### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

## HRONICLE.

VOL. XII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

No. 35

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

CHAPTER V. Soon after the cry of 'Maderee aultha,' reached Terence O'Mara's ears through the exertions

tard, if not to defeat, the pursuit. 'Oh,' he exclaimed, 'why did I kindle that unlucky fire on the left, and thus deprive myself of the co-operation of my faithful followers? It can't be helped. Darby,' he said, addressing his simpleton, 'we must make the best we can of a

of his new only aid, Anglum, he resolved to re-

bad bargain.' 'That's thrue,' said Darby; 'it's a bad bar-

gain, if my good father is caught.'
'Listen, Darby,' said O'Mara, 'can you make a fire!

'Yes, yes,' answered he, 'can make fire.'

' Come, then, and help me.' Of they went to about the one-sixth of a mile up the road, where there was a quantity of turf or peat made into ricks and stacks. By the aid of the idiot, in a few minutes O'Mara had a large pile of the dry turf placed on the very centre of the road, and having set fire to it, he placed in front and around it, many grogawns, or tall piles of the turt, which at a distance very much resembled men in appearance. This done, O'-Mara flew to his cave for his rifle, his brass bugle, his helmet, and a polished steel corselet, or small cuirass, which one of his ancestors were when in foreign service. He procured also a great torch of chips of 'fat pine,' or 'bog deal,' and thus equipped, he took his stand behind the great rock called 'Clogh na gour,' which commanded the road which the pursuers, it about to come, must

The clatter of horses' roofs against the wellgravelled road was now distinctly heard, and O'-Mara ran forward a second time to give some new order to Anglum, whose mind, though a very retentive one, was able to grasp but one idea at a time. The light of the fire now reflected on the polished helmets of the cavalry, and its reflection on the sides of the mountain-ridges revealed to them with a dismal effect, the drearipess of the scene, and filled their imagination with fears, that in these dark caverns, which the unillumined parts of the mountains appeared to be, there might be secreted men in ambush, the whole military force of the town, including against whom, in such ground as this was, their the yeomanry, was called to arms. Picket guards horses could do but little. The troop now slack- were appointed at the cross-roads, a cordon of ened their pace into a more cautious gait, and the advance-guard returned to the main body to report that a large body of rebels were on the mountain brow, shouting like Indians, and dancing around a great fire. At the communication of this intelligence the sound of a bugle was heard, reverberating in a thousand repeated echoes along the mountain-sides, and glens, and ridges, and neaks, and the troops having given 'three cheers for the king, advanced cautiously. In front of the large rock above mentioned, now appeared, standing in bold relief, by the glare of the fire, a man clothed in shining armor, and burnished helmet, who, on the approach of the troop, cried out, 'Who goes there?' A voice hourse from fear answered, 'The king's troop of fourth by the skillul stratagem of one man, the best dragoons."

Ball, under pain of death! cried Terry. 'I am the genius of this place. These mountains of a peasant. are my abode, and I will allow no invesion of my demains at this hour of night. They call me the enchanted warrior. My men are perched by every rock, and hid under every bush. Look at yonder fire, around which 100 men, warriors you dare."

There were whispers and confusion among the

'Listen again,' resumed the warrior. 'To show you I am what I represent myself to be, here I stand. Let any fire men of you dismount, or from where you sit, discharge your pieces against this breast; and if you find your leaden messengers have no power to hart me, then confess I am the enchanted warrior. But if I send my messengers of death after you, then woo be tide you! What say you? Will you try it? 'Yes. Stand forward, five guards,' said the

leader. Steady ! present! fire l' A foud laugh from the warrior followed this

discharge. The second guard presents and fives.

The same effect follows.
'Go on-try it again,' cried the intrepid war-A third discharge followed, and the hillet was into her face.

flattened against the rock about a yord from his · Ho! ha! ha! cries the warrior. . · Here are

your leaden bullets for you again. There is one | yeomen.2 that has actually passed through my body I Let me now try my lack.

Click I went the rife of the warrior, and

desing torch of pine-chips, and finging it to- ers to God to save you and us from what I saw. ing towards the prisoner. The whole council en-

wards the dragoons, he leaped down on the road. horses turned round, and without as much as waittheir way back to the town.

The heath now on the mountain-side took fire, and the crackling with which that beautiful shrub minds of these royal troops sensations akin to ding. those of men flying from a city on fire, and they never looked back till they were all safely intrenched within the walls of Cloughmore Barracks. Upon the troop being in line, and the roll called, it was found that two men were wanting, whom the lieutenant reported as baving fallen at the action at the mountain, where, as he stated, no fewer than 3,000 men were assembled in realso as his opinion that nothing less than the cap- day. ture of the town was intended, as he could hear the voices of men and the report of their small arms till he came very near the town. In evidence of the correctness of what he stated, he pointed out the blaze into which the northern and from behind the ricks of turf, took such deliberate aum 'at our men, that it is imraculous salutary terror into the 'rebellious' peasantry. how we escaped with such trifling loss-two killed only, and only a few slightly wounded.'-On being questioned as to why the lieutenant did not in the retreat recover the bodies of the two who had fallen, he stated, that in attempting to do so, the whole body of rebels rushed down on them. He could not say whether many of the many of them wounded, from the deliberate aim which the lights and fires of the enemy enabled his own men to take.

This mendacious report having been received by the colonel, the 'big drum' was beaten, and caped or changed dress without his seeing it. sentinels on that side of the town next the mountain, and every order given and precaution taken that the military tactics of that period demanded. The colonel, in the meantime, with the advice of tle of Dublin by express, with a desire that a de- probation of his associates. tachment of light artillery should be sent immediately, to subdue this powerful and seemingly for- thony Sharper. midable host! 'The enchanted warrior,' in the meantime, in company with his useful fool, returned home, to snatch a few hours' repose, well satisfied that the fugitive was safe now, and that at all events, there would be no more hostile visits loyal to the crown.' to his mountain, for this night at least. Thus, military plans may be defeated, and the securest

When Terence O'Mara returned home, at the hour of one o'clock at night, he found a good warm supper ready for him at the fire-side, simmering in the skillet; and contrary to custom, rough. he found his fair wife and eldest child at the bedall clad in mail as I, keep guard. Advance, if side, repeating the rosary aloud, and with tears in their eyes.

What keeps ye up so late?' said Terry, lightning a 'alishogue,' or chip pine of bog-wood, and going into his bed-room.

Ah, it is we ought to ask you what keeps you up, and what keeps you out so late at this?' she cried, with a look that betrayed the agitation of

'Hold, woman,' answered Terry. 'I have good news to tell you. Father O'Donnell is escaned.

Thanks he to God!' said the pious matron. aiways thought the Lord would never allow his enemies power over that saintly man."

"What in the world ails you, though?" he resumed. 'Something must be wrong. Has anything happened suce I left-are my children well? Tell me what ails you, dear wife, he and I am sorry to differ with his honor the shercontinued, raising her up in his arms, and looking iff, he said, 'in his construction of that portion

Well, it's nothing but a direame that I had -the Lord save us - when I saw you shot down. and me and my dear clubden massacred by the

· Well, what else?

That was all, Terry asthore; but it was so clear a direame, and so bright before my mind, the sergeant and a private fell dead from their that I actually saw the men's faces who did it, I thought, and could know them if I saw them now. Now, men, come to victory? he cried, pull- Then I roused up little Brulget and Michaeling a rope or cord to which was attached the Timothy was too young-and we said our pray-

As quick as lightning the whole troop of sixty before now,' answered the intrepid Terry .-'Don't you know the church and the priest tell ing for the word of command, made the best of you not to believe in dreams, nor credit them, the council turned its attention to other imporand you put your mind through and fro with tant deliberations. such phantoms?

burns, together with the screaming of night-birds, I know the church and the priest both tould you fore, were next introduced into the council-hall, and the loud noise of flocks of game, resembling to keep from night-walking and secret societies, but, being asked to give their evidence they revery much the report of musketry, created in the and yet you see you are not doing their bid- fused, excusing themselves on the grounds of

> 'That may be true enough, Nelly, my dear, But see what a country we have. Over-run locked up in jail for contempt of court, as well see me hand if I stretched id out from me. Inwith cut-throats, perjurers, and tyrants, all of as for being aiders and abettors in the escape of foreign birth or race.'

The contents of the warm skillet, and they were not to be despised, were soon made away with by " the enchanted warrior' and his aide-decamp, Darby Anglum, and they retired, the one bellion, commanded by experienced French and to the settle-bed, and the other to his sleepingforeign officers. The same gentleman gave it chamber, to rest after the campaign of the past hoard, and Sir Anthony moved again that, as

#### CHAPTER VI.

Now, Tuesday, the day appointed for the execution, dawned; but the victim whom the gallows claimed by British law, had escaped its fangs .-What was to be now done? This was the leadside of the town was converted by the enemy, ling head of deliberation among the civil and mi-He exaggerated the dangers of sending so few litary council sitting at Cloughmore this eventful and if this gentleman, holding such a high commen to rout such a formidable force, not forget- morning. Shall the gallows be defrauded of its ting to point out the advantageous positions of usual tribute? Shall there be preparation for the enemy, who, he said, planted behind rocks, an execution, and no execution take place !- dience to a low instinct of vengeance, or to Somebody ought to be hanged in order to strike a salutary terror,' as it is called, you can-

Lord Barterborough was present as president of the council. So was Sir Anthony Sharper, of your course.' the patron of the town, and Sheriff Juggler .-A. B. Westrop, J.P., and Colonel Chive, with Lieutenant Scarecrow, completed the number. It was not yet clear daylight, and the council had the road to cut off their retreat, that the horses sat for several hours. Witnesses were called became restive on hearing the yells of the rebels, from among the officials of the prison, who genewho flung lighted brands on the road to frighten rally swore that the present prisoner was the priest, and that the man who left resterday was to remember.' foe had fallen, but he was certain there must be the same who entered, and nobody else. The very guard who watched at the cell door, whom we have before introduced as putting back the ly on the prisoner, and that he could not have es-

'My opinion is,' resumed the sheriff, 'that we had better execute this present pisoner, as we have advertised an execution. It does not appear to me in evidence that this is not the pries' who was sentenced to death. At any rate, there appears to be a doubt, and as there is a doubt. we ought to make sure of our man, and have the his council, thought it prudent to communicate execution for the public good. What think you, the report to Lieutenant Scarecrow to the Cas- gentlemen ?' he said, looking around, for the ap- king.'

'I second your motion, sheriff,' said Sir An-

'I likewise,' chimed in A. B. Westrop. 'We ought to make an example, and whether or not this is the person we-the law, I mean-condemned, matters not much if he is guilty, or not

'Hear, hear,' followed this speech of the Cromwellian.

'You, Mr. Sheriff, and Sir Anthony, ought to designs of tyrants may be frustrated by the bravery | be the best evidences in this puzzling affair. You both live in this very town. Surely you must | Majesty's crown may need its sacrifice,' said the have known the priest O'Donnell, and you ought | chivalrous knight.' to be able to say whether the prisoner is the identical individual,' said my Lord Barterbo-

> 'As for me,' said the sheriff, 'I knew lum by sight, that's all; but I go according to evidence of the turnkeys, who swore positively that this barony.' is he. I know nothing as a private individual .-My ca-capacity as sheriff raises me above priv-

private rights or feelings." His lordship similed and looked towards the colonel, who never opened his lips during the examination of the worthy witnesses. There was really great danger of the captain at this juncture, who, on attempting to prove himself what he was, had a pistol of one of the guards presented at his breast, with a threat if he 'spoke one word,' that he should die instantly. Colonel Clive at length broke silence, and said, that notwithstanding the apparently consistent testimony of the jaders, he had a strong doubt as to the jailers, he had a strong doubt as to the identity of the present prisoner with the one lately convicted, of British common law regarding 'the doubt,' which should be always interpreted in lavor of a prisoner, instead of against him. Indeed, there is hardly a doubt in the case, as it is almost selfevident that the present gentleman is not the bels. same whom I saw in the dock at the late assizes. It is better that a thousand guilty men should escape, than that one unocent man should suffer death untustly."

'That is, provided the innocent man was not as deserving of a gallows as the guilty,' rejoined Sir Anthony seriously, shaking his head and look.

pense of the knight of the red nose, and the colonel having ordered the prisoner back to his cell,

Mrs. O'Donnell and the remainder of the fa-'I know that well,' she calmly answered, 'and mily who made the visit to the prison the day betheir relationship with the party accused as well ridicule of the colonel's simplicity. 'How could as the escaped prisoner. They were consequently I see whin it was as dark as pitch? I could not as the escaped prisoner. They were consequently the priest.

Colonel Clive was opposed to this rigor also, but the remaining members of the council, including Lord Barterborough, being adverse to him, he had to succumb. The question of a substitute for the escaped priest was still on the this foreign gentleman bore such a likeness to the priest, he should suffer in his stead.

'Why, Sir Anthony,' said the colonel, somewhat warmly, that is now decided. This course you recommend would be barbarous as well as unjust. Besides, it would be dangerous. We are now at war with France, our natural enemy mission in the celebrated Chasseurs de Vincennes, were to be sacrificed in cold blood in obenot foresee the consequences to the whole nation -nay, the whole empire; besides the injustice shouls for liberty or other treasonable exclama-

I do not care about consequences, let them take care of themselves,' said Sir Anthony. 'Al I ask is vengence on rebels, conspirators, and Papists. And as for justice--'

But, Sir Anthony, I do care for consequences, and if that gentleman is to be hanged, he must be hanged in spite of my troop. That I beg you

'Well, colonel,' said the knight, 'I yield the point; but if you are at a loss for something to hang, I have a useless old butler about the height clock, swore positively he kept his eye continual- and a little above the age of priest O Donnell and he is a Papist besides, though a simple and if you please, to produce the desired effect.'

'Good God! what did you say, Sir Anthony ? Have I misunderstood you? Do you propose the murder of an old and faithful servant to prop up a falsehood, to give currency to a delusion? Monstreus proposition!

'I am a loyal subject, Mr. Colonel,' answered Sir Knight, and I will do anything to serve my

'Very well,' said Sir Anthony, 'but your king, I doubt, would reject such a service as you would offer. I am convinced, however, his majesty would accept the sacrifice of your own life, that the losing of your head in battle for the king would be a very meritorious act, but I should consider that the hanging of your faithful butler would not be regarded by his majesty as anything like a compensation for the honor that would accrue to him by the loss of your own life

in the service of your king." 'My life is at his service any day that his

'I am very glad to hear you are ready. Sir Anthony, for we are just going to dislodge those rebels who are, if report be true, intrenched on

At this stage of the proceedings a messenger was introduced by an orderly, who stated that on his way from the market of Dungarvan, about half-way up the mountain road, he fell in with the bodies of the two soldiers killed in the encounter last night, and they were now at the 'gate waiting to be released by your honors paying me for the fure of the two dead juttemm.' Upon being informed by the sheriff that it was no more than his duty, as a loyal subject of the king, to do that piece of service for nothing, the cuming little red-headed carman, named & Skith Flanagan, answered that as far lyilty he didn't think that he had less uvit than his neighbors; but he knew he had but very little money, and he didn't think their honors or the king would ask him to work for nothing."

Colonel Clive hunded the carman a guinea, who, with a most profound how, was about to depart, when, on the suggestion of Lord Barterborough, it was agreed to ask him a few questions about the number and strength of the re-

'Your name is Flanagan P

'Yes, your honor.'

You came down the mountain road, did you not, on your retuin train market ?

Yis, your hours, the mountain road exackitly.

At what home did you come by that part of the road which is called Cloghnagour ?'

Well, Nelly, I thought you had some sense joyed a laugh of very limited duration at the ex- neither saw moon, stars, nor sun, and I'm too poor to carry a watch,'

'You can't say, then, but that it was late at

night?'
'Yis, your honor, very late at night. So it

was, your honor." "Did you see any men there in arms, or were you interrupted by any sentinels or guards at that

part of the road ?" 'Did I see?' repeated Skith, as it were in deed I have neither cat's eyes nor owt's eyes, thank God, but neat Christian ones, and I can't

see impossibilities.' " Mind what sort of answers you give here, my good fellow,' said his fordship. 'You must tell the truth, and the whole truth.

'Tell the thruth! I'm sure 'tis the truth I'm tellin', and nothing else. You are the fast who doubted Skith Flanagan's word in all me life, so you are.'

On your oath did you meet any armed men on the mountain, or could there be such men there without your knowledge?"

"Without my knowledge! Faix, there could be millions of men there without my knowledge. What knowledge could I have uf um at the hour of midnight or second cock-crow, as I'm sure it was when I came that road.'

'As you saw nothing, then perhaps you beard something such as the report of shots of small arms, blowing of horns or bugles, or rebellious tions ?

'Axclumashums! In troth there was plenty of that, and I heard some shots too, and foud skneeding 'Bunan leans,' bitterns, and plovers, and woodcocks, and grouse, and many other wild animals who were coasting in the buring heath. There is no doubt but I heard dreadful cries, skrieches, and all such things. You could see pins on the road by the light -so you could.

'That is something to the point,' said Lientenant Scarecrow, who frembled in his boot for fear of the invalidation of his false report.

But the knave contradicts himself,' remarked the colonel. ' He said a few minutes ago that harmless one. You may hang him, gentlemen, he could not see his hand by the darkness, now he says the whole mountain was in a blaze, and that you could see pias on on the road.'

'Yes, your honor, but that was only while the fire blazed; but when it was out it was twice darker than before the fire was lit. When the fire was lit I was far south of the Knock; but with my slow horse and heavy load, when I reached the place your honor mintioned it was as

black as ould Nick. Skith was now dismissed; and after a resolution was passed that if no better substitute for Father O'Donnell's head could be found, the head of one of the dead soldiers should be affixed to the court-house bell-tower, to awe the pensantry, the council, after having sat for over four hours, was now dissolved. Before quitting the council-chamber, however, the colonel, after the departure of the under-officials, invited the party to his quarters, where he told them something m the shape of a 'dejuner a la fourchette,' awaited them after the fatigues of a sleepless and anxious night. The invitation was accepted by all save my Lord Barterborough, who pleaded as his excuse for declining the feast, that his son and beir, Lord Edward, was preparing this morning to set out on his Continental tour, to perfect his educathe brow of Knockmeldown, and I will expect to tion by travel. On this excuse his applicay was see you there at the head of the militia of the accepted by the colonel, who, after excerting the lord to the carriage that stood at the gate, returned to conduct the rest of the party to his well-provided breakfast-table. Thringh an expersenced physiognomist could not but read in the naturally-calm face of the colonel something like a cloud of disappointment at not having his board honored by the presence of the ford, for whose chief and special pleasure he intended this compliment, yet it required but very ordinary powers of observation to perceive the effect which his absence had on the rest of his guests. In fact, the faces of Sir Anthony, sherill Juggler and A. B. Westrop, J.P., were all smiles, and nothing contributed so much to this gental inlanty as the absence of my lord.

When thirst and burger were appeared, and the appetite no longer sustained its ingent calls for generous wine and all-sustaining heef, the knight, with a tumbler full of glowing Burgundy in his right hand, proposed,-

. Here's a health to the king; God bless him ! and may we, his loyal subjects, in this day's expedition, prove to his majesty how ready we are to sacrifice our lives for the stability of his throne. Here's success to this day's expedition !?

"Hip, hip, hurral," followed three times three.

The proper honors were paid to loyal toasts, by each of this gallant company, who, now well pleased with the entertainment of the colonel, substantial repast, to take their places at the even large bodies are shipped abroad, and thus prebead of their several detachments, in the expedition against the rebels of Knockmeldown. They were in high spirits, and under the influence of callous to the annual and periodical loss of thousands were in night spirits, and under the influence of callous to the annual and periodical loss of thousands children we have mainly to rely on this collection. the inflaming juice of the grape, loud and bitter of our fellow-beings in the element which surrounds in 1860 this amounted to £311 10s. We therefore, were their threats of vengeance against the us; and is this early destruction a sacrifice we offer doomed disturbers of their loyal repose. Sir Anthony especially gave utterance to high Tory wrath; and on mounting his spirited black and our path? charger, like some of the heroes of Homer, addressed the animal in these words:-

· On, my sporting Sampson,—on to the bavock! The small wash thy feet this day in red rebel Paper blood. By all the gods in Olympus, thou shalt; or leave thy master a corpse on the battle field.

Similar valuatings and louder and more savage threats of vengeance proceeded from the lips of his half-drunken Orange subalterns, who were about to be let loose on the people. (To be Continued.)

