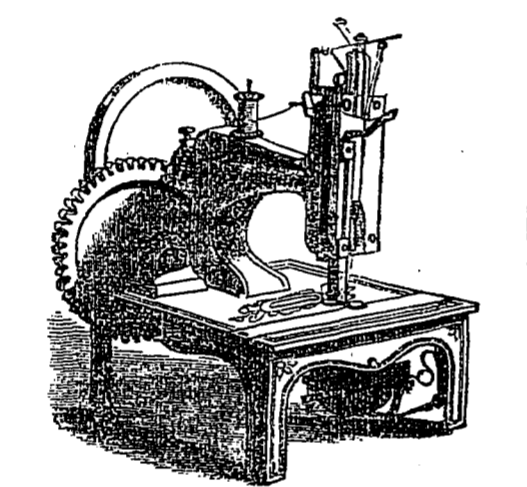
NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!
ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are in-
vited to call and see an entirely new invention, which
is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing
hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a
PERFECT TRUSS.
Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle
Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive
pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly
on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for
Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.
GODMAN & SHURTLEFF,
No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental In-
struments. 5ms.
September 21.

PROSPECTUS OF SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,

BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.
THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by
the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened
on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by
an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.
The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is
the leading object, embraces the French, English,
Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy,
Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and
the Fine Arts.
Students presenting themselves for admission
should know how to read and write. Those under
ten or over fourteen years of age are received with
difficulty.
Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, ap-
plication and proficiency of their children. Immo-
rality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-
quent 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, Wash-
ing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.—
Books and Stationery may be procured in the Estab-
lishment 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 mark-
ed with their name, or at least their initials.
August 17, 1860. 4ms.

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
Sarnia.
THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO
GIVE SATISFACTION.
TESTIMONIALS
have been received from different parts of Canada.
The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot
and Shoe Trade:—
Montreal, April, 1860.
We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-
plete 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 Ma-
chines 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 Ma-
chines,—of which we have several in use.
CHILDS, SCHOLLES & AMES.
Toronto, April 31st, 1860.
Dear Sir,
The three Machines you
sent us some short time ago we have in full opera-
tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec-
tations; in fact, we like them better than any of A. 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 re-
plied, 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.
TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-
MAKER WANTED.
April 26.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 19 COTE STREET, MONTREAL.
THE most COMPLETE COMMERCIAL EDUCA-
TION, in both FRENCH and ENGLISH, is imparted
in this institution.
LINEAR and PENCIL DRAWING is also taught.
From the month of January (1861) all the pupils
who are learning Grammar will study in the School,
—in the Morning from Eight o'clock till Nine
o'clock, and in the Evening, from Four o'clock till
Five o'clock—the other Regulations as usual.
We hope the parents will appreciate the efforts
we are making to form an Institution eminently
National and Catholic.
For particulars apply to the Principal at the
School.
U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal,
No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. 3ms.

T. C. DE LORIMIER,
Advocate,
32 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and
Soulanges.

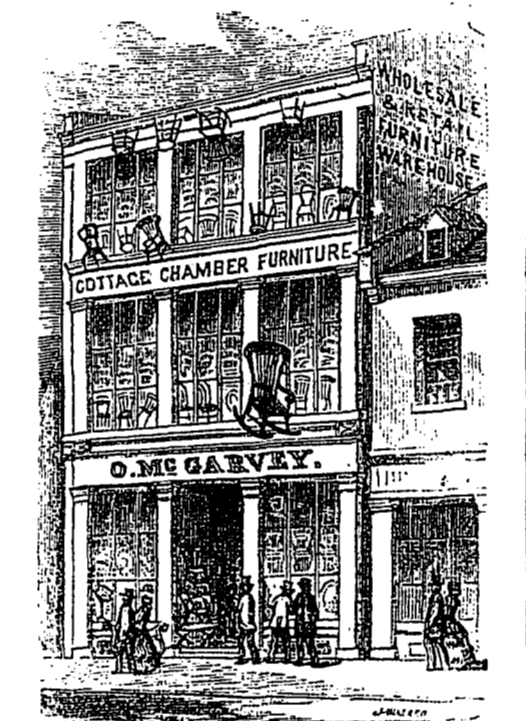
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Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the "Queen's Engine House,"
MONTREAL, C.E.

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

B. DEVLIN,
ADVOCATE,
Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St.
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W. M. PRICE,
ADVOCATE,
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No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.