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, MARCH, 1862.

Nicholas, by the Divine mercy, of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of St. Frudentiana Cardinal Priest, and Archbishop of Westminster.

To our Dearly Beloved Brethren and Children in Christ, the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and the Faithful of the said Diocese. Health and Benediction to the Lord.

Lent is approaching, and with it the periodical invitation of the Church, to fast and pray, to weep and mourn, to give alms, and perform works of charity. Daties indeed are these, different in many ways, one from another; but, alike in this, that they are opposed to the demands which self incessantly makes apon us, opposed to self-indulgence, opposed to selfgovernment. The penitent who, in obedience to an external though higher law, plases nours on his knees humbling himself by fasting, as a culprit is compelled to do, and occupying himself about or among the poor, that Gud may be propitiated towards him by their prayers, presents, during the period, a condiworld around him, - perhaps with his own during other seasons of the year, - that he will look back mon it, hereafter, with consulation, and perhaps desire to be judged according to what he annually made himself before God, the humble and afflicted, the mortried and charitable Publican.

The Church, however, through the unity of her vitality, of her instinces, and of her laws, always and efficient communion extending over her entire body. Each of you fasts not, nor prays for himself alone. but for all All of us give alms, or do pensuce not for our own personal benefit, but for each member of the Courch, may, for every one beyond this, in due mea-To your individual efforts, dear Son or Daughter in Christ, who feel that all your exertions come very short of what is wanted for your own expiation or sauctification, are added, in your behalf, the generous sacrifices of so many noble souls, the patient afflictions of many broken-hearted sufferers; the rapturous prayer of cloistered virgins, or even the heavenly perfume of their souls as they are exhaled, like incense to their Divine Spouse; the sublime penances secretly endured by hosts of religious cenobites; but more than all, the uncomplaining mouns of Clergy and people, crushed and despoiled, of homeless monks and roofless nuns, cast out expressly to perish-as a class that must be destroyed, and at the head of all, the sorrows, the sighs, and the fatherly prayer for all, of Him who feels in all and all; such, dear Child, are the immense treasures of a tonement and justification which Lent joins to your poor attempts, with which the Church associates them, increases and perfects them; nay, gives them a noble place in this great stream or rather torrent of suffrage, that flows upwards to join those only waters of salvation, which issue from the foot of the Lamb, before God's throne. You, then, however little, however contemptible in

God's just wrath, in the averting of His impending judgments from the world, and in the prolonging of His endurance, and the increase of His mercies. And is there no need of our thus uniting with the the Universal Church in this joint supplication? We have already alluded to our own proctrate and afflicted condition, where lately she was most triumphant and ffourishing. So often have we alluded to the calamities and desolation of Italy, that we fear

this world, take your part and place in the great ob-

ject of this Lenten institution; in the appeasing of

the subject has become stale. Let us therefore rather turn our thoughts nearer home, and see if we should

severity, and in wrath.

On the western coast of that island, which seems ever doomed to bear the weight of public sorrows, symptoms of one of her periodical scourges seem to have declared themselves; of that famine which too generally is the fore-number of fever and pestilence. Not subject to the oscillations of a commercial scale, not dependent on the success or failure of speculative enterprise, not having to rise or fall with the fluctuations of foreign markets, or the caprices of warfaring nations, Ireland looks to the sweat of her own brow. and the errong arms of its inhabitants for her children's food. And yet oftener upon her, than upon the rest of the nations, comes the damping visitation of want of food. An over-rainy season, a sudden blight suffices to throw thousands into distress, into hunger, into the pauge of death; as if to inure that faithful race to the rarest of resignations, and the noblest acts of sacrifice. May we hope that as much sympathy will be shown with them, as with the heathene of India, and that their attachment to that faith which teaches them to die meekly under such affliclions may not be turned, by those whose public duty it is to alleviate their distress, into a reason for checking and averting the generous charity which in this country is ever ready to relieve. Should any appeal be made to you, for this case of widespread distress, we feel sure that you will come forward, with open bands, to bestow your aid.

There is another prospect of similar want, more likely, however, to exercise general interest, and to rally the co-operation of abundant charity. And yours, no doubt, will be there in due proportion. We sllude to the possibility of distress in the manufacturing districts; owing to the want of material, and to the stagontion caused by a reckless war. Thus may we may see how, if God has mercifully withheld from our State the sword of war which was so lately approaching it He has not yet assured us against the second thing of his triple scourge. May even that be yet averted, by the cries of repentance and the deeds

of charity of our coming Lent.

There are, however, calamities with which we are perhaps, becoming more familiar, and which seem to be more peculiarly the visitation of our country, in | our present time. For neither our forefathers before | plenty of calamities connected with our state of great | sinstical superiors, and the hope which our power us, nor our neighbors around us, have witnessed them; and probably they may effect us less, because they are not only conditions, but evidences, of our anexampled commercial prosperity. It is impossible, it may easily be urged, that our craft should not be everywhere found upon our coasts, darting through their closest channels, stealing around the bluffest now so familiar to you, of perpetual Exposition of derstand that such party must offer fair security rocks, gliding over the most treacherous reefs, running the sharp race of mercantile competition from 10 distant port; and that therefore, the autumnal | tematic instructions which you will receive, as well gaie or the winter tempest should not start out upon them in their midway, and take them at a disadvantwith those even of the buoyant life-boat and its darin more valued than safety, in the vessels in which and Norwood.

cious lives of men are set at nought, in comparison with the cheapness of transport. And rests there no responsibility in all this? Are we not become almost to appease its raging fury, and propitiate it as the heathens did of old, with living victims along its margin, that so it may continue to be our bulwark

And that element which of its own nature is the more destructive, and fills men most with fear, - Fire, in how many ways have we of late beheld its ravages, in this our metropolis beyond the wont of former times. Night after night domestic conflagration, attended by more frequent loss of life-in spite of the ingenious contrivances for saving life, of the abundant supply of water, of our boasted organisation for immediate succor,—attacks several quarters of the city. But we have seen piles of buildings, equalling almost in extent, quite in value, many a capital, sist at the solemn canonization of the Martyrs of Jablazing day and night, like a large ship burnt to the water's edge, and instead of deriving relief from the tidal river, pouring into this liquid streams of priceless merchandise. And this, in lesser degree, has happened frequently, in the very midst of peace and

opulence, and bailed skill! Still more appalling have been of late calamities from the most gentle of all the elements which minister to man. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, there cometh, in the very depths of earth, "a great and strong wind before the Lord, overthrowing the nountains, and breaking the rock in pieces and after the wind an earthquake, . . . and after the earthquake a fire." (3 Reg. xix 11.) Or all accumulated in one, blast, and earthquake, and flash, rush through the caverns where honest, unsuspecting men are toiling, the soil and mineral break down, the floods pour in, and more merciful than these, the un seen, searching vapor, passes but once, like a sword's keen edge, along that troop of men, sparing not one, but leaving each, as he lay or sate, with the morsel in his mouth, or the child upon his knee. That passing breath of Moloch, the furnace-god of ours, as of more ancient days, has at once accomplished his own claimed sacrifice, and gathered into his arms at once his double becatomb. Surely, since the days of Bethlehem, when Rachael went so bitterly over her lost ones, there has scarcely been sadder wailing, and keener sorrow than have lately darkened the cottages of England, and drawn forth a magnificent exercise of national charity.

It will not fail to strike the future historian, how inexhaustible were the resources of the country, carrying on at the same time two gigantic subscriptions for objects apparently so different, and yet alas! how painfully similar. For though the one contemplated the relief of most atter destitution, and the other, the erection of a gorgeous monument, yet there was one necessarily acts upon the great Catholic principle of great nerve of sympathy that bound the two extremes, and has shown that the widowed Queen and the widowed villager could be simultaneously comprehended in the exercise of those charities-respectful or generons -- which relates respectfully to each.

Nor let us be condemned, as if wanting in that reserve which time may be considered to have augmented, in regard to that great and overpowering calamity, if we allade to it now. For, in fact, this is our first opportunity of so doing; since the few words arrived too late which we addressed to you, asking your prayers that it might be averted. And were we, when enumerating recent causes of public grief and alarm, to omit all mention of this we might justly be blamed, as if wilfully silent; while we can hardly suppose that any words addressed by us to you can have weight to add either affeviation or intensity, to what we sorrowfully revere as a personal affliction.

But when we reflect on the universality, and yet the individuality, of that grief which has so lately struck, and which yet fills, the hearts of the people, throughout this empire, from the death of its Prince Consort, one cannot but feel that such a peculiar sentiment expresses a peculiar and even singular relation between them and him.

He has not commanded their armies, nor led their fleets to victory. He has not wielded a successful statescraft, nor occupied any position among its artists, its thinkers, or its writers. His many great accomplishments, and the moral power which he exercised, were his own, and were brought with him. In all these gifts he owed England nothing; but England may prove to owe him much. Yet in these respects nations think it enough to forgive a superiority not gained from themselves, nor from connection with them. But England has accepted them admiringly, gratefully - feels as if she had schooled him in them trained him in them, exercised him in them. She never saw the stranger in him or aught that he did.

In fact, never did foreigner ever more completely incorporate himself, identify himself so completely with this nation; never was one, Prince or simple so thoroughly accepted, nay, adopted by it, as was not frequently pray that God will not visit us with he. He became indeed "the eldest son" of the country and of its people. Distinct from his high claims as the sharers of the Sovereign's confidence and affection, independent of public respect for his share in restoring to this country the good example of a moral court, is that peculiar sense of affliction which has struck us as pervading all society. Totally unlike is it to what the loss of a Sovereign would have been unhappily, for many generations, such a loss has caused few tears; and may a merciful Providence keep yet long from the country another, and very different experience. That deeper reverence, that filial tenderness, that husbing of defects rather than blessing of past excellences, which have characterised the departure of a good king, are all wanting here. And the departed monarch's place is soon filled up, and his memory fades before the realities of a fresh Sovereignty. But the place of him who is now gone from amongst us no one takes more. Into his position socially we feel it would be almost impossible for any one ever again to enter. The utmost power of the Crown could hardly do the same thing twice-a thing unexampled, unexpected, and unforeseen. Other nations must have their Consort kings; this alone could leave him the first of the people. And as such, we have observed, he is missed, he is mourned for, he is irreplaceable. And it is in this sense that the people ask to erect his monument, as to one of themselves, or to an adopted son of their own mother; and ther yield him, though adopted, the first place.

Hence the domesticity of the mourning which has broken out, the family character of the universal sorrow. Hence your sons and daughters, and your very infants, are cled in black as it each family were bewailing a separate loss. It recalls to mind the solemn description of the Prophet :-" The shall mourn for him as one mourneth for an only son, and they shall grieve over him as the manner is to grieve for identity—even in charitable exertions—with any pothe death of the first-born. . . . And the land litical society whatever.

Of course as individuals we may attach ourselves shall mourn, families and families apart; the families of course as individuals we may attach ourselves rica, were once ended, it is quite possible that we of the house of David apart, and their women apart, . . . all the rest of the families upart and their

women apart." (Zach. xii. 10.)
Yes, dearly beloved in Christ, without entering into the regions of crime, and doing more than allude to its frequency in its most repulsive forms, there are prosperity which may well induce us to enter with a and activity inspired, would vanish. The prelates great heart into the course of expiation and supplication proposed to us for Lent. The rigor of your fast | collapse. we have mitigated, in condescension to the feebleness of ordinary constitutions in our days. Your prayers will be, not seconded, but led, by the sweet devotion sound and wisely constituted," of course you will unthe most Blessed and Adorable Sacrament; and your that it is safe, and that it will not fall into bad hands. faith will be enlightened or strengthened by the sysas by the fervent preaching of Apostolic men.

And that the work of this holy season may be comage, and strew our shores with wrecks and corpses, plete, we place before you a specific object for the exercize of your charity. Last year we omitted, chiefly ing crew, mingled among them, at the very entrances in consequence of our successive indispositions, to of our ports. And so it needs must be, for the exi- claim your annual contributions towards the support genetics of our commerce require it that speed shall of our poor orobans in their asylums at North Byde

This Diocese has 88 female orphans, and out of the 206 under the care of the excellent Religious of Norwood, and a due proportion of boys, under the Brothers of North Hyde, For the support of these poor. call upon you to supply that for 1861, by subscribing generously towards it, on Sunday next, the first in Lent, at the general collection which will be made in all the churches and chapels in our Archdiocese, pursuant to the directions of this our Pastoral .-And remember, dearly beloved, that what you now do ought not to interfere with your charities and bounties for the present year, since we are only summoning you, before the seat of God's mercy and kindness, to pay his orphans the arrears of the last years claim. And may be require you, may he give you a thousandfold for your compassionateness towards His little ones.

We take this earliest opportunity of announcing to you, that we have just received an invitation to aspan, with whose glorious history every Catholic is acquainted, to be held by His Holiness in the Vatican Basilica, on Whit Sunday next, the 8th of June. The invitation to each Cardinal is considered a gracious command, unless compliance with it be grievously hindered. In like manner, are the Bishops of Italy invited and expected to attend. But the Holy Father has explained how serious, and perhaps insurmountable obstacles may be thrown in their way by their temporal rulers; and therefore, to supply, as far as possible for their absence, and for the consequent diminution of splendour in the function, he has invited all Bishops on this side of the Alps, to join and surround him in Rome, on this great and rare occasion This reason makes our invitation doubly a command, to be obeyed at the cost of great inconvenience. What then can we consider it now, that the whole Episcopate of France has been almost prohibited from applying for the leave required for absenting themselves from their Dioceses? We have that double claim on us redoubled, that, if possible, we may be bearers of the homage and duty of our absent Brethren thus straitened by a policy to us merely unintelligible; and, so far as is possible for us in our littleness, that we may compensate for the absence of that noble Episcopate, inured to persecution, and able heroically to bear it.

May God look down with pity and compassion on His afflicted Church, and give her peace, consolation, and joy; and to you all every good and perfect gift, now and for ever. Amen.

Given, and ordered to be read, in all Churches and Chapels of the Archdiocese of Westminster, on Quinquagesima Sunday, this Second day of March, MDČCULXII.

N. CARD. WISEMAN. Archbishop of Westminster. F. Canon Searle, Secretary.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER FROM THE LORD PRIMATE OF IRELAND: -The subjoined important letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, needs neither comment nor introduction at our hands:--

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN TELEGRAPH Armagh, 19th March, 1862

Dear Sir-1 trust that you will oblige me by giving insertion to the following lines in your estimable journul:-

I have been greatly shocked by the tone which for some time past has pervaded, and which continues to pervade, public meetings in this country, letters in newspapers, and so forth; and I am anxious to protest thus publicly against the notions whereof this tone appears to be an indication.

In the the first place, I most sincerely disclaim any intention of giving offence to the honourable Catholic gentleman whose name is connected with the matter which I refer. Knowing the sound Catholic feeling of that gentleman, and the favourable impression which he has made on all those who have the pleasure of his acquinitance, I am persuaded that he is ell, and most of the other leading notables of that now very sorry for what he has done. Such being my conviction, I can no more be supposed to attack him by speaking severely of Catholic duellists, than I entire satisfaction of the Brotherhood. A controcould be supposed to attack St. Paul by speaking versy has just been opened, on the subject of the Naseverely of the persecutors of the Church-for St. tional Brotherhood, which promises to be bitter, and, he was afterwards sorry for it.

In the second place, I speak of Catholic duellists in what follows, because they, if well instructed in their religion, can make no mistake about the character of the act which they commit in giving or accepting a challenge to fight a duel. It may be different with those other denominations of Christians, who have not the haupiness of possessing the true faith; for, as their views respecting matters of faith are generally undefined and changeable, so it may be also with their views respecting points of moral

Lastly, I speak of Cathelic duellists as such : that is to say, I speak of them precisely in their character oath or pledge of secresy; that they have neither of duellists—in other words, I speak not signs or passwords; that their rules and their meetof duellists—in other words, I speak not immediately and directly of the person, but of the

Having premised these observations, I now assert, without the least fear of being contradicted by anyone who understands the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Church :-

1. That the Catholic duellist, as such, must be held in abhorrence by every one who loves our Divine Lord-by every one who hates mortal sin, and has a due horror of an act whereof the Holy Church of God has an exceeding great horror.
2. That the Catholic duellist, as such, proves him-

self to be in reality a coward, according to the true Christian meaning of the words cowardice and heroism. I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant, Joseph Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh.

Primate of all Iteland. YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES AND THE "NA-TIONAL BROTHERHOOD."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MUNSTER NEWS. Dear Sir, -Be good enough to give a place to the

Mr. M. Ganningham. - Yours truly, R. B. O'BRISN, V. G.

Newcastle West, March 8th, 1862. My Dear Sir and Brother, -I am delighted at the self on the consideration of every Irish journal sym-spirit of charity and the effective organisation which pathising with the Irish people at home and abroad. distinguish the Young Men's Society at Woolwich. I hope our brothers will take great care to avoid

to any political party which we conscientiously believe sound and wisely constituted. But as a Young ed only by what we have already been the sad wit-Men's Society, combination, for anything, with a political body, would give us the shape and form of Emigration of our people is only suspended not stopsuch a body no matter what might be our rules. In fact such a course would alienate our eccle-

would withdraw their confidence, and we should And when I say we are perfectly at liberty to join

any "political party which we conscientiously believe -that is, that the society is safe and that it will not

fall into bad hands-our members becoming members of such a body would compromise us. Against this contingency we ought to prepare and

guard ourrelves. I write this because I saw it somewhere stated that members of the Young Men's Society may be also members of the National Brotherhood of St.

I do not think that members of our society can | zation agents to give advice and encouragement to join the National Brotherhood, or that members of the new settlers, and smooth away obstructions in our ranks.

the National Brotherhood should, be allowed to join our ranks.

The reason is, that I do not find security that the National Brotherhood is safe, and I do not find the with them the comforts and undependence of a Canasecurity that, if safe now, it will be safe in a month or two or three.

What security should we ask? Rules are no security. The worst objects may be pursued under the

Professions are no security. The men who make while they imagine themselves going their own. What security then ought we to expect?

multitude may be dragged in a brief period.

Clergy.

2. In a safe movement I would expect men of known position and commanding talents-whose past career would be a security for their future integrity and success—and a security that the people are not simply sold to a bidder.

a movement is safe; and not one of these conditions have I found supplied by, or regarding the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick.

opinion, the members of the Young Men's Society should not belong to it .- I am, my dear sir and brother, very faithfully yours,

R B. U'BRIEN, V. G., P. P., President-General.

DR. O'BRIEN AND THE "BROTHERS OF ST. PATRICK." -It would, in one sense, be impossible to overrate tha importance of the questions involved in the correspondence published in another page of this day's impression: consisting of letters of Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien (President-General of the Catholic Young Men's Societies), having reference to the "National Brotherhood of St. Patrick," and a reply of the Central Society of the Brotherhood thereto. We publish also an Official Address from the Californian Branch of the Brotherhood to the members in freland, in which instructions on the policy and purposes of the organisation are set out under different headings and with that plain speaking which could not be attempted nearer home. From this we learn that it is the duty of the members to " pay no more rent for land;" to "build no more churches;" to learn military drill by dancing in time, and rifle-shooting more, the Brotherhood declare that they will set free any member imprisoned for training or drilling; and that the Irish Catholic priests are paid special police of the British Government. It is mournful to think how many of our poor countrymen, faithful and earnest, may fall into teachings like these in the atter absence of any other organisation amongst them. May God forgive the men to whom the people looked for to state they meant to do so - but who have left our therhood" policy .- Dublin Nation. DUBLIN, 20th March. - The Feast of the National

Apostle passed off without any unpleasant incident. At the Rounda there was a dinner of the "National Brotherhood," followed by some ardent and enthusiastic speeches. Two priests only attended, namely, the Rev. Father Kenyon and the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, both from the Diocese of Billaloe. Although Mr. John Martin Martin, and a few others of the leaders of 48 were present, the chief characteristic of the proceeding was the absence of most of those gentlemen. Letters of pology were sent by Mr Smith O'-Brien, The O'Donoghue, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Mitchparty. Upwards of 200 persons sat down to dinner, and it appears that the whole event passed off to the Paul was at one time a persecutor of the Church, but I fear, not over-edifying. The Phonix Society, or he was afterwards sorry for it.

Fenians, was introduced into Ireland, from America, it is supposed, some three years ago. The arrests and consictions of that time put a stop, it was hoped, to its further extension through the country. The funeral of M'Manus gave the organisation a wonderful impulse, to counteract which several popular men, who were apprehensive that the Fenian Society was both illegal and otherwise dangerous, set about the formation of another and a safer democrat society, to serve as a safety-valve for patriotic enthusiasm. This new creation is the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick. The chief members and officers of this Society assert that they are not bound by any ings are all open to the public; that, in no sense whatever, is their organisation illegal; and that the Nationality of Ireland, through means admitted to be both legal and constitutional, is their sole object. --On the other hand, it is generally understood that a secret" political society does exist; and had been spreading with immense rapidity, especially amongst the young men of the laboring and artisan classes, until the attention of the Bishops and Clergy was concentrated upon its repression. It may be that, without any formal or official connection between both, members of one may also be members of the other. Thousands of young men have, through the influence of the Clergy, withdrawn from those societies, or from one of them, at least. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in his St. Patrick's Pastoral, has condemned those societies, generally; and Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, President-General of the Catholic Young Men's Societies -s man who has been so eminently successful in initiating and furthering that great religious and social feature of our time-has just published some letters advising the refusal of following letter, addressed to an old fellow-citizen, admission to the Catholic Young Men's Society of any one who is connected with the Brotherhood of St. Patrick. - Cur. of the Weekly Register. EMIGRATION. - The question of Emigration forces it-

pathising with the Irish people at home and abroad If the unnatural contest now raging with such fury between the North and South, and in which so many of Ireland's sons, ranged on opposite sides, are every day should see another exodus across the Atlantic equalinesses of, since the famine of 1846-7. We tear the ped by the American wer, and while those who can afford the outlay are packing up for Queensland or some other far away destination, others are turning their attention to Canada, which has many recommened. The Canadian Government are paving more attention than ever to the subject of Emigration. A Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the past management of the Emigration Department in that Colony has been sitting for some time, and Canadian newspapers state that the report will recommend a Unless there be a fair security of such a character change of system, or rather a more consistent carrying out of the system under which the Emigrant is encouraged to settle on land in the country, instead of allowing him to waste his time and energies about enticed through Canada to the Western States. The Canadian Government seem determined not to simply

land to go out to them to become merely "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for them - to dig canals and cellars, or be the overworked drudges at other necessary but disagreeable and them are not always sincere; and even when they badly paid and unhealthy employments, where Irishare sincere, they may be ignorant of where they are men are generally used because none other but Irishare going. They may be going other people's road men will undertake such work, as is the case in England, Scotland, and the United States. They exhibit nous of that supercilious, patronizing, or contemp-Why, the characters of the men who lead a move-ment-unless these characters be beyond all ques-displayed in the "Great Republic"- North and South tion for principle and capacity, no one can know— that the sons of Irishmen are found changing their they cannot even themselves know—whither the religion and even their names to hide their Irish ori-The Irish in Canada are recognized as being, 1. In a safe movement I would expect the Catholic lefter the French Canadians, the most important element in the population. They enjoy positions of prominence fully equal to their numbers in the hierarchy, on the bench, and in the legislature, and the Irishman by birth or by mere decent is proud to hail from the "old land," and vie with the French Catholie in steadfast adherence to the common faith, and in 3, In a safe movement I would expect a general attachment to their adopted country, where the opinion among the well-thinking and moral that such Church to which they belong is, in all essential points the religion of the state, and where every man enjoys the most ample measure of civil and religious liberty. The Canadian people having a warm sympathy, pro-I'do not mean to pronounce upon this organisation duced by a common faith and identity of race, with — what it is—I only say that it has not proved its the people of Ireland, hold out the the hand of fellowright to prudent men's confidence - and that, in my ship to them; they offer them land in fee-simple for ever for nothing, and point out to them that there, in Canada, they can assuredly earn their own independence, as they, the people of Canada, under less advantageous circumstances have done before them, and the hearts of our emigrant countrymen as they sail up the great St. Laurence for hundreds of miles, will be gladdened by the regular succession of glitter. ing spires and stately edifices erected to the glory of God by a kindred people, who bid them heartily welcome, and by the numbers of Colleges, Convents, and Schools, presided over by holy men and women, where the humblest among them can secure an education for his family without any sacrifice. The statistics of Canada as exhibited in the consus just taken offer a very interesting study. In 1763, just a hundred years ago-less a year, Louis the XV. ceded to England, by treaty, what the courtiers of his day apologetically described as a few acres of snow. The population of the country at the time was almost entirely settled in what is now known as Lower Canada. It contained about 60,000 souls. Since that time till this day, the French Canadians have received no increase of numbers whatever by immigration, yet by firing bows and arrows, and to honor MacManus strange to say, they have increased from 60,000 to by casting "votive pebbles" on his grave. Further- close upon a million, besides colonizing a portion of close upon a million, besides colonizing a portion of Illinois, in less than a hundred years. equally surprising is the fact that in 1851, the French Canadians numbered 35 per cent. of the whole population, while in 1861, two years later, they had increased relatively so as to be 38 per cent of the whole from natural increase only, although the other elements of the population had been targely increased by immigration. This affords proof of the morality lead - who were qualified to lead, and authorised us of the people of Catholic Lower Canada, and shows also how unfounded is the idea that Lower Canada is people at the mercy of such execrable and ridiculous not so favoured in point of climate as Upper Canada ravings as this "official exposition" of the "Bro- an idea which has hitherto caused the emigrants -an idea which has hitherto caused the emigrants from Ireland to give a preference to the western rather than the eastern portion of Canada. But, any mistake arising from ignorance in this way, will now, however, be rectified by the wise measures spoken of abore as being about to be adopted by the Canadian Parliament. In fact, the difference of climate seems to be in favour of the Lover Province in a sanatory point of view, and the quality of the soil is in no way inferior, though the system of agriculture pursued by the French Canadian farmers has been rather defective, owing, to the fact that they were in some measure isolated for a long time by a difference of language from communication with the other people of America, and consequently deprived of a knowledge of the great improvements which have taken place within the present century in agricultural science. The establishment of model farms in connection with the excellent educational establishments for which Lower Canada is so remarkable, and the settlement of skilful European farmers among them are now rapidly converting the rich fertile valleys of the St. Laurence and its great tributaries, the Ottawa, the Richelien, the St. Maurice, &c , into great grain producing districts, rivalling the celebrated eastern townships of Lower Canada, and the most productive portions of Western Canadian soil, farmed with all the modern scientific appliances. The French and Catholic population of Canada have not merely retained their status in respect to numbers in the rural districts, as some of our contemporaries have erroneously stated : the great cities of Montreal and Quebec - the emporium of Canadian commerce - are mainly in possession of the Catholic population, French and Irish, in spite of the fact that under the old system of colonial government the import and export trade of the province was confined to England and Scotland, and the British colonies. The population of Moutreal, now numbering about 100,000, is composed at seventy per cent. of Catholics, of whom forty-seven per cent. are French and twenty-three per cent. Irish; and as a remarkable feature in connection with the late movement of troops to Canada, we find it stated by a correspondent of a London paper, that an immense row of ornamented granite buildings, just completed and designed for shops and ware houses, and declared to be the first of the kind in America, and equal to anything in the world, were placed at the disposal of the military authorities by their owners, the religious ladies of the Ursuline Convent, for the accommodation of a couple of regiments, and for which they were sufficiently enpacious It is further generally admitted by all classes in Canada, that much of the extraordinary

dian home and Canadian institutions. The peo-ple of Canada do not ask the people of Ire-

From a Parliamentary return just published, it appears that the number of emigrants from Ireland during the first seven months of 1861 was 45,508 and that the number of emigrants during the cor responding period of 1860 was 55,782, being a net de-

growth of the city of Montreal, which has far out-

stripped all other Canadian cities, and already rivals

New York and Boston in commercial greatness, is

owing to the liberal and enlightened assistance al-

ways giving to the enterprising commercial men of that city by the "seignors" of the Island of Montreal

the gentleman of the seminary of St. Sulpice. - Dub-

lin Telegraph.

DISTRESS IN IRREAND. - Sir Robert Peel has made a reluctant concession regarding the existence of distress in the West, and has gone so far as to send round a man-of-war with some tes and wine to the islands of Arran. Nearer to our own homes there are island quite as needy and exposed to suffering. The Government bounty has, however, we presume, been exhausted in that one cruise of the Geyser, and the poor of Cape Clear, Sherkin, and Baltimore detions to un Irishman, besides being so easily reach- must look to some more favorable quarter for relief than the government, whose movements are prompted by Sir Robert. The localities we have named are in the parish of Rath, to the west of Skibbereen .-They are amongst the poorest of the very pour. islands are inhabited by a pepile who join a little agriculture-potato cultivation-to a little fishing, both of which means of livelihood have failed them this year. We need scarcely suggest that Cape Clear is a wild, stormy, and barron locality, yel i holds about seven thousand inhabitants; Sherkin is the large cities, or permitting him to be burried or perhaps not quite so poor in natural advantages. Bullimore, near the sea coast, is probably poorer than either. In the great famine these places were the to encourage emigration to Canada, but to take care per subjects for the efforts of the proselytisers, and of the emigrant when he gets there, and having this at Chare island alone the numbers at one time won laudable object in view, have lately appointed coloni- by meal and money to the Protestant Church were

between three and four hundred. Since then, all who survived that dreadful time have returned to their ancient faith, and the pretty Church of Cape Olear, built at an expense of £2,000, by the Irish Church Missions Society, is as bare of a congregation as if its incumbent were in receipt of the fattest vithes in Ireland. Sherkin has been visited by a peculiar misfortune. The great storm of January raged with extreme violence in that locality. Even Baltimore habour did not escape its fury. Fish were driven by the waves into the fields over cliffs forty feet high. In this tempest sixteen of the Sherkin fishing boats were wrecked, nine of them being totally destroyed. The parish priest, the Rev. Henry Leader, had application made to the Fishery Commissioners by Captain Dunne, the inspecting commander of coast-guards, for some assistance in replacing these boats : but the commissioners had no funds for such a purpose. Upon Clear Island the privations are of the worst kind, as in bad weather communication is cut off for a fortnight together from the main land; and to people who live on purchased grain, it can be easily understood how severe a source of misery this is. Some small drainage works were entered upon by the landlond, Sir Henry Becher, but they amounted to only £50, and the relief afforded by that sum, in a district so large and to a population so numerous, was, of course, merely infinitesimal. With such a state of things under his eyes, the Rev. Mr. Leader has felt himself compelled to ask for public aid for his poor flock .- Cork Examiner.

The Market Control of the Share of the Share

We are informed that a number of gentlemen, taking into consideration the amount of distress which prevails, have formed themselves into a committee to afford outdoor relief to the poor who are unwilling to enter the workhouse. The place of meeting is in Barrack Street, and we understand that on Wednesday out of 1,600 applicants, they afforded temporary relief, bread, or the equivalent in money, to 430 people. \_Northern Whig.

At the Mayo (Ireland) Assizes, a poor man, named Joyce was tried the other day, for the third time, on a charge of perjury in regard to ovidence given by him on the prosecution of a person for the murder of one of Lord Plunkett's bailiffs in Partry. On this occasion the Crown Prosecutor had the effrontery to challenge every Catholic on the jury panel, for no ostensible cause but because they were Catholicsan insult and an outrage, of which, we trust, the Attorney General will take cognisance, and ultimately a jury of 10 Protestants and 2 Catholics were sworn. After a long trial the jury was discharged without finding a verdict, there being, as reported, 7 for a conviction and 5 for an acquittal: Hence it is clear that the " packing" system failed in its scandalous object, and that there must have been at least three Protestants for acquitting the accused. We have have all cried out against infamous system of excluding Catholics from the Jury panel by the Sheriff, in Protestent Armagh, but what are we think or say of Catholics being virtually expunged from the panel in Catholic Mayo, by the officer of the Crown, and representative of the Attorney General? We need hardly express our entire conviction that the flagrant act was not done with the same sanction of the Attorney General, and that he will at once administer such a rebuke to his subordinate as shall prevent the of military law, by an immediate council of war. repetition of such an outrage upon decency, justice, and the feelings of his countrymen - Weekly Re-

Amenities of an Ohange Barrister. - In the Armagh libel case " Armstrong v. Quinu," the jury, after being locked up all night, were discharged at half-past six on Friday morning, not being able to agree to their verdict. The foreman stated that they were unanimous in condemning the conduct of Mr. Armstrong in evicting his tenantry under the circumstances which was the subject-matter of the libel. During the whole trial there was a conflict between the court and Mr. M'Mechan, one of Mr. Armstrong's counsel, who had been provoked by the assertion of Mr. Whiteside, the lending counsel on the other side, that "it was a case that ought to bring a blush of shame on the face of the man that advised it." In retaliation Mr. M'Mechan said that Mr. Whiteside should be attending his Parliamentary duties instead of being there defending a "sacerdotal slanderer,"-characterising his speech for the prisoner "as mere slang, idle boast, calumnious, contemptible, mean, and unscholarlike." Mr. M'Mechan stated that he had been at the bar since 1831, and he still wore a poor stuff gown, Mr. Whiteside and his brother-inlaw (Mr. Napier) having raised forty-seven Queen's Counsel over his head. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in his charge, consured these unwarrantable attacks on had been sitting up on the Treasury Bench, in the Mr. Whiteside, which he had tried in vain to prevent. gloom of the chair, advanced to the table and pro-He said the case showed that all criminal prosecu-tions should be conducted by the Government as in chief. Lord Palmerston sat bolt upright, and looked Scotland, and then they would be conducted under a due sense of responsibility. The cause of action was a letter published in the Irish papers by the Rev. Mr. Ouinn, a Catholic Curate in the parish where the evictions occurred, in which he exposed the harsh conduct of the landlord. The defendant justified the alleged libel, and the non-result is stated above.

FLOODING OF THE DOWNPATRICK MARCHES. - The Recorder states that there are several hundred acres of fine land covered with water, which the judicious outlay of a few thousand pounds would render arable and highly productive. It is really a great pity that some effort is not being made to drain those marches.

COMPLIMENTARY PLOUGHING. - On Saturday, the 8th instant, the extraordinary number of seventy-six ploughs assembled on the lands of Coolnahern Park, near Castlederg, to turn up a farm lately purchased by the Rev. J. O'Flaherty, P.P., Ardstraw West. Mr. Robert Hoey, of Erginagh, a hale old gentleman of eighty-two, with his usual kindness and ability, superintended the work. The persons present were liberally and gratefully entertained during the day by the reverend gentleman. It is very pleasing to know that the majority of the ploughs belonged to Mr. O'Flaherty's Protestant neighbors-a graceful act of kindly feeling on their part, which must have left a deep and durable impression of a similar nature on the minds of the reverend gentleman and his co-religionists .- Derry Journal .

The Great International Exhibition of 1862 will perhaps possess nothing more surprising in its line, than the article which has left Galway to be exhibited within its walls. Mr. H. Abbott, proprietor of the Angliham quarry, has sent forward an immense slab This massive piece weighs 5 tons, of black marble. and is 211 feet in length, 3 feet 4 inches in width, and 9 inches in depth. - Galway Express.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords. - The Italian Kingdom. - The Marquis of Normanby moved an address for copies or extracts of any despatches from Sir James Hudson, her Majesty's Minister at Turin, relative to Government presecutions of the press during the last two years; or from Sir James Hudson or Mr. Bonham, her Majesty's consul at Naples, respecting the issue of certain proclamations, or orders, from Generals Cialdini and Vorelli, from Commandants Gelatri, Narbone, De Virgili, and others, whereby the populations of various portions of the Neapolitan territory were last year subjected to arbitrary military execution without any form of process, and without any previous declaration of a state of siege; or from Sir James Hudson calling attention to statements of facts as to the condition of Southern Italy made by Neapolitan deputies of the Parliament of Turin, and reported in the official records of that assembly. He could not agree with the statement put forward in the words which Earl Russell said were used by Count Cavour respecting the press at Turin-that no Government prosecutions should from that time be issued against the newspapers. He wondered how the noble earl could place implicit reliance on any sent up to their lordships' House a telegram contain- ious to learn .- Nation.

ing the assurance from Count Cavour which held good for not five years but for five days. But the conversation between the noble earl and the late count, in which those words were used, took place in 1857, and should not have been applied to the present time. Three weeks after the noble earl took office he (Marquis of Normanby) held in his hand a decree issued by Count Cavour, which suspended the publication of L'Armoniu for three months. Again, immediately after the battle of Solferino, the same ournal came under Government censure for a leadng article in which it commented on the course likely to be adopted. Again, in the past year, on the 6th of March and a few weeks before the death of Count Cavour, no less than five prosecutions of the newspapers in Milan and Turin were instituted on the most frivolous pretences. So much had he to say with regard to the noble earl's statement that the Conservative press of Turin was no longer prosecuted. Their lordships would recollect that the Duke of Argyle related a conversation which an Italian gentleman in which the latter expressed an opinion that a certain proclamation which appeared in L'Armonia was not genuine, and assigned as a reason for this opinion that before he left Turin he accidentally heard some one speak of it and mentioned that it had been suppressed; but as the conversation took place on the 26th Feb., and the document in question appeared on the 19th, he could not within seven days have come from Turin and been able to mention that some time before he left such a procla-mation had been cancelled. But the noble earl had said there was no civil war in the Neapolitan territory. If there was not, he should wish to know why 80,000 men were under arms there; how also could the noble earl account for the fact that the town of Alcamara, with 16,000 inhabitants in it, had surrendered on the 20th of February to 1,000 men who favored the old policy, and that the national guard had refused to act against this small force? For his part, he believed that the late Governments of Italy still reigned in the hearts of the people, and that their sovereignty would exist when the noble earl and the approvers of their new policy had passed away.

The Marquis of Normanby quoted for the House several of the blasphemous and butcherly proclamations of the Sardinian Generals. Here is one with which we would not sully our pages were it not that we know some few of our countrymen have been deluded into a notion that those Sardinians were giving "liberty" and regeneration to Italy: - "Soldiers!-Be inexorable as fate; against such encmies pity is a crime. We will drive out and annihilate the sacerdotal vampire-the Vicar, not of Christ, but of Satan. We will purify with fire and with steel the regions infected with his impure, slime. Ascoli, Feb. 3. 1862 .- General Pinelli"-The author of this fiendish production declared in another of his proclamations that "he would shoot every one who did not bow down before the cross of Savoy"-the flag of Victor Emmanuel. Another of the Sardinian Generals, P. de Virgilii, proclaimed that -" In all the communes a rigorous and general disarmament shall take place. All the ditizens who fail to give up arms, of whatsoever kind they may be, shall be punished with the utmost rigour reactionists taken with arms shall be shot. All who spread alarming reports shall it considered reactionists, and punished summarily by military law." Irishmen who attempt to defend or apologise for such conduct as this should, to be consistent, defend the cruckies of Oliver Cromwell, and Queen Elizabeth's Generals in Ireland. - Nativa.

The House of Commons on Friday night witnessed an amusing instance of the Irish Chief Secretary's coolness - I use the word in its now popular sense and his assumption of official importance. On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the revenue and packet estimates, Mr. Kinnaird, member for Perth, brought forward the subject of alleged religious persecution in Spain, and asked the Prime Minister if any and what steps had been taken by the English Government in the matter. Lord Palmerston rose, and with the defeat of Longford still in his mind, took the onportunity, in his brief address, to have a fling at the Catholic clergy in general. Now, it is an understood thing, and indeed the invariable practice, that whenever the head of the Government has replied to any question of the kind, the discussion, so far as the Treasury bench is concerned, ceases. The Speaker was about to put the question, when Sir Robert, who his astonishment. The House was very thin at the time, particularly the Opposition Benches, and the noble lord was in consequence so far relieved from the humiliation which such an exhibition of insubordination amongst his subordinate officials would have occasioned him had it been witnessed by Disraeli and his friends. I do not pretend to the gift of prophecy, but I should venture to say with some confidence that Sir Robert Peel never again feel it necessary to endorse the statements of his political chief .- Cor. of the Cork Examiner.

The Court of Chancery has this week decided that two children, aged respectively six and two years, shall be educated in hostility to the religion of their father, he baving left his will, made upon his deathbed, distinct and positive directions that they should be educated in his religion. Of course, it is needless to add that the father was a Catholic, for in no other case would such a decision have been thought of .-In fact, any lawyer would have advised that the attempt was ludicrous, if the father had been a Protestant, an infidel, or a Jew .- Weekly Register.