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

THE Subscriber, while returning thanks to his
friends and the public generally for the liberal sup-
port extended to him during the last ten years in the
FURNITURE BUSINESS,
wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store
for a number of years, and made extensive improve-
ments in order to accommodate his daily increasing
business, he has just completed one of the largest
and best assortments of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
that has ever been on view in this city, comprising
every article in the House Furnishing line. To enu-
merate his Stock would take so large a space, that
he will only name a few of the leading articles,
with the prices of each:—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood,
B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Cha-
ber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En-
narnelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany
Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50
to 9 dol. each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14
to 50 dol., 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 20
different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to
4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattresses, Palm
Leaf and Corn Husk Mattresses, from 4 to 25 dol-
lars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of
Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and
prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large as-
sortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables,
Looking Glasses, Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks,
Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of
Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble
Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands
and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of
the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture
ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up
for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10
per cent below anything in the city.
Please call and examine the Goods and Prices,
which will convince all of the fact that to save mone-
y is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GARVEY'S,
244 Notre Dame Street,
where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they
are represented; if not, they can be returned three
months after the date of sale, and the money will be
refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered
on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of
parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge.—
Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers,
Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to
the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class
Furniture.
Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the
Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.
OWEN M'GARVEY,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-
house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near
the French Square, Montreal.

THOMAS WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail
WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER
MERCHANTS,
26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal,
BEG to inform their friends and the public generally,
that they have just received a well selected Stock of
Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by
Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free
of expense.
TERMS CASH.
All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-
changed on delivery.

PRICES.
WINES.
Per gal. dozen. bottle.
PORT—Finest Old Crusted... 48s 4s 0d
Very Fine... 30s 2s 6d
SHERRY—Finest Pale or Golden... 42s 3s 6d
Good... 30s 2s 6d
MADEIRA—Fine Old... 15s 0d 36s 3s 9d
CHAMPAGNE—Moe's Imperial,
Other Brands,
50s 5s 0d
CLARET—Chateau Lafitte and
St. Julien... 12s 6d 24s 2s 6d

SPIRITS.
BRANDIES—Martell's & Hen-
nessy'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—Thin's & Ramsay's
Scotch... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d
Thin's & Jameson's
Irish... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d
Old Rye and Genu-
ine 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, King-
ston, &c., old in bottle... 4s 0d 2s 6d
PORTER—Truman & Co.'s and Guin-
ess & Co.'s... 15s 0d 7s 6d
Montreal and Lachine... 5s 0d 3s 0d
CIDER—Pencer's and Devonshire... 12s 6d 7s 6d
All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-
tions.
Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy
Whiskey.
May 31, 1860.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
ON and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the
DAY MAIL TRAINS between MONTREAL and
TORONTO, and MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will be
DISCONTINUED until further notice, and Trains
will leave Pointe St. Charles as follows:
EASTERN TRAINS.
Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island }
Pond and all Intermediate Stations at } 9.00 A.M.
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 as a
First Class Car, and no extra charge will be made to
Quebec Passengers occupying berths.
WESTERN TRAINS.
Accommodation Train (Mixed) for King- }
ston and Intermediate Stations, at... } 7.15 A.M.
Mixed Train for Kingston and all Way }
Stations, at... 10.00 A.M.
Night Express, with Sleeping Car at- }
tached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at } 5.15 P.M.
This Train connects at Detroit Junction with
the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-
ern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all
points West.
W. SHANLY,
General Manager.
Montreal, Feb. 14, 1861.

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

TEAS (GREEN)
GUNPOWDER, very fine.
YOUNG HYSON, best quality.
IMPERIAL.
T'WANKEY, extra fine.
BLACK TEAS.
SOUGHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.
CONGOU.
OOLONG.
SUGARS.
LOAF.
DRY CRUSHED.
MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.
COFFEE, &c.
JAVA, best Green and Roasted
LAGUIRIE, do.
FLOUR, very fine.
OATMEAL, pure
RICE.
INDIAN MEAL.
DRIED APPLES.
CHEESE, American (equal to English.)
WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,
in hds. and cases.
PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal
Porter and Ale, in bottles.
PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-
rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds,
Macaronie, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Segoe,
Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table
Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sar-
dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet;
Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—
Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks,
Whiting, Ohalk, &c., &c.

THE articles are the best quality, and will be Sold
at the lowest prices.
J. PHELAN.
March 3 1860.
MRS. BUCHANAN
HAS REMOVED TO 166 DORCHESTER STREET
Of Bleury Street.

THOMAS M'KENNA,

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

BY J. PATTERSON & Co. BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to announce that they have
LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises,
No. 277 Notre Dame Street (Stephen's Buildings),
and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where
they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of
AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS.
On and after the 15th current they will be ready
to receive Consignments of every description of
Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if
required.
They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT-
DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and
will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who
may favour them with their patronage.
J. PATTERSON & Co.

D. O'GORMON,
BOAT BUILDER,
BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.
Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on
hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to
any part of the Province.
Kingston, June 3, 1858.
N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid.
No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-
count.

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 hu-
mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun-
dred 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 ear-
raker 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 hu-
mor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure lunning 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 conveni-
ent.
For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in
to your heart's content; it will give you such real
comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
ventor.
For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid
oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some
are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply
the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
For Sore 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 fresh is heir to.
Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States
and British Provinces.
Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Bos-
ton:—
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 Asy-
lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors
so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the
pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
Superioresse of St. Vincents 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 ne-
cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you
that he is now perfectly well.
SISTERS of St. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.