An Incumbent of the Established Church, a cor respondent of the Union, writes in favor of the restoration of Extreme Unction. He sees only one difficulty. "According to the custom of the Western Church, the power of consecrating the oil is restricted to Bishops, who usually discharge this particular duty on Maunday Thursday; and I am sure my diocesan, who is a Palmerstonian appointed, would not do it either on Holy Thursday or any other day. Possibly this obstacle might be got over by appealing to some Catholic minded Colonial or Scotch Bishop for the consecration of the oil." He evidently writes with a desire to strengthen the Establishment He says:-"In this age, when the Bible is generally read, and the history of the Holy Church throughout the world inquired into, Churchmen not unnaturally expect to be satisfied on the matter of anointing the sick and dying." A leading article in the same, says that the reason why the English Communion service is no attached to the Baptismal service continually, is that "the fact is familiar to all liturgies that no Orthodox Eucharist Office is so maimed and imperfect as the English rite, and that there are several heretical missals which for surpass it. And yet, with a strange deafness to the voice of Primitive times, we find our Bishops anxious to cut off a branch of our communion from one chain of connection with the rite by which bread was broken in the upper chamber at Jerusalem." This last remark refers to the demand made by Her Majesty's Bishops for the formal repudiation of the Scotch Communion service.

A Post-Office Robbery. - A serious robbery was committed at the General Post-Office, London, on the 10th instant. A sum of several thousand pounds was forwarded from a house in Waterford to merchants in London in a registered letter. The postman who takes registered letters from the office is obliged to sign a receipt for them. In this case a postman was called up to the "pigeon hole," through which, it appears, such business is conducted, to sign the receipt and take the letter. Some one answered, signed, and went away rejoicing with the thousands of pounds in his packet It was not the postman, for he happened to be on his beat at the time; whom it statement of the late Count Cavour. The noble earl | was the Post-Office know not, but they are very anx-

lime to mention in my last letter that Major O'Reilly had presented himself at the bar of the House of Commons and taken the oaths and his seat for Longford. His appearance was looked forward to with some interest, and when he took his seat between the honorable members-Major Gavin and the O'Conor Don by whom he was introduced -a number of members, of whom several were English gathered round and chatted with him for a considerable time, In person seen from a distance, he bears a slight resemblance to Mr Gregory, one of the nattiest and best built men in the house, and has the quit case and bearing of a soldier and a gentleman. He is of middle stature, well set up, dark visaged, wears a flowing beard and moustuche, and looks not more than thirty. I have been told that he was present on Wednesday at a convocation of the London University, which was also attended by several members of the Society of Jesuits of Stoneyhurst, that establishment, in the absence of a Catholic university, with power to grant degrees in this country, having, like many other collegiate institutions, found it necessary to become affiliated with the London institution. The question before the convocation was the right of country members to send their proxies in case of elections to represent the University in the Synod. The honourable and gallant gentleman spoke on the question, and his address was marked by such ease of delivery and logical power that general attention was excited, and the enquiry went round "who is he?" They were surprised to find "the vilified" of the Times, a modest marvels!-that an Irishman could fight and talk and. logically reason.- London Correspondent of Cork Examiner.

ONE OF SHAFFESBURY'S CHARACTERISTICS .- The Earl of Shaftesbury is known to be a serious nobleman, but few, perhaps, know how very serious the noble Lord is. The subjoined extract from the speech which his Lordship is reported to have delivered on the Lunacy Bill in the house of Lords, exhibits a seriousness so profound as to be impervious to a joke :-He recollected perfectly well, as showing how little the greatest medical authorities were acquainted with what was going on in the world, that when the sanity or insanity of a lady was in question, he (the Earl of Shaftesbury) was maintaining strongly that she was sane, and fully capable of managing herself and her affairs, when a medical gentleman came up to him and said, 'But, my Lord, you do not know that the lady has subscribed to the conversion of the Jews? (laughter). If that gentleman had been acquainted with the world, he would have known that hundreds of thousands of persons of the most saue minds had done the same thing." Innocent Lord Shaftes bury ! If that nobleman had been better acquainted than he is with a wicked world, he would have discovered that the question insinuating subscription to the conversion of the Jews to be an act of insanity was banter; that the practitioner who ventured to put it to him was, in doing so, taking the liberty of, as the common people say, chaffing him. The doctor, doubtless, was perfectly aware that hundreds of thousands of pounds had been subscribed for the purpose of converting the Jews, and as there were very few converted Jews to show for the money, nearly all of it had been thrown away.

The Divorce Court, up to July, 1861, lad disposed of 445 petitions for a dissolution of marriage. 410 of these petitions were granted.

'A most important case, Hill c. Hill, came before Vice-Chancellor Ward yesterday. The question raised was as to the religious education of the "inant plaintiffs," whose father had, by his will, directed that all his chitaren should be educated and brought up in the Catholic faith, he being himself a Catholic, but the mother a Unitarian. The Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his decision, made some important admissions. "There could," he said, be no question as to the prima facie right of the father to control the religious education of his children and to have his wishes listened to with singular attention -- with an attention, indeed, which would overbear every other consideration but that of the actual welfare of the child. But throughout his life the father had allowed the children to be openly introduced, by the aid and at the request of their mother, to a form of religion utterly opposed to Romanism. He allowed her to select a governess who was certainly not a Catholic. He altered his former will by leaving the children to the guardianship of one whom he knew to have most determined feelings on the subject of religion; and, under all these circumstances, there father of his right of controling the religious education of his children. The directions, therefore, for he education of the children to be settled at Chambers would not include instruction in the Roman Catholic faith." Here you see, first, the evil results of mixed marriages, and secondly, the fatal consequences of lukewarm and indifferent Catholicism -- London Cor. of Dublin Telegraph,

there has been a decrease on green crops of crops of .... 36,974 acre A decrease in cereal crops of .... 15,701 "
A decrease in meadow and clover of 47,969 " 36.974 acres. There has been an increase in flax of 19,271 acres, leaving the total decrease in the extent of land under .... 81,373 " . a the year 1861, as compared with 1860, there has been a decrease in the number of horses of .... Cattle of 138.316 61 Pigs of .... 173,096 Sheep have increased by 1,893, but, estimating the entire loss on live stock at a very moderate valuation, the sum is set down in the Government tables as ....£1,161,345 There has also been a decrease in the number of human beings in Ireland. During the first seven months of the year 1861, the num-

IRISH STATISTICS .- In the year

1861, as compared with 1860,

ber of persons who left this country was .... 45,508
From this it is plain that, in a country which is almost entirely pastoral and agricultural, there has been in one year-which in this respect is very like the years that have gone before it-a vast reduction n the number of its inhabitacts, in the quantity of land under cultivation, in the amount of the crops, and in the number of its cattle. While all this reduction has been going on no new sources of wealth have been opened, no new trade or manufacture has been introduced, no old one developed. And the country in which these things occur the orators and acribes o the Government declare to be prospering. This is the condition of affairs which they call progress! For this they tell the remnant of the Irish race, not yet rooted out of Ireland, to be thankful, to be grateful to their rulers, and reverent to the laws! Because of this change from bad to worse the English Viceroy goes about this country rejoicing; in these mournful facts he finds a subject for mirth and boasting; he giggles and dances while the country dies; he speaks her winding-sheet as if it were a wedding robe, and he grows eloquent in admiration of the tinsel on her coffin .- Nation,

How will the future historian of English civilization under Queen Victoria be able to explain the prevalent passion for tampering with the supernatural? None of the terrific agencies of nature which are said to inspire and intensify credulity have denoralized the present generation; few of us have felt an earthquake or seen a volcano; sword and pestilence, fire and flood, have for years past carried off but a small percentage of victims; and education, more potent than the "parson" of olden times, has laid the most refractory ghosts of our country churchyards. Yet, so far from superstition being extinct or dormant, we have clear proofs of its existence, and think. A practical joke is a practical joke, and we myself, and dat was the pint wid me." some reason to fear that it is on the increase both in should be very sorry to spail legitimate sport, but

seances at the West-end of London, Gipsies and fortune-tellers are pandering to a like morbid craving for communion with the kingdom of darkness among peasants and servant girls. We would not, indeed do the former gentlemen the injustice of comparing their motives or scientific attainments with those of their humble imitators. They do not extort money by playing ou popular terrors, or profess to impart powers which may be used to the injury of others. Still the demand to which they minister is virtually the same. The Wimbledon Gipsy, who all but persuaded Mrs. King to buy "something to do her good," dropping hints about her husband dying within the month, and the old sorceress who exacted 30%. of a Devoushire laborer "to cross the planets" and cure him of cataract, belong to the same great fraternity, and in medieval times would have been consigned to the same doom with the most aristocratic adepts in spiritualism. The followers of Messrs. Home and Forster would probably express their creed in very much the same terms as this last poor simploton, rfter he had been robbed of his earnings :-"I don't know that I believed it, but I thought there was something in it." They might smile at one of his reasons, -" I thought she was a promising person, as she said she was the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter," and they would scarcely attri-bute a common ailment to having been "ill-wished; burn in sentencing the female astrologer at Exeter, said he did not believe "that there were many foolish people who would act in such a way as the prosecutor had done." We cannot agree with his Lord-ship, for the proof is before us that persons of high rank, and not destitute of common sense, do actually countenance practices which only differ from vulgar necromancy as the genteel fee of a guinea differs from an old gown and a shilling or two. The de-tails of one of these sittings with Mr. Forster were given in our impression of Friday. Common tableturning and the noisier methods of spirit-rapping seem to have had their day, and the last invention in the arts once called "black," but now refined into amusements, is a species of epistolary correspondence with the departed. Putting together the "constant lurches of the table," the presence of "something that rubs against your knees" (surely heathen and early Christian spirits were impalpable) and the prohibition to look under the table, which we believe is peremptory, we cannot think that the answers of spirits to questions folded up in paper are at all more wonderful than the feats of M. Robin or Professor Frikell. The sudden emblazonment of a deceased friend's Christian name in red letters on Mr. Forster's arm is certainly startling, nuless we suppose all the names usually given in baptism to be mescrioed there in invisible characters, and the right one to is one pregnant with significance, that ordinary conjarors work, through the medium of accomplices, mechanical apparatus, and legerdentain, portents Nay, more, we remember an instance in which a " whened," who used to travestic chairvoyance successfully by contrivances of his own, recented his fessedly by means of chairvoyance, apon linding that the more profitable trade. Cases like these were us that there is no miracle which can be wrought by mortal man capable, in itself, of proving the aguice of the agency by which it is effected. The most transcendent signs and wonders often admit of the simplest explanations. In that wild outburst of apecutative superstition which preceded the acepticism of the Freuch Revolution, the fabulous magnificence of Cagliosito might well dazzle the Parishina ipto thinking him master of the philosopher's stone. The bubble burst when he was discovered to have been the agent of a secret society commissioned to spend any sums that might be required to keep up the preztige of his mysterious character. No man of plain sense would pretend to detect in an hour the impostures which an ingenious mind, exercised on deception for a lifetime, and aided by the choice of place, and the regulation of light, might play off before him. He must often keep a discreet silence or confees, with Dominie Sampson, that the phenomena are 'prodigious" and beyond his power of analysis, while he may have a perfect right to reject the theory had been what amounted to a total abdication by the of them which it is the performer's interest to suggest. There is one short method of confuting the pretensions of spiritualists which can be appreciated the tomb, and employing their ghostly faculties for purposes of revelation and prediction, how comes it with a subordinate position in the world? Why do war and diplomacy to belligerent Governments? A man who could summon up genii to do his bidding, and read the hearts of the dead and living, would aspire to some loftier sphere of action than a morning exhibition in a drawing-room at a guinea a-head Granting that it would be inconsistent with his dignity to accept challenges to discover the number of bank-notes enclosed in boxes, he would feel a lofty and serene pride in showing his superiority to the rest of mankind. The alchemists of old, though they claimed he such superhuman attributes, labored for objects which no man can despise-for wealth, for health, for length of days. There must be some degeneracy in the ambition of their descendants if, gitted with authority never before vouchsafed to mortals, they witch their aims no higher than competence and popularity. Such an argument as this might not occur to the simple country-folk who are theeced by fortune-tellers, and the example of Mrs King, the wife of a surgeon at Wimbledon, who seems to have been only deterred by the price from purchasing the Gipsy's magic bottle, shows that a belief in witchcraft is not confined to the poor. Among the rich we suspect that a taste for spiritualism is chiefly kept up by reports that such and such persons of eminence have entire faith in it. To this it is, perhaps, an adequate answer that other persons of equal rank and a more critical turn of mind are alleged on the same hearsny evidence, to have found out the key of the whole system. At all events, we should very much like to have in the witness-box the philosophers and statesmen whose names are thus used, and to ascertain from them at first-hand what they are prepared to swear that they have seen -how much, in short, of their testimony consists of facts, and how much is made up of loose deductions from fact. As for the statements that may be found in books, we freely confess that, if a thousandth part of them be true, it is enough to prove not only that spirits walk the earth, but that they must enjoy a perpetual leave of absence from their proper headquarters. The misfortune is that books cannot be cross-examined, and yet that those who rely upon what they have read or heard from friends are apt to interpret any home questions that may be asked them as reflections on their personal veracity. There is, however, one way of verifying the truth of spiritnalism which, we doubt not, would satisfy the public. Let its champions request the Royal Society, or some other scientific body of high repute, to appoint a mixed committee of savans and lawyers, in the nature of a jury, to test such experiments as may be submitted to them. If Mr. Forster can convince them of his influence over the unseen world, he will remain master of the position. It, on the contrary; the spirits prove reluctant to quit the ground to which they have been accustomed, and shrink from

scientific interrugation as the revolving tables shrank

from Faraday's apparatus, we shall know what to

Major O'Reilly. - London, March 14.-I had just Mr. Home and Mr. Forster hold their fashionable | things, and, if a serious demand is made on our belief, let us have a serious inquiry into its cree bility -London Times.

#### UNITED STATES.

Letters have been received lately from our Most Rev. Archbishop, stating that his health is much improved. He is now in Rome, and will remain in that city until after the Festival of Pentecost, the day appointed by the Holy Father for the canonization cf twenty-three Martyrs who laid down their lives for theirflocks in Japan. His Grace's reception in tie Eternal City was of the most gratifying character .-N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN THE ARMY -A PRO-SELYTIZING COLONEL. - The colonel of the Forty-eighth regiment of New York Volunteers, which forms part of the Union army near Savannah, has, it appears, indulged in an exhibition of intolerance towards his Catholic soldiers that should not be passed over in silence. The men fell under his displeasure by refusing to attend ony other than the ministrations of a Catholic priest, although the Colonel, who performed the duties of a parson as well as that of communder of the regiment, ordered them, on pain of punishment, to turn out with the Profestant portion of the soldiers. Finding that they would not submit to this violation of their rights as citizens of the or something of that kind;" but they may depend United States, they were ordered to do extra duty, upon it that they are indulging the same propensity from which their fellow-soldiers of other denominasurprised to find "the vilified" of the Times, a modest for dealing with occult powers which has peopled tions were exempt. We had supposed that the counsoldier and a gentleman, and still more—marvel of the imagination of successive ages with successive try had witnessed the last of these exhibitions of ideas of supernatural agency. Mr. Justice Black bigory and religious intolerance when the "Know Nothing " party went the way of all subhamay things, but it appears that the old spirit of persecution which characterized that ephemeral organization has not yet died out, -: 1b.

The Senate of the United States has, by a vote of 32 to 10, passed the Joint Resolve to extend national aid to such Slave States as shall see fit to initiate emancipation, in the exact words used by the President in his message on the subject.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR IN THE SOUTH . The 11dependent of New York has a correspondent at Washington, who is supposed to be in the confidence of the Gove nment, and who reports that the leading military authorities tately thought the back of the rebeltion broken, but now believe that the war will be continued yet for a long time. They think else that its continuance involves of necessity abelition, to which the Government will be forced .- Me treat Heraid.

Despondent - The Boston Traveller takes a very desponding view of the Northern cause. It says : Unat the secessionists do not think of giving up the contest, is so palpable to all intelligent observers that to state it is to secure its admission. They are just as determined to-day not to submit as they were on the day aft rathe battle of Bull Run Char troops hold no ground in any one of the seceded states but be brought out at the right time by processes known that which has within their camps. Nashville, which we hold, is as hostite to us as Richmond, which we do not hold, and do not seem to be in the way to get hold of. Fear of our soldiers keeps the more and we ing Southerners from action in some places; which cheat the senses gate as effectually as these, loyal feeling there is apparently formore and gate in than there was in the darkest period of the contest to us. The women of the South, who know if it can ...en will not mattreat them, insult the Unionesis on heresy and took to performing the same tricks, pro- all possible occasions, and through them the cosmon sentiment of their country ands expression. Then Mrs. Polk, the widow of one who was its divisthe United States, and who was not a disumonest, me cults a Union General, who waits upon her as a matter of respect, by demanding that the independence of the Southern Confideracy should be acknow-

THE RECIPROCITY THEATY IN CONGRESS, Mr. Spaulding made a speech in the House of Representatives on Saturday which is said to have made a mark d impression. His argument, as quoted by the New York Tribune's correspondent, was : " Phat by the operation of the treaty we now lose at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year, which are sorely needed to early That the Canadians are in effect made on the war. estizens of the United States by the treaty, without being required to bear any of the burdens of citizenship. That they are in justice bound to pay a fair daty on their exports to out markets for the copyantages they derive from them, and from the use of our reilronds, canals, takes and harbors. That this war will heavily tax our own property, and that Cauadian property ought not to come in competition with it in our own markets without submitting to equal bezation." He further says: -" The House was incredulous at hearing that the treaty could not be terand applied by the duffest capacity. If there exist minated by a six months notice, and members crowda power so marvellous as that of raising spirits from ed around the speaker to examine the clause which limited its Juration to ten years from September 11, 1854, and after that required one year's notice of mat the possessors of so mighty a spell are content abrogation. Mr. Spaulding, before quitting the thoor, announced his purpose to apply to the President to they not at least apply their art to stockjobbing, or terminate the treaty." These people all make this distance all rivals in commerce, or sell the secrets of mistake. They will probably find out if they look at the treaty again, and the date at which it went into operation, that it must run ten years from the summer of 1855, and one year after that for notice, taking it to the summer of 1866 .- Montreat Guzette.

A COLORED FALSTAFF -I noticed upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkie with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted upon his bundle tensting his shins against the chimney and apparently plunged into a state of profound meditation. Finding upon inquiry that he belonged to the Niath Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and heavily loosing regiments at the Fort Donelson battle, and part of which was aboard. began to interrogate him upon the subject. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that will give his views in his own words as nearly as

my memory serves me:
"Were you in the fight?"

"Had a little taste of it, sa"

"Stood your ground, did you?"

" No, sa, I runs." "Run at the first fire, did you?

"Yes, sa, and would hab run soona, hab I know'd t war comin."

"Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage." "Dat isn't in my line, sa-cookin's my perfeshum "

"Well, but have you no regard for your reputa-

tion ?" "Reputation's nuffin to me by de side ob life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?'

'It's worth more to me, sa."

"Then you must value it very highly?" "Yes, sa, I does - more dan all dis wuld - more

dan a million of dollars, sa, for what would dat be wuth to a man wie de bref out ob him? Self-preserbashum am the fust law wid me." "But why should you act upon a different rule

from other men?" "Because different men sets different values upon

dar lives-mine is not in the market." "But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country."

"What satisfaction would dat be to me when de oower ob feelin' was gone?" "Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever, sa-I regard dem as among de anities." "If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have

broken up the Government without resistance. "Yes, sa, dar would hab been no help for it. I wouden'f put my life in de scale 'giust any Gobernment dat eber existed, for no Gobernment could re-

place de loss to me." "Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"May be not, sa a dead, white man ain't much to dese soiers, let alone a dead nigga-but I'd a missed

It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that Afthe highest and lowest classes of society. While there is fair play in miracies as well as in other rican will never darken the field of carnage.

## Die Erue Elitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 228, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

PERME!

T) all country subscribers, or subscribers recessing their papers through the poet, or calling for them at the affice, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by our riers. Two Dollars and shalf, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office Puckup's News Depol. St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 21 Great St. James Bireet, oppisaile Mesers. Dawson & Son ; and at W. Dullon a corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.
Also of Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec. In a construction of the control of th

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

To DELINGUENTS .- Mr. Gillies, of the TRUE WITNESS, is about to visit Kemptville and the Ottawa district, to present and collect outstandisg accounts. We hope that he may be well received, and that in consequence more vigorous proceedings against defaulters may be dispensed

#### NAME OF THE WEEK. The Times looks upon the re-appearance of

Garibaldi in Italy as a proof of the weakness of the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and as a sign that the sceptre is about to drop from the hand of the robber-king. So long as Cavour lived, Garibaldi was kept in check, used as a tool, brought out when wanted, and sent back to his solitude when his work was done. Now Gartbaldi comes forward as the Yankees say "upon his own book;" be feels that he has zade revohitrans by which others more astute have profited; and he seems to be inclined to get up another revolution for his own benefit. With this object he allies himself with the Mazzinians, presides over a rival Parliament "more popular than that which meets in the old capital of Piedment," and calls upon the people to march at ouce upon Rome and Venice-an advice which cannot be adopted by his followers without leading to immediate war with Austria, and perhaps with France. All is confusion in the revolutionary camp. The Batazzi Ministry does not advance in popularity, and new Ministerial arrangements are in contemplation. "Never," says the Times. was a time which would appear less promising to the immediate fruition of the hopes of Italian patriots." The conquest or rather subjugation of Naples is to all human appearance as remote as ever : " and Italy" -we again quote from the Times - is unable to keep peaceable possession of Nobles. . . If she is wise she will be content to wait and grow strong. It is still but too plain from the letters which reach us daily athat she bas already more provinces than she knows how to govern to the face of the hostile perfidious intrigues in action against her. . . . To obtain Rome for ther capital seems at this moment dess hopeful

Thus speaks the Times as to the prospects of the nati-Catholic and revolutionary party in ilitaly, and its words are full of hope and encouragement to Catholics. Is it not indeed, a marvel that, just when the Pope seems weakest, and when resestance to his enemies appears to be no longer practicable, the jealousies, fears, and rivalries of the latter amongst themselves should so break out, as to make their success appear " less hopeful than it ever was ?" This is the. Lord's doing, and not the work of man; and in it we may behold before our eyes the fulfillment of the promise that the gates of bell shall not prevail against the Church.

than it ever was."-London Times.

In France, the Emperor, by the frequency and severity of the persecutions excited against the Catholic press, seems anxious to assure the infidel and Sicole party, that his breach " dericale" or Ultramontanes is com-Whilst full latitude is given to the enemies of the Church to say what they please against the Pope, the most rigid censorship is exercised over every word and syllable that falls from Catholic lips ; and we see that M. Taconel. the proprietor and manager of the Monde, and M. Barrier, one of its staff of editors, have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for an article in which the suppression of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was spoken of as "attacking Catholic charity, and the liberty of bestowing alms." It is in this manner that the Emperoras we pointed out in our last-" indentifies himself with the principles of liberty and progress i" just as in our Canada, the Liberals would, had they nower to carry out their tyrannical designs. place restrictions upon "Catholic charity and the liberty of bestowing alms," by invalidating all gifts or bequests made for religious or charitable purposes, less than six months previous to the death of the donor or testator. Whenever or wherever we hear liberals speaking of the principles of "liberly and progress," we may be sure that they are meditating some outrage upon personal liberty, and the right of the individual

to dispose as he pleases of his own. In France, the Government has been more successful than bave been our Canadian Liberals; it has not only choked up the fount of Catholic charstyand attacked the liberty of bestowing alms; but it punishes as criminals those who rashly and contumaciously call in question the wisdom and the justice of its anti-Catholic policy. This thank God is a state of "liberty" to which we in Canada have not yet progressed; and to which we shall not attain notil we shall have adopted the policy and the principles of the Liberals.

The conditions of the political atmosphere of Great Britain are happily illustrated by Punch, who in one of his late numbers shows us the State boat becalmed, and John Russell and Pain in the costume of sailors whistling udly for the breeze which cometh nat.

The Northerners claim several great successes over the Confederates during the past week, but their claims must be received with great caution. What may be accepted as true is the capture of island No. 10 after a vigorous resistance, with a large body of men, and materiel of war. A great battle is reported as baving been fought on Sunday and Monday last, and which terminated in the complete route of the Southerners who were driven back upon Corinth in great disorder with a loss of some 35,000 men. The Northerners acknowledge a loss of from 18,000 to 20,000 men on their side, but these accounts are probably highly spiced or exaggerated. General Johnson who commanded the Southern force is reported killed, and Gen. Benwegard wounded with the loss of an arm. The Northerners admit the loss of many prisoners amongst whom is Gen. Prentiss. Perhans the truth of the matter is this; that after two days of hard fighting, the Southerners were repulsed in their attack upon the Northerners, who by their own account were besten on the first day, and narrowly escaped destruction. There has been a desperate battle, but apparently a drawn one; but the ful! truth of the business cannot be gleaned from the partial and one-sided reports which reach us through Yackee channels. Later reports greatly diminish the numbers killed, Jut chim for the Northerners the possession of Corintb.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The long agony of the debate on the Address is over. Ministers have defeated the several amendments proposed by their opponents, and are thus apparently safe for the remainder of the Session. Having accomplished the important task of intening to a speech from the Throne, and of dutifully replying thereunto, our representatives have paused from their labors, and voted themselves a rest till after the Baster Holidays. Seeing that members are now paid by the job, and no longer by the day, this waste of time is of less consequences.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION. - WE are glad to see that, however it may be upon some other questions, on that of maintaining the existing equality of representation betwixt the two sections of the Province, there is a pertect misnimity amongst all the members of the Catho hie press. We make some extracts from the Toconto Mirror, and the Toronto Freeman, from winch it will appear that both entertain and profess the same sentiments upon the subject as does the Taue Wrrness.

Speaking of the defeat of the agitation for Representation by Population, the Toronto Mirror, of the 4th inst., says :-

"To us, Irish Catholics of Upper Canada this is a subject for congratulation. We are opposed, a l'ou trance, to this bautling of Mr. Brown. It is, pushed forward in its present shape, dangerous to the small share of political liberty whichewe enjoy. If we have respect or consideration from the secthing mass of hostility which surrounds us, it is because a mil hon of our co religionists in the Lower Province prooure them for us. Can any man of common sense, who has walked ever so little by the light of experience, say that our religious and educational institutions would be safe before a reduction or destruction of the power of Lower Causda? We are per suaded that he cannot, and we are further persuaded that it will not cause Catholics to feel more friendly owards Representation by Population, the reflection that it has been brought to a vote this session, for the first time, by the Grand Master of the Ominge As-

gociatico. "Suppose of Ningara made a remark in 1861, which points to the prime difficulty in the way of Representation by Population. He pointed out the fact, that the Catholics of Upper Canada were upre presented in Parliament, and that consequently they had nove to represent them but the Cutaolic mem bers from Lawer Canada. This is arue, and until the party who push forward Representation by Population consent to consider that view of the question, they must weet with the determined hostility of the Untholics of Upper Canada. Indeed when one converses with them on the subject, an amount of stunid exclusiveness is found which is surprising. Every species of argument, and much glib rationina tion that is not argument at all, is made use of to prove that fifteen members to Western Canada more than to Bastern Canada is nothing but common justice. But when the question is put, " will you grant so many members to the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada, who are outvoted on almost every occasion by religious bigotry and exclusiveness, there is a rigid silence or else a murmur about class legislation, as if our own unfaleness and not theirs, had given rise to the demand. The Protestants of Lower Canada are not near so namerous as are the Catholics of Upper Canada. They count up only 161,534; while we figure up to 259,141. Yet they have more than twenty representatives in Parliament, and we bare scarcely one. We see compelled, on Separate Schools, on Ecclesiastical Corporations, on any questions which specially affect usp to full back for the advocacy of our interests in the House, upon the members for Montreal or Quebec, or some other portions of Lower Canada where the representatives of the people will be kind enough and charitable enough

brought forward, may have been directed by religious bigotry in a manner to turn out to the advantage of religious freedom Except in the New England States, there is no place where such anti-Catholic feelings prevail as in the Western and Northern Dis tricts of Upper Canada. The majority, knowing the power that the present arrangements of the constituencies gives them, use it unscrapulously to elect a man to Parliament on any platform, who confesses the Catholic Religion. When, therefore, the "Protestants of Upper Canada" complain loudly that over 250,000 of their number are unrepresented in Parliament-when they exclaim that this is an injustice which is insufferable—it would be well to re mind them of the truth which is as plain as the noon day sun, that there is no such number as 250,000 Protestants of Upper Canada unrepresented in Par liament. For every 20,000 Protestant inhabitants there is a member of Parliament. The 1,100,000 Protestants of Upper Canada are represented by 62 members. But it is the 258,000 Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada who are unrepresented in Parliament, and when the 15 additional members come from their ranks, there will be some show of justice in the matter of Representation by Population .-Toronto Mirror.

The Toronto Mirror here puts powerfully the argument insisted upon by the TRUE WITNESS when contending against the impolicy, or rather the fatuity of a political alliance betwixt Catholics and the Clear Grits. The latter are to a man in favor of Representation by Population; and the triumph of their policy would be fatal to the interests of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, who, were it not for the Lower Canadians would be altogether unrepresented in the Legislature, and as cruelly treated as are Irish Papists in the United States. The Toronto Freeman also comes out powerfully against the "Protest ant Ascendancy" scheme of Rep. by Pop.; i

"The long rexed and never to be settled question of Representation by Population is again under discussion. It was brought up in shape of an amendment to the Address by one of the rejected lenders of the Opposition - Mr. Washington Macdongall. Wo look upon thir measure as unattainable under existing circumstances. The very men who are agitating it have not the loast idea of its practicability. It is used simply as a stalking horse for election and party purposes. This we say from the conviction we have of the determination of Lower Canada to dissolve the Union rather than submit to a measure so unjust and uncalled for. No ministry could live for a day that would adopt this as one of its measures. The strongest adherents of the Opposition among the Lower Canada members denounce in unmeasured terms the proposed panaces of the Grits as an outrage and an injustice. This is evident from the amendment offered by Mr. Sicotte to Macdougail's amendment, entirely antagonistic in terms and purport, and by the speeches of Mr. Loranger and others. They holdly and freely express their determination to swing louse from the present connection rather than submit to a measure fraught with danger to their best interests, civil and religious. Hence, we may regard all that will be said on the matter during the resent session as so much " buncombe."

STATE OF NAPLES .- Sooner or later everything must come to light; there is nothing hid, but what in time shall be revealed. So with the treatment of the Kingdom of Naples by the Sardinians.

"However painful may be the acknowledgment," writes now the Maples correspondent of the London Times, under date March 4th, "taking all things into fair consideration, this Province must be regarded as conquered, not united, and in all great crises you will find this fact declaring itself in a variety of ways." This, be it remembered, is the tardy arowal of an ardent and consistent champion of annexation, and not the assertion of a "reactionist," or partizan of the Pope and the King of Naples. Conquest, not union, has been the result of the invasion of the dominions of Francis II.; and the "anti-Piedmont feeling" which at first was supposed to be limited to a handful of priests and "brigands," is now admitted to be universal and deep-seated amongst the Neapolitans of all classes, and of every shade of politics. "I have at times been inclined to believe," says again the Times' correspondent, " that the anti-Piedmont feeling was diminishing in force, but unfortunately I find it cropping up in quarters where it might least have been expected, among sor-disant Liberals.' This is the language of the Times; these are the revelations of its revolutionary correspon-

And from these admissions and revelations, it is now patent that Piedmontese rule is universally detested by the Neapolitans-by liberals, as well as by royalists or Bourbonists; that they would fam, were it in their power, cast from their necks the alien and hated yoke which the cruel fortune of war has imposed upon them; but that this they cannot do, because they are crushed and kent down by the armed legions of the fore igner, and because they are, in the words of the Times correspondent " conquered, not united." And it is of this conquest, this subjugation of the Neapolitans by the Surdmians that the Protestant people of England approve, as a practent illustration of their attachment to the political axion fail down by Lord Rossell-that to every people belongs the right to cast off a rule to which it is opposed, and to select its own form

Hypocrites!" Out of your own mouths you stand condenued. It your principles he true. the Nempolitans have a perfect right to resort to every means within their reach to throw off the hated and alies rule of Victor Emmanuel and his Piedmontese mercenaries; and were not falsehood the very breath of your nostrile, you would not mack honesty and common sense, as you do,

In truth, this whole representation question, as Neapolitans, by the Sardinans, and palliate the pire, and those of the Federal Government to ludeous atrocities of the victors towards the vanquished.

> It is not for the divine right of kings to govern wrong, but for the fundamental principles of liberty, national and political, that the Catholic press contends, in its denunciation of the invasion and conquest of the Kingdom of Naples by the Sardinians and their unprincipled King. If we test his acts by the principles laid down by Lord Russell, adopted by the Revolutionists, and endorsed by the Protestant press, these acts must be condemned; and if we protest against the conquest of Naples and the subjugation of the Neapolitans, our opponents themselves furnish us with arguments, and premises. What then is there in the Neapolitan question, which so confuses all sense of right and wrong, and so compels the Protestant champions of revolution to stultify themselves, and to swallow with many a wry face, their own words. It is this-The solution of the Roman question is to all appearance, dependent upon the solution of the Neapolitan question. Given the independence and autonomy of the Kingdom of Naples-no matter whether under a Bourbon or Murat dynasty-the Kingdom of Italy ceases to be; and that bogus Kingdom thus disposed of, the revolutionary cry for Rome as the capital of a material strength of that Empire is not aug-United Italy would quickly cease. The Kingdom of Naples must be annexed, by conquest, to Piedmont, in order that under the pretence of finding a fitter capital for the Kingdom of Italy than Turin, Rome may be wrested from the Pope. It is in short because the Neapolitan question involves a religious question-indeed the question of the "temporal sovereignty" of the Pope-that Protestants clamor for its solution, even though that solution be in palpable and irreconcilable discrenancy with those political axioms which they appeal to as justifying the revolt of the temporal subjects of Pius IX. When it suits their purpose, they sing the praises of rebellion, and chaun hymns in honor of the "right of revolt;" when as in the case of the Neapolitans, a people reluses to be conquered, refuses to be annexed by force of arms, and resists the ahen yoke attempted to be imposed upon it, our Protestant friends change their note; and thieves, murderers, and brigands, are the mildest couthets which they can find to hurl at the refractory patriots and loyal-

CAN THE UNION BE RESTORED .- The N Y. Metropolitan Record which enjoys the high distinction of speaking to a limited extent in the name of the Archbishop of the Diocess in which it is published, virtually admits that the Union cannot be re-established. It says :-

"No one in view of what has transpired during the last year, and what is occurring every day, can ever hope to see the Union restored as it existed in the early days of the Republic. There cannot be in the nature of things a union of free will and fraternitythe memories of defeat, of wrongs and outrages, whether funcied or real, are ever stronger in the human breast than those of kindness or favors bestowed."

Fully do we agree with our New York contemporary. The Union, that Union or form of Government under which the people of the United States have long lived and attained to the summit of material prosperity, the voluntary Federal Union of sovereign and independent States, is gone for ever; and, no matter what the fortune of war, or the issue of the present contest can never be restored. The North may conquer the Southern States, annex, and by force of arms retain them beneath its rule; but neither diplomatist nor general can ever bring back the ancient voluntary Union. This, to any one not an idiot must have been self-evident from the moment 'that the first shot was fired and it is because it is so self-erident a fact, that so little sympathy is felt by the friends of con statutional freedom for the arms of the North.

For what is the latter fighting for-if the Union be henceforward impossible? There is but one answer to this question-The North is fighting for conquest, for territory, with the same motives and objects as those with which the Russians were actuated as towards Poland, or as the Sardinians are actuated as towards the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The North is fighting in order that it may reduce to subjection Sovereign States by whose people it is detested; and who, when conquered will have to be kept in subjection even as the Poles are held in subection -- even as the unfortunate Neapolitans are held in subjection by the armed legions of Victor Emmanuel. Is time a state of things which any inchigent lover of freedom would desire to see eproduced or perpetuated on this Continent ?

It cannot be argued that the Federal Government has the same right to reduce the Secoded states of the South to subjection as Great Britain would have to put down, by force of arms, a revolt of any of its provinces or dependencies-and for this reason. The latter, no matter by what named called, or what their form of constitution, hold from the Imperial Governhold from them, or from any of them. In the

wards the several sovereign States which created it, and from which it derives all its legitimate authority—seems to be forgotten by those who sneak of the Southerners as " rebels," and assert the right of the North to reduce them to subjection.

But waiving the question of right, and admitting even the excellence of the Southern wolf's wool, and the right of the Northerner to shear that wolf, we may be permitted to doubt when ther the exercise of that right is possible, or its assertion expedient. We believe, that in the interest of liberty in general, and of the liberty of the several States of which the neighboring Republic is composed, the conquest of the South by the North is inexpedient, or undesirable. Forcible annexation of hostile States does not even materially strengthen the more powerful neighbors to whom they are by force of arms annexed, and morally it weakens them. Certainly Piedmont which is compelled to keep some 80,000 of its troops in the South of Italy, in not the stronger for that obligation which the annexation or conquest of Naples has imposed upon it; and though a contented Ireland would be an invaluable protection to the British Empire, the mented by the existing Union which, imposed upon the weaker country by force and fraud has prompted-alas that it should be so !- thousands of those thus forcibly and fraudulently annexed to look forward to England's difficulty as their opportunity.

What Ireland is to England, that will the Southern States he to the Northern, if the appeal to arms be decided in the latter's favor. There can never again be revived, as the N. Y. Metropolitan Record well remarks, " a union of free will and fraternity" betwirt South and North: and a union not of " free will." but of brute force, not of "fraternity," but of deadly hatred-the hatred of the vanquished towards their victors, embittlered, as the N. Y. Metropolitan Record says, by "the memories of defeat, of wrongs and outrages"-would be a constant source of weakness to the triumphaot Martin. whose people, too, would be obliged to submit to a very considerable curtailment of their owe liberties, in exchange for the very questionable privilege of imposing their yoke upon the South and extending their rule over a conquered and enslaved people. When the Southerners be come subjects, the Northerners will cease to be

English Pluck. - Under this caption we find in the Toronto British Herald a very disgraceful story which, if true-which we do not believe it to be - would show that even British officers are not always gentlemen; and which whether true or false, shows what very loose notions its narrator who cites it as specimen of " English Plack " entertains on the subject of courage. The following is the story :-

" English Pluck. - An English efficer, Captain uncqualpled With the etiquation required from every one meeting or overtaking the equipage of the Supreme Pontist in Rome, was returning from a ride in the Campagna with his lady a few days ago, and attempted to pass before the Pope, who was taking his afternoon airing in the same direction. When overtaking the Pope, persons is carriages or on horseback are required to keep behind him : when they meet him they must stop and dismount. The noble guards accompanying his Holiness endeavoured to enforce this custom on the occasion alluded to, but the captain contered on and got through the escort, with his hat somewhat damages by the sabre cuts of the indignant guardia nobile."

We say that we do not believe the above story to be true, for English officers are generally gentlemen; and though many an act is done by British travellers on the Continent which brings the name of Englishman into disrepute, and has almost made that name the synonym of a low blackguard-yet it will be found that almost invariably the perpetrator was one who at home would have been deemed and treated as, a " sook," and one therefore for whose acts English gentlemen should not be held responsible.

An English gentleman, no matter what his religion or political opinions, when abroad conforms himself to the rules and usages of the society amongst which he finds himself; just as at home English gentlemen expect that foreigners in London shall conform themselves to the rules and usages of London society. A Frenchman or an Italian who should so far forget himself us to be guilty in Hyde Park of an insult or breach of well known eliquette towards Queen Victoria, such as that which the British Herald boastfully, but we believe falsely, pretends that an English officer in Rome was guilty of towards the Sovereign of the Papal States, would receive, and most deservedly a good horsewhipping on the spot for his ungentlemanly conduct; and Pius IX., although his religion and his politics may be distasteful to English Protestants, will as a temporal sove reign always receive from Protestant gentlemen ment, and the Imperial Government does not the same marks of courtesy which they very properly expect foreigners in England to tender to neighboring republic, on the contrary, the Fe- their own Queen. Even in Constantinople, and deral Government holds trom the States, and the to an infidel Sultan, the English gentleman several States do not hold, or derive any of their would never dream of refusing the tribute of rewhen you at one moment proclaim the right of an rights, from the Federal Government. This spect to which the head of the Ottoman State oppressed people to eject rulers whom they de- essential difference betwirt the relations of Great is entitled in virtue of his official position; and test, and at the next applaud the conquest of the Britain towards the component parts of the Em- the Pope in Rome is quite as much Sovereign as

Queen Victoria is in London, or as is the Sultan in Stamboul.

This truth is so patent, that it will at once commend itself to the heart of every right minded man; and if the editor of the British Herald sees "English Pluck" in an act in which a gentleman can see only the demeanor of an ill-bred insolent cur, it is because he is the rictim of an obtuse moral sense; because his mental eyes are dimmed by bigotry, and because, in consequence, he is no longer able to discriminate betwixt right and wrong, betwixt a gentlemen and a bully, betwirt that which the former holds in contempt as rank " snobberu" - but which to the British Herald appears glorified as " English Pluck."

We have repeatedly expressed our opinion that it behooved the Catholics of Canada to be on their guard against the designs of their enemies to set up in this Province institutions analogous to those which are known in the United States 88 Houses of Refuge; and which have there proved themselves most potent instruments for perverting Catholic children; and admirable for their efficacy in suppressing Popery, by withdrawing Catholic children from what the French Canadian Missionary Society in its lately published Annual Report felicitously styles "the baneful home influences of Romanism." That the House of Reluge is the logical complement of the "Common School," and that the system advocated in a recent number of the Globe forms an essential or integral part of State-Schoolism considered as a whole, we readily admit; and therefore the more is it incumbent upon us, as Catholics and as freemen, to give our Protestant fellow-citizens plainly to understand that we will not, no matter what the consequences, submit, in so far as we or our children are concerned, to the odious tyranny which, as it would appear from our Toronto contemporary, the Protesiant Reformers have it in contemplation to impose upon us. The following are some extracts from the article in the Globe to which we allude; and we claim for them a careful perusal by our friends, in order that they may see what manner of infernal despotism, or interference with the sacred rights of the Family and of the individual, it is which these demagogues, or Clear-Grits, are seeking to establish in Canada:-

"How shall society be protected against the dismetrous consequences of having in its midst a costantly growing "dangerous" class, imperilling the general security of life and property, and putting the community to enormous expense for the punishment and safe keeping of convicted offenders? It is a sound adage, that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. In this case it would be both better for society, and better for the class who would be saved from becoming criminals. All are ready to admit this. The only difficulty is to determine what are the best preventative measures to be adopted. One of these measures is the establishment of Boys' and Girls' Homes, such as the excellent institutions of this kind which we have in Toronto. But this, though undoubtedly a step in the right direction, meets the evil only to a partial extent. The voluntary benevolence and voluntary effort of a few of our citizens who have means and time and inclination to labor for the public weal in this department of exertion, will produce good results, so far as they go, but results for from reaching the whole requirements of the case. The amount of benevolent exertion, which is directed into this channel of labor, is fafrom being sufficient to provide shelter and education for all the young outcasts whom it is desired to save from a life of oriminality and a death of shame. But, even were its amount much greater than it is, mere voluntary benevolence, unsustained by authority of the law, is comparatively powerless. Its ability to do good by the reclamation of juvenile delinquents is, in the very nature of the case, limited. is possible then, without any relaxation of these benevolent efforts, to supplement them with some still more effectual remedy? The experience of some cities in the United States points to an answer in the offirmative. In Boston for some years past, the Truand Law, with "Trusat Officers appointed to carry it into execution, we are told, has been very efficaclous in preventing juvenile vugrancy from develoring into adult vice and crime. It is found that the ranks of criminals are recruited mainly from the class of neglected children, who, not attending the common echools, run unrestrained about the streets. and become apt proficients in the school of vice. Growing up without intellectual and moral education, they are rapidly educated by mingling with viand soon graduate into fitness for becoming inmates of the gaol and the penitentiary. Some of these may be persuaded, by the Managers of Boys' and Girls' Homes, with the consent of their parents, if they have any to enter those institutions, but the accommodation for them is limited, and, even were it ample, many of these children will prefer the wild freedom of the streets to a life of restraint. In Boston, it is the duty of the "Truant Officers" to visit every school in the city to learn who are the truents, and then to visit their parents or guardians urging or compelling them to keep the children regularly at achool. If mere persuation will not avail, the child is brought before a judge, who has the power of temporarily committing it to a place of detention. The system, we learn, has been attended with the best results in diminishing the amount of juvenile crime. In Breoklyn, also, for the last four years, there have been "Tream Officers" in connexion with the Police establishment of the tely, and the result has been very satisfactory. In New York the same system has been introduced within the past year, and its good effects are already seen in the diminution of crime among the young. Might we not with advantage take a leaf from our neighbor's book in this matter? - Toronto Globe.

We have Italicised one or two passages in the above extracts as of primary significance. By them it will be seen that the Globe and its friends myoke the aid of the law, and its authority, to aid them in their designs; and that still looking to Washington, and ever anxious to recast our political and social institutions after the Yankee pattern, they call upon our Canadian Legislature "to take a leaf from our neighbors' book." Let us then examine into this Yankee system, which it is proposed by law to impose us who are, thank God / not Yankees as yet, but freemen.

In substance it amounts to the establishment of a domestic Inquisition, with Grand Inquisitors, or "Trusht Officers," empowered to poke and pry into the private affairs of every family in their respective districts ; to cateclase parents and gunrations as to the manner to which they are bringing up their children and wards; and, when not satisfied with the method in which the parental reason why he does not receive his paper.

functions are performed, to seize upon the unfortunate children, and through the instrumentality the latter. Thus a Catholic father does not perhaps see fit to expose his child to the demoralising influences of the State school. A Grand Inquisitor, or "Truant Officer," waits upon the refractory Papist, and orders him to send his child to the obnoxious school. Father refuses; and hereupon the aid of the law is invoked, the young Romanist is forcibly dragged "from the baneful home influences of Romanism," and subected to the salutary and morally elevating influences of the Protestant House of Refuge .-And it is this system which the Globe coolly proposes we should adopt in Canada.

We know not how others may feel; but we know that we could hardly find it in our hearts to blame the father of a family who, grievously tormented by such a Grand Inquisitor, or "Truant Officer," should seize the impertinent intruder by the scuff of the neck, and by vigorous and reiterated applications of the toe of his boot make it anything but a relaxation to the well-kicked "Jack-in-Office" to sit down for a month afterwards, on any thing harder than a feather cushion. In a word, though opposed to violence, we do think that if anything could justify resource to such an argumentum ad hominem, it would be such an intrusive visit of a Government official as that to which the Globe proposes to give the

There is but one way of dealing with such proposals, and that is, to let our Protestant friends clearly understand that we will not so much as entertain them. Domicihary and inquisitorial visits will never be tolerated by any people who are fit for, or worthy of freedom; and we feel convinced that the best security against the intraduction of such a system, is to be found in laying its details in their naked deformity, and as advocated by the Globe, before an intelligent and liberty-loving public. Not until we are annexed, not until we became Yankees, and cease to be freemen, shall we ever see realised the scheme of the Liberals for transferring the duties of the Family to the State, and for replacing the authority of the father by that of the magistrate.

We learn that His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, proposes starting for Rome immediately after Easter, and that he will be accompanied by His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Timon, Bishop

PIEDMONTESE RULE IN NAPLES .- Amongst the many blessings for which the Neapolitans are called upon to be thankful towards their Sardinian conquerors, and which provoke the admiration of the Protestant liberal community, we find the following, which we commend to the notice of our renders as a proof of the progress which Italy is making under the revolutionary and anti-Papal regime:--

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Napoli e Torina, of the 6th inst., publishes a correspondence from Manfredonia, dated on the 25th ult., which says, "Two women have been shot on the Gergano, because they had communicated with the enemies of order. One of them was about to be confined, and the Piedmontese had the humanity (1) of waiting till she was delivered, and a few minutes afterwards she was shot."

It is a consolation that in the British House of Lords indignant protests are made against the atrocities of these Piedmontese rulers and statesmen. The Marquis of Normanby deserves the English reading Catholic public. thanks of the civilised world for his exposure of the abominations perpetrated in the sacred name of freedom upon the Neapolitans; and it is well for the credit of Great Britain that in her Legislature the voice of truth and justice can still, through him, make itself heard. Some extracts from his speech will be found in another place.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA. - The Weeldy Register has an amusing notice of these now exploded humbugs, which have long provoked the laughter of all intelligent people. In a notice of a recent work upon the subject the Regis-

" A Projectant gentleman, Mr. Forbes, tells us that he staid for a year in Koo-tung-son; that he found more than 40,000 Catholics there; but adds, "I wish I could say as much for the success of the Church of England Mission, but the only two Protestant converts I could hear of, were suspected of running off with the Communion plate" In a word, the only converts Protestants have ever been able to make among the heathen of the Chinese nation, have been -to use a word well understood in Ireland - "Soupers." They have called themselves Christians as long as they found it a means of providing for themselves without trouble. They have such to a state of moral degradation lower than that of their beathen neighbors; and when they have provided for themselves, or when they become too much ashamed of the way in which they were making their bread, they have openly renonuced the Christian name .- Weekly

No man, who has any personal acquaintance with the condition of the savage races of the South Pacific will hesitate to endorse this assertion. The degraded condition of the converts is The Christian soldier is alone a perfect man. a standing joke to, and amongst Protestants; and without exception, the dirtiest, laziest scoundrels whom you shall meet with anywhere, the most abandoned liars, thieves, and drunkards amongst the men, and the most shameless prostitutes amongst the women, are invertably to be found amongst the converts of the Protestant missionaries in the Southern bemisphere.

Mr. O. Cain of Huntingdon is informed that his paper has been duly forwarded to him. But that it has been sent back to Montreal by the local Postmaster with the remark :-

"No person of his name in the district." (Signed)
WM. MARSHALL, Postmester.

Mr. O. Cain will therefore understand the

AMENITIES OF THE PROTESTANT PRESS. --From the "selected matter" of the Toronto of Law Courts, to procure the incarceration of Bruish Herald of the 5th ulto, we make one or two extracts illustrative of the courtesies in which our Protestant contemporaries habitually

> "Popery makes the man a coward, and if true to its standards, a lisr and a thief.'

Maynooth comes in for a share of abuse, and great surprise and indignation are expressed at "The idea of the British nation paying men to teach the lawfulness, and in some cases the holiness, of perjury and murder."

The Report of the Commissioners on the Militia organisation of the Province, is now before the public, and we suppose, or rather fear that its recommendations will be adopted, and embodied in an Act of Parliament.

The plan proposed is-not to say it profanely -a monstrous humbug; very costly, very useless as a means of defence, but well calculated to increase Government patronage, and to provide the material for good fat jobs. We are to have Adjutant-Generals, and Deputy Adjutant-Generals, and Paymasters, and a whole host of salaried officials; and this is all.

anything, is an army, small, if you will, but still an effective army. Militiamen and volunteers are all very well on parade, and for processions, and in time of peace; and if we were sure of continual peace we should ask no more. But for war we require a standing army -cxercitus; a body of regular soldiers, who from constant practice, know their work and how to do it; and for these the Report makes no provision whatsoever. Instead of the one thing needful, it gives us Militiamen, and salaried officials. The country asks for bread, and it gets a stone-for a fish, and lo! it is fubbed off with a serpent.

All this militia business is unmitigated humbug. and most costly humbug to boot; and if we are shaft is no more than enough to afford room tar two never to get beyond militia, let us stick to the present system, which is not costly, and which is not more useless than all militia organisations are, and by their very nature must ever be. If. however, it is felt that the country really requires to be put in a posture of defence, give us a regular or standing army, as the best and most economical mode of defence that can be adopted. Ten, or even six thousand regular well drilled troops would be of more service in the field, than fifty or a hundred thousand militia men or volunteers; and would therefore be really infinitely cheaper than the latter, who as a means of defence against regular troops would be utterly useless in time war.

MEDITATIONS OF ST. IGNATICS, OR THE SPIRITUAL EXERCISES EXPOUNDED. - By Father Liborio Siniscalchi, of the Society of Jesus, Translated from the Italian and revised by a Catholic Clergyman. Messes, Sadhers, New York and Montreal.

The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius are too well known to the Catholic world, as one of the most important aids to a spiritual life, to require notice from us. We need therefore only lic to ensure for it a wide circulation, and careful perusal. It hears the approbation of the Bishop of Philadelphia on the title page, and may therefore he received with perfect confidence by an

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. With the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia.

MONTH OF ST. JOSEPH. By Rev. Pere Huguet. Published with the approhation of the Bishop of Philadelphia.

CHARITY AND TRUTH. By Rev. Dr. E. Hawarden. Published with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia.

These are a series of Catholic works of devotion and instruction, all well fitted for our Catholic community, and which may be had at the book store of Messre. Sadleir & Co.

SACHRDOS SANCTIFICATUS. From the Italian of St. Alphonsus Liguori.

A treatise on the Holy Sacrifice, with meditatrons before and after Communion, more especially designed for the use of the priesthood. Yet every one, whether priest or layman, may read this little work with profit, for it cannot but excite to him feelings of love and respect for the stupendons sacrifice daily offered on all our altars throughout the world.

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A SOLDIER. Translated from the French. Patrick Donahoe, Boston.

A very pleasant and edifying memoir of a French soldier who served in the Crimez. We can conscientiously recommend it as an excellent halle book to put into the hands of young persons, and as a warning against giving way to temptations, had example, and the lear of man.

The "Tom Moore Club" have great pleasure in annuncing that Mrs. L. H. Stevenson has volunteered her services for the Musical Entertainment on the evening of the Tom Moore Anniversary, 28th May next. The dramatic portion of the entertainment will consist of two acts from Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy of " Othello" in character.

From an esteemed and most trustworthy correspondent—a Catholic priest—we have received a communication (which we amex), respecting the gold fields of Nova Scotta, and the inducements which they hold out to the Irish emigrant: "Sir. - I feel strongly prompted to submit to your consideration, as a Catholic journalist, a project which, after considerable reflection, I am led to believe would be of material benefit to many of our

breshren in Iroland in the present crisis. h ly is now a fact os indished beyond all doubt, that

gold is found in great abundance in this Province of M.O.Louglin, B.Tansey, J. Duggan, P. Jordan, M.F. Nova Scotis, so much so that companies from Englished and other parts, are being formed, and are fast purchashing large claims at our diggings. I need Murphy, and H. Murphy. not enter into details on this point, as I presume you are already aware, through the public journals, of the extent to which gold digging is carried on in our Province during the comparatively short time that that most precious of metals has been discovered. Now, my dear Sir, if rich companies in England and other places, are sate in investing their capital in these mines, and depend on such laborers as accident may send in their way, would it not be equally safe, if not more so, for some of your rich merchants and capitalists of Montreat and Quebec, being Catholics, to form themselves into a Company for the very laudable purpose of encouraging a portion of those who are now in a state of destitution in Ireland, to come to this country, and provide for their being profitably employed after their arrival. It is too well known that many of these poor people who have already come to this country, have found themselves involved in misery and ratio because there was no friendly admonitor to point out to them a suitable way in which they could employ their time and energy to advantage. This being the case, I do not consider it would be proper to encourage emigrants from Ireland to come here, notwithstanding the great inducement there would be, if no provision could be made to have them employed to advantage.

It might be supposed that the accounts given of our gold fields in Nova Scotia are exaggerated, and that the prospect of settling a fair proportion of Irish emigrants is a mere chimera. But I can safely say, from personal observation, and a knowledge of what Now what the country really wants, if it wants press so moderate on the subject; and indeed the necounts given might be said in some instances to fall short of what a person will find to be the reality on visiting some of the localities in which gold was docovered late last fail.

I visited the locality of Wise Harbor last week. At this place the gold had been discovered easy enough in the fall to enable many to prepare for winter operations. Those who made good selections at first, and who have gone a considerable depth, are already remunerated for their labor and outlay in a way that far outstrips their most sagains expects | we are inclined to think he most have realised tions. I know of one company there who bought their claim in September las, from a party who had tifteen pounds weight of pure gold, besides at the gold bearing quartz laid saids to be crushed in the men at a time to work below. But it is us was to enter into details; all the people couplayed see seq. Comment is unnecessary; there will be no danger of quine, although there are some, so must preserve to the truth being top of the rew compagn in Virginia. enter into details; all the people coupleyed were good he the case, who have not at once struck the proper lead; but from the success of others, it is most even dently proved that the loads are very new Marrisad I send you a specimen of what I saw dag up in my own presence during a short thate I seem examining the work. The pieces they struck off from the solid quartz vein, at which they worked, was liversly | un. -Commercial Advertiser. dotted with specks of gold, an idea of the value of which you will form, when you understand that let me ased is only a part of those specks.

Now as to the richness of the gold fields accomiexamined there is no room for doubt, especially of those of the Rustern parts. The next thing to be considered is to know in how many localities it is to be found. Late in season last fall it wis discovered in several localities cast of Wine Harbor and Store hrook, but it was then too late to test it. Ascenna as Spring opens it is quite evident it wil be and we ered in a variety of other localities, as the geological construction is the same for over 150 miles areng the This being now the case the following reflections

naturally present themselves to the mind : viz., that there is employment enough -- remunerative equitorment -- for thousands, may tone of thousands of minds at once if there were only a few energetin persons with some capital to buy up large chains and then employ those who had no other chance of companies. ing. But now there these thousands of hands-of bring the work before the attention of the pub- stal warth operatio hands -in a state of dire destitution in Ireland at present, and who have no toward of coming here, and who, even if they had, would not know how to proceed. Again it is evident that among their fellow-countrymen and coreligionists of Canada, Upper and Lower, there is abundance of capital Now if it be safe for companies to form themselves in the United States and Great Britain. and invest their capital for the sake of gain, would it not be equally as safe for a number of Catholic of a son. citizens to form themselves into companies in Canada and other places for the twofold object of securing for themselves a portion of that immonse wealth that now lies buried in the bowels of the earth, and also of benefiting their suffering fellow creatures who

are now suffering on the other side of the Atlantic? The good will of Canada towards poor afflicted though ever faithful Ireland cannot be called in question; for the late efforts made in their behalf are deserving of all praise. But now that there is an opportunity of conferring a more listing benefit on them by steps being taken to bring many of them who have have got too far behind hand ever to mivance in their own country, to a place where their muscular attength could be turned to their own advantage as well as that of their employers-how easy it would be for a company in Canada to seemd a trustworthy agent down here in the Spring who could observe the progress of events. By being here at that time he could take claims in the first promising discovery of the precious metal in new localities. if he did not like his chances in the old; that once done the place will be secured; then other steps could be taken to bring out some of these poor peo-

There need not be any doubt entertained with regard to their faith being exposed here as it is in other parts. Catholicity is, thank God, taking good hold here. Here, thank God, the children of Catholic parents -- as in in old Ireland -- consider it the highest object of their ambision to devote themselves to the service of God in His Church. Hence in the abort space of over five years, since an efficient College has been established in the rural village of Autigonish, no less than twelve young priests have been ordained, all, with one exception, natives of the Diocess -and as many more are preparing and will be ordained before the same number of years pass Tois is a good omen for the future of Catholicity here -one that I believe might be looked for in vain in any part of the Great Republic. It would seem as if kind Providence would have raised up our exemplary and zealous B.shop the Rt. Rev. Dr. M Kinnon, who is himself a native of the Discess he so worthily giverns, to bring about this state of things, at the very time when these discoveries must at all events bring a considerable increase of Catholic subjects to his Diocess. In the Archdiocess also the good Archbishop of Halifax has early has summer. seen to the wants of those who were actitered over the gold works in that Diocess, and sent to the n a Влеквооз.

At the Annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Soclety, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, Place d'Armes on Monday evening, 7th instant, the following Gentlemen were duly clested Office bourers for the ensuing year: -

President - Thomas M'Kenna, Erq. First Vice-President - Edward M'Keown, Second do - Denis Downey. Treasurer - W. P. M Guire. Corresponding Secretary-John J Curran Recording do - Patrick O'Meara. Assistant do - William Manafield. COMMITTER OF MANAGEMENT. Messra, E Murphy, P Woods, D Lyons, M Coddiby,

Grand Marshal-Marcus Doberty, Esq. Assistant Marshals-Messrs. John Charles, Joseph Cloran, Thomas Mathews, and Richard Mi-

Shane. Physicians-Drs. W F Monagan and P O'Leary. Chaplains-Royd P Dowd and the clergy of St .

Finn. - A fire took place Wednesday at the store of Mr. H. Benjamin, Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street. The fire companies were soon on the spot; but in spite of bard work everything but the iron framework of the house was destroyed. Four girls, who were in upper part of the store, bad to make their escape through the trap-door in the roof, and then pass over to the next house. No serious accident occurred to any individual. The Mayor, several members of the Council, the Police, and some of the Guards prevented a good deal of damage by keeping back the crowd but almost all the stock was destroyed. The fire originated, it is supposed, from the heating apparatus in the basement. The adjoining store of Messrs. Laurent & Laforce was also much damaged by fire and water, and a fine collection of oil paintings, belonging to G. Lamothe, Raq., atored in the upper flat considerably damaged, some of them been totaly destroyed The store of Mr. John Henderson was in ared slightly, but no damage to the stock was sustained. Mr Benjamin is insured in the Liverpool & London and the Unity for about £5,000; loss estimated at £7,000. The property belongs to Winfred Masson Rsq, and is covered by insurance in the Royal and the Phoppix. -- Montreal Herald.

We are happy to state that in consequence of Mc O. J. Devlin's professional visit, many of our residents have been put in possession of title deeds to their property. This is certainly a great benefit to the parties who embraced the opportunity thus afforded them. We understand Mr. Devlin purposes coming to reside in Portage-do-Fort; if so we prediet for him an extensive practice in his profession. Judging by the number of deeds executed before him, small fortung. Pontiac Pioner.

The New York papers may that the recent order already worked a little at it; it cost them 650. Then i forbilding the presence of newspaper correspondents have worked it since and have already collected over a with the army of the Potomac was specially directed against De. Russolt; that on his attempting to join the expedition against dichmond, he was forcibly storing. This has been raised by a few men. The ejected from the steamer; and that he will conse-whole let is only 20 feet on the lead, and the narrow quently return to England by the part steamer. quently return to England by the next steamer. They say further that the object of the order having been gained, the Secretary of Pinchus withdrawn it

> Navigation is resumed on Lake Datario; and the ferry-houts are running services Present and Ogdensburgh. The ice ou Lake St. Francis, and Lake Champlain still holds fast; and the rivers on the couth aide of the St. Lawrence which were usually at full flood by the first of April, have not yet broken

> > MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

April 9th, 1862 Flour - Pollards \$2.50 to \$3 Middlings shout \$3,50. Pine, \$4 to \$4,30; Soper. No. 2, \$4,40 to \$4,50; Saperfine, \$4,60 to \$4,70; Fancy, \$5,10 to \$5,20 ; Exten. \$5,40 to \$5 50 ; Superior Extra. \$5,60

to \$6: Bag Flour, \$2,55 to \$3,65, per 110 lbs. Siles to some extent of Super, at the Point, at \$4.60 to \$4,671; other kinds nominal.

Ostmost per bel, of 200 lbs. - \$3.90 to \$4. Wheat Sales at \$1,03 ex-ear.

Pena and Coarse Grain - No sales. Ashes, per 112 lbs Pots, \$6.674 to \$6,70 . 1 December 1 10c more; Pourla \$6,65 to \$6.674.

Butter Store maked, 10c to 13c; choice Dairy, in demand at 15c to 17c. Obecoe is very duil; sales to dealers at Se to Ye.

figgs arrive more freely, and sell at 13c. Pork Mess, \$12,50 to \$13; Prime Mose, \$16 to \$11;

Prime \$9.50 to \$10.

The news of Union victories to-day, strengthens the Pork market.

ELard-71c to 71c. Seeds Clover Seed, \$4,25 to \$4,50; Timothy, \$1,60

to \$2. - Montreal Witness

### Birth.

At Port Sarnia, on the 4th inst., the wife of Jeremiah Scully, Esq., Acting Colle

At St. Eugens, East Hawkesbury, on the 2nd tast, at the residence of his son, the Rev. J. J. Collins, P.P., George Collins, senr., at the age of 74 years and 4 months, after a short illness, borne with Ohristian fortitude. He was universally loved and esteemed by all who knew him, was comarkable for his un-assuming manners, and was a truly practical Catholic. He died as be bad lived. R.I.P.

At Cote St. Michel, on the 2nd inst., Anne Dunne, beloved wife of John Stenson, aged 63 years. The large number of friends who followed her remains to their last resting place testify to the respect which she had earned for herself during a long residence in Montreal. May her soul rest in peace.

At Port Sarnia, on the morning of the 5th that, Hannah Ausstasia, the beloved wife or Jeromiah Scully, Raq., Acting Collector of Customs aged 35 years, 4 months and 15 days, leaving a tamily of 7 children to her distressed and to will over herband. May she rest in ponce.

At Hemmingford, on the 11th ... Thomas Patrick Chancy, a native of the County Grant Iroland, aged 65 years. Requiescut in pares.



ADJOURNED MEETING of the Sr. PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will be held, on MONDAY SVENING, 14 in met., in the Society's Hall, Place d'Arme :

N.B. The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the efficiency of the Constitution and Bye-laws of the Society, recommending certain alterations therein, will be submitted at this Meeting.

All old and new Members are specially requested to attend. The Obair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

(By Order,)
P. O'MEARA, Assistant Rec. Scc.

### NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazinea, Fushion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Maries and Postage Stomps, for sale at DALTON'S News Dount, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan 17, 1862.

A CARD. Dr. LACHAINE -Graduate of Laval University 33 St. Antoine Street.

April 10,

FRANCE.

writes: rites: most wishes to-see Victor Emmanuel, once for all installed at Rome, and I believe he would consent | against the spoliation of the Pope, and, lo and to-morrow if he thought it would relieve him behold! the unity of Italy is proclaimed, and the from this position; but he does not believe that | Pope, despoiled of his provinces, menaced in his it would relieve him. On the contrary, he thinks | capital, will soon have no choice but between that it would increase his embarrassments tenfold at home and abroad. It would be a mistake to suppose that because the Government has checked in some measure the impetuosity of certain Prelates, and contended against the pretensions for that, but it is not yet come. The Emperor afflicted the author of the Treaty of Villafranca, may chafe at the persistence or the obstinacy of the policy which has allowed them to be done in the Court of Rome; but the effect of those two spite of France, while France had to prevent 000, and the master of 500,000 armed men, ready to do his bidding, is more than most people suppose. Strange that those two words from the Pontiff can still cheek that powerful protector. But so it is. Then, again, there is the difficulty about Venetia, for the unity of Italy cannot be said to be complete so long as Austria keeps it in her gripe; and that gripe, so long Austria remains unconvulsed by civil war, she will hardly loose. All accounts agree that the Emperor of Austria will not, either by the bait of Mexico for an Archduke, or for any other reward or indemnity, give up the Venetian provinces. On the whole, the dead lock seems to be as complete as that in Sheridan's Critic. The French will not quit Rome because the Piedmontese would take their place, and between the Garibaldians and the Piedmontese the Pope makes no difference. He would quit Italy. The presence of the Austrians in any part of the Peninsula, central or southern, would be the signal for the renewal of the war. The French could not take part against their allies, nor help the Austrians in the restoration of the deposed Princes; and with the unfulfilled Treaty of Villatranca, not to speak of the state of parties in France, and of financial difficulties, another war with Austria, with the consequences it might lead to, is hardly to be thought of. Garibaldi, it is hoped, will keep quiet; but who can affirm that Garrbaldi can long keep in check his impatient and impetuous followers? And Garibaldi, though of good faith in his engagements, is not always able to resist those about him. Ratazzi seems to be security to the Emperor against the movement; but is it certain that Ratazzi himself will be able to hold his ground? THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE TOWARDS THE

HOLY SEE. .. We mentioned last week that Baron Brenier, formerly employed in the Diplomatic service of France under Louis Philippe, and Minister of the French Empire at Naples (until the success of the Piedmontese filibusters, through the perfidy of his own army and navy, and a portion of the Royal Family, drove the rightful King into temporary exile), had published a pamphlet in defence of the Temporal Power of the Pope, and showing the impracticability of effecting the unity of Italy under one crown; and to-day we are enabled by the Paris correspondent of the Times, to lay before our readers extracts from a most interesting and able pamphlet upon the same subject, from the pen of M. Sauzet, the last President of the Chamber of Deputies, which was overthrown with the Monarchy This pamphlet, Lss deux of the Citizen King. Politiques de la France et la Partage de Rome, has been published at Lyons, and is the sequel to one by the same author, Rome devant Rome, which attracted much attention to years ago. In the opening, M. Sauzet justly claims credit for the foresight evinced in the former pamphlet (if so elaborate a work of 500 pages may be so called) with regard to the object and end aimed at by the Piedmontese marauders:-

"I wrote two years ago in the midst of the allusions which were propagated everywhere, 1 Italian unity will not rest till it has extended to the kingdom of Naples. It will not say its last word till it reach the last cape of Italy. The war against the temporal sovereignty will not cease so long as Rome remains to the Pope, and France will soon lenrn that, with regard to Rome, there will be no middle course for her between the policy of Charlemagne and that of 1809.' Since that day the rapidity of events has even gone beyond my apprehensions; the dilemma is now before her with inexorable precision. In point of fact, since Rome has become the metropolis of the faith, France has in respect of her known but two lines of policythat of Charlemagne and that of the Revolution. The one has existed for ten centuries; the other has not lasted for ten years. Napoleon began with the first-it was the time of the Concordat and of Austrilitz. Napoleon ended with the second—they were the days Savona (where he kept Pius VII a prisoner) and of Moscow; and Fontainbleau, where he would have extorted the abdication of the Pope, witnessed his own. It would appear as if the second Empire is by fits inspired to these two lines of policy, and at the most critical moment it seems to float still between that one and the other. In 1849 it intervened with Europe to restore all its States to the Holy See; and ten years later it paralysed the protection of Catholic nations by the principle of non-intervention. At the beginning of the war in Italy it declared that it would respect the integrity of the temporal rights of the Holy See, and yet it permitted the impudent imposture of Piedinontes annexation to be effected. It protested in the name of internation law, by the withdrawal of its ambassador, against the brutal invasion of the Marches, and it accredited a new one after the completion of the usurpation. Its in another Chamber, as such a course would very army covers the metropolis of Catholicity, the greatly embarrass the foreign relations of the French army covers the metropolis of Catholicity, the possession of which it declares to be necessary to the independence of the Pope; and it has recognized the kingdom of Italy, which it in turn declares is not complete without the possession temporal sovereignty shall need our support, while at Turin they flatter themselves that in order to abandon the Pope we only ask for time the City Press. In the Corps Legislatif, the other feels itself strong, it will put down this un- vass; both on account of the hatred the people bear pouring in to their hands as fast as foreign ships

maturity. And we seem to foster those opposing hopes, and we allow the delusion to exist, The Paris correspondent of the Times which a single word would dissipate for ever .-This sort of policy is spoken of as frank and skilful; but it cannot accept such double homage. It protested against the unity of Italy, and captivity and exile. It cannot be supposed that all these things were desired at the very moment they were loudly condemned. The honor of France and the respect due to the Government forbid the thought. And if, as the of the Clerical party, it believes that it can faith of promises and the dignity of the empire Spenly but them defiance. The time may come do not admit of a doubt, such results have long words, 'Non possumus,' on the ruler of 37,000 .- them the first army in the world, the energetic support of the French Chambers, and the certain co-operation of the whole of Continental Europe -such a policy may no doubt be very frank, but assuredly not skilful. The will of France has been paralysed by her allies. A great nation so slighted leaves protests and regrets to the weak, but she exacts and obtains reparation, and it is at this cost only that she is believed."

M. Sanzet concludes as follows :-

"The day this fatal unity is dissolved will be a day of mourning for the revolution, but it will be a day of triumph for humanity and for Italy herself. Then the deeds of violence which desolate been prepared, for this is the most unportant of all causes, by struggling against the re-occupation of Rome, which is the most odious enterprise of the universe. Freed at once from Piedmont and from Austria, the Confederate Peninsula will bless France, twice her liberator; and then only France, reverting to the great idea of Villafranca, will not have 'sacrificed so many men and so much money to find the political result of he victories endangered.' Victor Emmanuel, kept within the limits of the Treaty of Zurich, which France has never repudiated, will see that ambitious unity vanish which the Republic even now hopes to inherit; but, in reality, he will lose but a perilous chimera and hostile territories, the possession of which imposes on him the necessity of violence and the cause of weakness; and yet he might, if he desires it, still keep the title of the King of Italy; for this title was always attached to the possession of Lombards, which we gloriously conquered, and which we generously bestowed upon him. Napoleon I. bore the title with the Iron Crown at a time when he possessed neither Rome, nor Naples, nor Palermo. nor Florence, and when Piedmont herself, which was never more than half Italian, was made a part of France, and incorporated in the French empire. One would think it might suffice the son of Charles Albert to be enthroned at Milan in the Palace of Napoleon, and to have doubted his herditary kingdom. But should be ever dare to begin a contest with his benefactor, the benefactor would only have to abundon him for his ingratitude to find soon another Novara; and the King of Italy, once more become King of Sardinia, would be too nappy, after the example of his father, to save his race by abdicating and transmitting his States to his children, with the those who triumph for the moment. Just now all forces seem leagued against an august authority. Its henclits for ages annoy them, and they desire to shut out the future against it. That

authority is too ancient, too moral, above all, to find favour among those who are ambitious without shame, and who are innovators without check. These proclaim its immortality, but they have sworn its destruction. A gradual enervation, a slow death by means of a deposition voluntarily acciented -this is what the Revolution prepares for the Papacy. It is a trifle to destroy; it aspires to inherit. So magnificent a prestige excites the rapacity of all. It now and then holds out to the Papacy a respectful hand, but only to lead it more surely to the abyss; to seat itself in mourning on the grave it has dug for it, and then to revive its shade to enslave it. Such is the sacrilegious aim to which the revolution tends with a confident energy and a successful persistence which seems to defy even the power of God. But God will know how to meet the defiance. When He seems to yield to his enemies he astounds them by the very height of their triumph and blinds them to destruction. It is then that His justice is avenged for the long delay which seemed a scandal of His providence. May our country merit to be this time again chosen to accomplish the designs of which she boasts to be the minister! The church counts on her arm -the revolution dares to hope in her sword; but it is time that France shall leave no illusion to any one. She has shown what she can do; she should tell what she desires to do. It depends on her to accelerate or to retard the triumph of Justice; but what she cannot make anybody wait for, what is the honor of her character, the dignity of Governments, the security of nations, and especially the prime necessity of the moment - what kings and peoples ask of her with equal energy, is-truth."

Paris, March 20.—The whole Address was adopted to-day in the Corps Legislatif by 244 against

In the Senate the Marquis de Larochejaquelin endeavored to prove that Signor Rattazzi had misrepresented the real sentiments of the Senate on the Roman question.

M. Billault expressed a desire that the Senate should not enter into a discussion of what had passed Government. He therefore demanded that the Senate should pass to the order of the day. This proposition was agreed to.

The terrible trammels in which the French press is kept are largely discussed in the political re-unions of Rome. At the Vatican it is affirmed that we have promised to remain at Rome so long as the since of a most innocuous hebdomedal print, entitled, La Revue Municipale'is one of the instances to which particular reference is frequently made. This paper combined the character of the London Builder and

to exhaust resistance and to bring opinion to day, in the course of the debate on the condition of the French press, M. Picard described the contretemps of this publication as follows:

> beginning had been very humble, but honest. It the sconer we have it the better for the world.—Cor. was simply entitled La Revue Municipale de ta Ville of Tablet.
>
> The friends of Mazzini and Garibaldi are most accurate most moderation the plans of municipal administration, and, he must say, appeared to feel great adsumptions and the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say, appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of the must say appeared to feel great adsumption of miration, of M., le Prefet (laughter), and very seldom. indeed, indulged in any criticism. Well, this insig-nificant little newspaper, which had been established about 25 years, gave employment to about 30 persons, and was worth about 200,000 francs. To proitself against the possibility of any misunderstanding as that which eventually cost it its exist. ence, it had lodged the caution money (security) requisite to enable it to discuss political and economical subjects. But the proprietors being safe men and friendly to the authorities, were called to the ministry and informed that with their well-known feelings and moderation, they need not to take any prosecution, and their caution money was returned to them. A little while after, however, the little Revue happened to question the policy of M. le Prefet in his enormous parchases of ground, and anon, at the suit of that functionary, it was prosecuted, condemned, and suppressed."

Such is the "liberty of the press" under the rule of the monarch who has lighted the torch of revolution in Italy, and heaven only knows where else .-Cor. Telegraph.

The editor of the Courier du Dimanche, who was arrested and imprisoned some weeks ago, is again au sceret, and has not yet been made acquainted with the nature of the charges against him. The manager the nature of the charges against him. of the same paper, M. Lapp; the principal writer in it, M. Pelletan; and the printer, are also in prison in consequence of the sentence of the Correctional Police Court for " an offence of the press." The offence was an article in which a comparison was drawn between the liberties allowed in Austria-including that of the press -and those in France. They are the fairest country of the Continent will have an moreover, to pay fines more or less onerous. I see in end. The pacific emancipation of Venice will have one of the papers that M. Pelletan is selling his books, and I hear that it is on this sale he depends for the payment of the fines imposed upon him. The Paris students have opened a subscription to buy his books. The Guzette de France, having spoken of the fact of a subscription being set on foot, has received notice that it is to be prosecuted. The day the staff of the Courter du Dimanche was arrested by the Commissary of Police, all persons who happened to be at the office at the moment, strangers or otherwise, were detained for some time. Every person was allowed to enter, but no one was let out until the papers, &c. were examined. - Times' Cor.

The Patrie says :- "Some journals aunounce that a plan for an arrangement has been negotiated, and decided upon by the allied commanders in Mexico. and been sent to Juarez. We believe we are able to state that this news is incorrect. Nothing will be determined until the arrival of General Lorencez, who carries with him formal instructions in conformity with the programme marked out by the French Government.

The French have despatched further reinforcements to Mexico, and a new brigade is to leave Touton next

In the foreign correspondence of the Landon Times the policy of the Rattazzi Cabinet is discussed. The writer sars : -

" italiazzi is now in power, to the great contentment of the Emperor, but with some opposition at Turin. We shall soon be able to judge what chance he has of remaining where he is. I admit, of course, that it is only fair to judge him by his acts. These acts will, I think, be good. He is skilful and practical, and with these qualities and his good understanding with the Emperor, which dates from his visit to Paris last year, I cannot doubt of his doing some good things so far as external circumstances allow of it. You may take it with you as certain that Garibaldi is greatly attached to the King, and that the King has great influence over him; and I know that, through the King, Rattazzi has reasonable hopes of influencing him to a certain degree. Austria is wrong in fearing an attack. The truth is she only affects to fear it, for Ricusoli had declared that he would never attack her, and Rattazzi is still simple citizens, and lose their ecclesisation functions. transmitting his States to his children, with the cradle of his ancestors the less and a great lesson the more. These words will, perhaps, he received with the smile of disdainful incredulity by Piedmont. In conclusion, I will say that, in my judgment, to give fair play, if not positive support, to Rattazzi is to serve the cause of Italy."

THE REPORTED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CAYOUR AND CARDINAL ANTONELLI. - The Armonia of the 16th inst., says : -" The Perseveranza of Milan, and the Opinione of Turin relates that a certain correspondence was indirectly carried on between Unyour and Cardinal Antonelli to obtain favour from the Pope a renunciation of the temporal dominion. This correspondence, according to these journals, failed in its object, because France feared lest after this agreement, it should be the very first to feel the effects of Italian valour! When stories are invented, they should be probable; while the tale of the correspondence is absurd in every respect, and must be held as a mere falsebood."

SECRET Societies .- The correspondent of the Lon-

don Tablet says :-"Democracy is becoming desperate, and the High Priest of the Revolution is required to be at hand. There seems to me to be far greater peril for the throne of Piedmont in this unexpected forward movement of the Secret Societies than there is for either Venice or Rome. Let this network of "Associations" organised at Genoa, be fairly completed through Italy, according to their programme, and the executive of Piedmont will be utterly powerless, the Galantuomo will be bound hand and foot, and the wishes of Mazzini will be the policy of Piedmont. This union of "Associations" under Garibaldi is unmistakeably as menacing as it is unexpected. It is a menace, equally, for the excellent King of Piedmont as it is for Rome and Venice; nay more, it is a menace to monarchical Europe, which is to believe from fetters by its means, soon after its Italian work shall have been consummated. We shall see if Garibaldi's unlooked for appeal to the various provinces will have its effect. A week or two ago I thought the Mazzinian party down and despondent. Now, it is hard to say whether my view was a correct one, or whether the hopes of the party and its prospects are stronger than ever. Only those who are near the op of the tree in the Mazzinian lodges can answer this query.

The present proceedings of the Revolutionary party resemble very suspiciously those which preceded the filibustering attack of Garibaldi on Sicily, and we all remember how virtuously indignant Count Cavour became when anybody ventured to suggest that perhaps the filibusters were being assisted, or at all events were being wicked at by the Piedmont-eso Government. The Italian language cannot furnish more copious denunciations than those which the Count levelled at the heads of the marauders; but we remember also that, when the marauding expedition had borne its splendid fruit, the Count claimed credit for the Government, in opposition to the rival claim of voluntary committees, inasmuch as the Government had assisted the Garibaldian maranding enterprise with all its money, and had, in fact, made the thing its own from first to last.
Now, here we have Garibaldi blowing his sounding

horn again, in apparent opposition to the Rattazzi Ministry, and doubtless there will be official disclaimers on the part of the Government of all complicity with the prince of filinusters, this time, while they are either willing, or compelled, to see his work go on. It is simply a question between Mazzini and the this evening corroborates what I said about the proroyalty of Piedmont. If the Piedmontese executive gress the Murat partisans are making in their can-

will inevitably succumb before it; and we shall soon lists, as well as to the money they spend, and the pro-"There existed," he said, "a little journal whose | never beset to rights without an appeal to arms, and

> is sitting at Genoa, in which it is publicly announced that the Papal power must be put down, and Rome

> made the capital of united Italy.
>
> What I fear is that Garibaldi will drive things to extremes: He has a powerful party with him—it consists of all the bad and desperate characters of the innumerable cities, of Italy. The members, are swelled by refugees from France, England, Germany, Poland, and Switzerland. The great mass of the Italians is opposed to Muzzini and Garibaldi, but they constitute the peaceable and passive portion of the community, incapable of deeds of blood or violence, whilst the secret agents of Mazzini and the bravo of Garibaldi are ready to act as if they feared neither God nor man. Ir they get power into their hands, things will become worse than they have been for some time; the scenes of the first French Revolution will be re-enacted, the beautiful churches and monuments of Italy will be desecrated, and her fair fields inundeted with blood. I trust the prayers of the faithful and the good works, and merits, and the courage and constancy of the Pope may avert these calamities; but it is probable that we shall soon have a crisis - God grant it may be favorable. When writing, some few days ago, I observed that the great tonic of the last week was the successful seizure made by one of the Roman police of all the papers connected with the Revolutionary Committee in Rome. After watching him for a long time, it was discovered who was the Secretary of the Roman Committee, and, moreover, that revolutionary despatches from Turin were expected on a certain day. A policeman, accompanied by one or two companions in disguise, went on the morning of that day, and privately, without any noise, acrosted the secretary and every one in his house, locking them all up with a guard. In a few hours the courier from Turin knocked quietly and receiving the usual conventional answer, entered when, to his surprise, he found a pistol to his ear.

despatches were most important. Among other things one enclosed 3,000 dollars, to be distributed amongst the vagaboads of Rome (this sum the Pope ordered to be at once distributed amongst the Poor). The most important part of the discovery, however, was the despatches which the Secretary had prepared to transmit to Turiu. They were found concealed behind a picture in the room. Amongst them was a list of subscriptions which the Revolutionary Roman Committee had received, giving the names, which were, for the most part, English and French. There was also a list of persons on whom they might rely, naming about 2,000 of whom about 800 were minor officials in the various administrations. One prince, some few persons of rank, some landholders, and a great many Jews were

Of course, I can only tell you the carrent reports of this matter, selecting those items which seem most certain, for, as every one knows, the reports that circulate in Rome on such matters would fill

I forgot to mention to you above that amongst the other papers discovered was a list of persons to be assassionted; who these are has not transpired; but in some few days all the secrets of the revolutionary committee will be laid before the public. The Se cretary, who was 'arrested, is named Venanzio; and it is said that he received several acts of kindness from the present Pope, to which he responded with the direct ingratitude. - Cor of Nation.

TURIN, MARCH 15. - In the Chamber of Deputies to-day explanations were requested by Signor Petrucelli as to the Convocation of Bishops at Rome .-Signor Petrucelli was of opinion that the bishops, similarly to other public functionaries dependent upon the Government, ought to request leave of absence to be allowed to visit Rome. These ecclesiastics had more regard for the temporal than the spiritual power. Some desired to proclaim the dogina of temporal nower and to make an appeal to the Catholic world against France. Should the bishops go to Rome without leave of the Government, they must on their return become little chance of the Quadrilateral being attacked by should take their departure from the State, and should render themselves guilty of acts contrary to the interests of the nation. Up to the present time leave of absence has always been requested, but in case of this taking place the Government will consider what course to adopt. The Minister, Signor Mansint, added a few observations, and Signor Petrucelli declared

himself satisfied.
The Unita Italiana publishes a long letter from Mazzini " to his brothers and members of the Manuging Committee of the Union Association at Genoa He recommends to them "a united democracy," and says: "Be armed, and swear not to allow another year of illusions, equivocation, and fatal inaction, to pass over Italy,"

The reply of the Minister Poggi to M. Petruculli, when questioned by him in the Rouse on the subject of the approaching re-union of Bishups in Rome, ex hibits the policy of Sardinia in its true light, and proves that Ratazzl is following in the footsteps of

ROME, MARCH 15 .- The Pope suffered from a slight fever yesterday, but his health having improved he left his bed to-day.

THE FRENCH IN ROME. - Letters from Rome received in Mirseilles state that General Goyon his received all the officers who were leaving for different stations, and repeated to them that his mission was to secure the Papal territory from any invasion, and to repel by force any bands who might seek to enter. The Marquis De Lavalette has received the Pontifical officers, and, it is added, made similar declarations to

A letter from Rome of the 15th says :- "Father Bresciani, of the Company of Jesus, the principal editor of the Civilta Cuttolica, died yesterday. He was reputed to be the best living writer of pure Italian. His strong religious feelings did not prevent him from writing several novels, which are remarkable for their style, and butfor his being a Jesuit he would

have been elected a member of the Cruscan academy. KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - For some days past there have been rumors of a rising in the Abruzzi, of which we received the verification last night. At Ascoli the peasants fell upon the garrison, a company of Piedmontese soldiers, and took terrible revenge for the many barbarities which they have undergone since liberating Piedmont" took them in hand. The garrison was cut to pieces, and the fate befel a strong body of troops sent, on the first intimation of danger, to reinforce the company.

The last we have heard is that a force of 3,000 or 4,000 men was promptly sent by General de la Marmore to quell this sudden and very alarming outburst, but the result of their attempt is as yet unknown here.

It is evident that some new recipe must be found to Predmontese these thickheaded Southerners, who regard matters in so thoroughly an anti-Gladstonian point of view. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself were to go among them with Poerio (" his own creation, his soul's child") on his arm, he would have an opportunity of trying what effect silvery eloquence would have upon these miserable people, who persistently stick to their King and to their Church, and who will not have at any price the blessings of freedom brought by Piedmontese bayoners, under the

mistakeably Red-Republican organisation; if not, it to the Piedmontese; and to the activity of the Murat-

The writer says that the bulk of the people, though in favor of Francis II. are so worn down by oppres sion, and so miserable, that for the sake of money, the wherewithal to live in fact, they would cry long live anybody! He says the belief is general, too, that Ratazzi is in full accord with Napoleon, and that, convinced of the impossibility of having united Italy, he would prefer a Murat to a Bourbon on the throne of Naples. More than this, he says that already the Piedmontese troops are being withdrawn slowly from the Kingdom, so as to enable the internal convulsions to assume more disestrous fosms, and that presently France will step in " in the interests of humanity.

There is something in these views very similar to those I have ever held since treason began its work in the South of Italy; at all events, si non c vero c ben trovato. - Cor. of Tublet.

· PORTUGAL.

Lisson, March 13.-A Bill has been introduced nto the Cortes suppressing all religious societies and brotherhoods educating children or nursing the sick. PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 18th inst., says :-"The Ministerial crisis is over. The previsions of the public are unhappily confirmed, and the new Ministry presents a strong reactionary character. The King paid a visit to-day to M. d'Auerswald, and was nearly an hour with him. It is thought that the King wished to induce this statesman to remain in the Cabinet, but it is scarcely possible that he will succeed, for, besides the political incompatibility between the new Ministers and M. d'Auerswald, the health of the latter is too much compromised to allow him to undertake the duties of a Ministry. Today is the anniversary of the revolution of 1848, and on this occasion a large number of people of the better class assembled at the tomb containing the remains of the victims of March. The tomb was decked with flowers and garlands. The attitude of the people was calm and dignified, and the police abstained from appearing on this occasion. The Ministry have decided, it is said, upon sending a circular to all the Government authorities, enjoining them to observe the most strict neutrality at all the elections.

The King of Prussia is in a position which strongly reminds us of that of our own Charles I. in the earlier years of his reign. He cannot accommodate himself to the principles of Government, which are demanded, not only by his Parliament, but, as far as appears, by the nation. He has dissolved his Parliament, and modified his Administration in an unpopular sense. The main difference between William I. and Charles I. is the difference of the times. In England there can hardly be said to be a revolutionary party. All were for the Constitution, and all for liberty, though some were for more liberty, and some for less. It is much to be feared that in Prussia revolution has more numerous adherents than liberty. Things, therefore, do not appear at the distance to promise well .- Weekly Register

RUSSIA.

The Gazette du Danube mentions, as showing the state of feeling which exists in Russia, that in the Assembly of Nobles at Moscow, M. de Bezobrazon moved to insert in the Address to the Crown an allusion having for object the abdication of the present Czar in favour of his son. The motion was rejected by only the slight majority of 183 against 165.

Prince Dolgoroukow, a Russian nobleman, resident for some years in Paris, published a short time ago a curious and instructive work on Russia, entitled La Verite sur la Russic, and which, as you may suppose, was anything but agreeable to the Russian Government. The Prince was at once summoned to return to Russia, and on his refusal-having quitted it of his own accord-was declared by the Senate of Mescow, approved by the Council of the Empire, to have forfeited his rights as a Russian citizen and his title as a Russian Prince, and was moreover condemned to perpetual banishment from the empire The ordinance was confirmed by the Emperor Alexander in July last; but it was never officially communicated to the Prince, who learned his condemnation only on the 5th of the present mouth from the Russian newspapers. Prince Dolgoroukow has addressed a letter to the Czar, from which the following are extracts:

"The Ordinance declares me to be deprived of the civic rights of a Russian noble. Sire, I have enumcnot of a religious character. The Government is rated in my book, The Truth about Russia, those alleged rights of a flussian noble, and I can appreciate the value of them. Your Majesty will admit that the only one of those privileges of the Russian nobility which the Government has not trampled under foot since the period, now a century ago, when these privileges were given, is that of not being scourged in public, as the rural classes are, but of being scourged privately in the offices of the political police. You will not feel astonished, Sire, at learning that I have no intention of returning to Russia to claim that noble privilege. The ordinance condemns me to the forfeiture of the title of Prince. Sire, in our days a title to which the exercise of political power is not attached is worthless; and to the vain title of Prince attach no value. But your Majesty has not the right to deprive me of it, for my ancestors did not receive it from yours. My ancestors bore it by reason of the real sovereignty they exercised, just as you exercise your sovereignty at this moment. My ancestors, as you well know, Sire, were Grand Dukes and governed Russia at a time when your Majesty's ancestors were not even simple Counts of Olden-

The ordinance having declared that the recall of the Prince was "in consequence of unpleasant information received about his conduct in foreign countries," the Prince declares that this is "falsehood," and unworthy of any one, and much more of a great Government; and that he had been on the best terms with the Russian Ambassador in Paris up to the moment he published his book on Russia. That publication, he adds, is the only crime he has committed; it is a crime which he is resolved to commit again, and for which he is far from feeling any com-

punction.

The following extracts from a private letter from Shanghai have been communicated to us (Times) for publication :-

" At Hangkow, Nganking, Kowkeang, and other pluces above Nanking, the people are returning to the cities. Houses are being built and trade is returning. The Tappings leave a place, and immeductely Mandarin rule springs up again and confidence is restored; the Tacpings take a place-the people fly, houses are destroyed, and trade is at an end. From Woohoo (60 miles above Nanking) to Hangkow boats are seen along the river in numbers, fishing and carrying produce. Along the banks are people moving about and agriculturists at work. From Woohoo to Chinkeang there are no boats on the river, and the banks are deserted. So much for Theplogism versus Tung-che (the title recently given by the Regency to the present reign, which has been well translated 'union, in the cause of law and order.' A year's active and well-conducted operations on the part of the Imperialists would put down the rehellion and restore peace to the whole country; whereas, for the Taepings to be successful, tens of years must elapse before they can make a step forward without abandoning places in their rear. If this rebellion is to go on, I foresee nothing but dis-

order for this country for 20 and more years to come.
"Ningpo has been taken, and Hangchow fell after suffering all the horrors of a siege. So hard-pressed were the besieged that they had to cat the people taken from the prisons. On the capture of the city all the Mantchoos were put to the sword, and in the city about 400,000 people in all perished. The arms, of the Taepings were bamboos, with iron nails for spearheads. But the Taepings were very numerous indeed. At Ningpo arms and munitions of war are

can carry them. Trade has been destroyed in all other respects.

Sala I

"The rebels also showed themselves at Shanghai two months ago, retired for a while, but during the last 10 days they have returned, and they are steadily surrounding the place. The people from the courtry are rushing in here in thousands, and the villages around are in fames in every direction. Letters have come to the English and French Consuls telling them the settlement will be safe if foreigners offer no opposition, and bidding them think twice before provoking the Heavenly wrath by aiding the Imperialists. The French are determined to hold the city. The British idea would not of itself go beyond securing the safety of the settlement. But both must act together, and to Imperialist authorities the French will seem more friendly than the British. In fact, there, as at Pekin, appearances are deciding the Chinese in favor of the French. We have 500 French, 500 Sikhs, 50 Artillerymen, about 800 men-of-war's men, and 200 Volunteers to depend upon. A dyke is being dug from the stone bridge to Tong ka doo (the Jesuit College, six miles from Shanghai), large enough to admit a gunboat, and along it martello towers are to be thrown up."

FEDERAL PECULATION.-The Few York World is pained to hear that the Secretary of the Interior is charged with improper speculation and mulfeasance in office, and that there is a strong likelihood that a general change in the chief officers of the department will be necessary, including the heads of the Patent and Pension Offices will take place.

### PRIME MACKEREL.

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

Montreal, Feb. 27, 1862.

#### HERRINGS.

75 BARRELS, and HALF-BARRELS for Sale by J. M'DONALD & CO.,

Corner of M'Gill and St. Paul Streets. Montreal, March 13, 1862.

MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street.

FRENCH TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's residence. March 14.

#### WANTED,

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

Address, if by letter, post-paid, "M. Y. R.," True WITNESS Office, Montreal. Feb. 1862.

LAST GREAT WORK. Just Published, uniform with FATHER FABER'S other Works, Price in Cloth 75 cts.; Cl. Gt. Edges, \$1.25.—By Mail, on receipt of the price in Gold, or P. O. Stamps.

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

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

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

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

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

UNIFORM SERIES OF FATHER FABER'S WORKS.

In 8 vols. Demi 8vo. Cloth 75 cts; Cloth, Gilt Edges \$1.25 per vol.—The complete set done up in neat Paper Boxes, 8 vols. Cloth, \$6. Cloth, Gilt, \$10. The usual discount to the Trade, the Rev, Clergy, and others ordering in quantities. Upwards of 50,000 copies of Father Faber's Works

have already been sold in this country, and the demand is constantly increasing? BETHLEHEM.

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD; or the Price of our

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

Mary.
THE CREATOR & THE CREATURE; or, The Wonders of Divine Love.
GROWTH IN HOLINESS; or, The Progress of

the Spiritual Life.
THE BLESSED SACRAMENT; or, The Works

and Ways of God. ALL FOR JESUS; or, The Easy Ways of Divine

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

"We turn to this last work of the Rev. Dr. Faher

with sentiments of gratitude to heaven, and hope for its abundant blessing on the teachings of such a guide, of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of which our most earnest language would but faintly express. If the power to conceive and convey to others they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious Inthe sublime, and at the same time, the most practical truths that can interest the human mind, be a title to the homage of men, then has Father Faber established for himself a claim, which no length of years nor change of circumstances can efface. Few writers since the days of St. Francis de Sales, have made more Christian hearts bow in loving adoration before our tabernacles than the author of 'All for Jesus,' The Blessed Sacrament, Growth in Holiness, &c.

Early orders respectfully solicited. MURPHY & OO., Publishers, Baltimore.

NEW BOOKS,

PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo., 120 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price only

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

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo., . 0 45

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

THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half

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

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

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

arabesque 0 75 The Confederate Chieftains. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion. 1641. By Mrs. J. Sadleir. 12mo. 684 pages, Illustrated. Cloth Ex-.. 1 25 Rosemary, or Life and Death A Tale of Our Own Times. By Dr. Huntington. 12mo. Cloth, extra .. 1 25

The Pretty Plate. By Dr. Huntington. 16mo. Illustrated with 5 plates. Cloth ... 0 38 Napier's History of the Peninsular War... Royal 8vo. 800 pages. Cloth, extra .. 2 25 Half mor. .. 3 00 1.6 11 "Half calf, ant. .. 3 50 Anecdotes of Napoleon. Compiled from various sources. 24mo. 504 pages. Cloth .. 0 50

0 75 Art of Suffering. A Tale. Translated from the French, by Edmond Butler. 24mo. Cloth, A Manual of the Catholic Religion. From the German of Rev. F. X. Wininger, D.D., 0 88 Father De Lille: or, Who Went to Tyborne in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 18mo,

Sebastian; the Roman Martyr. A drama adapted for boys, from Fabiola. By T. D. McGee, M.P.P. 16mo, cloth, 0 38 PROTESTANTISM and INFIDELITY. An

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

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

A New and Easy Method of Teaching the Spelling, Meaning, Pronunciation, and Etymology of all the difficult words in the English Language, with Exercises on Verbal Distinctions. By Robert Sullivan,

LL.D., T.C.D. 18mo., 252 pp.,

New and Cheap Edition of the HISTORY of
the REFORMATION in Germany and
Switzerland; and in England, Ireland,
Scotland, France and Northern Europe.— By Bishop Spalding. 8vo. of 1,000 pages,

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

New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable . 0 25 vocabulary, Petrin's Fables (in French with English

Nugent's French and English Dictionary, .. 0 64 A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can

be had on application.

D. & J. Sadleir & Co. would invite the attention Books, principally of ther own manufacture, which stitutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount

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

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

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaries, Missals, and Ca-Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaties, Missais, and Catholic Articles, such as Beads, Medals, Crucifixes, months. Send for Circular.

Holy-Water Fonts, Scapulars and Lace Pictures.

D. & J. ADI. ZIP. & CO.

No. 190 William Street New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE,

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST: Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detreit, U. S.

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

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

The Commercial Course comprises the English, French and German lenguages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental Music will also be taught, if desired.

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of direction will receive and according to the desired.

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

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

the President. The use of tobacco is prohibited.

No extra charge for Vocal Music.

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

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

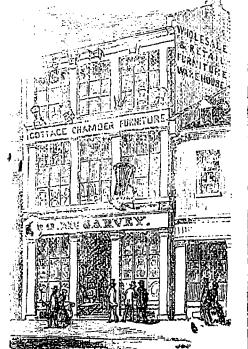
School Books and Stationery will be surnished by the College at the usual prices. No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students; it is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unfore-

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

metal cup.

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

FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B., President. Assumption College / Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861 5



SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE, -- the largest ever on view in this city. It com-prises every sericle in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mabogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelied Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Caue and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to pur-chasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods: -- Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Casb, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one

month. All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city. OWEN MCGARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

AMALGAM BELLS,

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibratious and sonorous qualities are unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 12½ cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

ARE unfailing in the cure of Couchs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarbeness, Difficult Breathing, Incident Gonsumption, and Diseases of THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

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

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

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

neral Agents for the Canadas. March 20.

#### MASSON COLLEGE,

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

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

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

For further information, address by letter, (post paid) "C S., Port Hope, Canada West," stating Salary, &c.

Feb. 6, 1862.



## Ayer's Pills

Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict meakind originate in one of these, and consequently these Prats are found to cure many varieties of disease.

Its from some emiment obvisionals are some contract to the second contract of the second co

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. B. W. Carberight, of New Orleans,
"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent
qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mildbut very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels,
which makes thom involuable to us in the daily treatment

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pints admirably adapted to their jurpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial official men the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at longth a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

Byspersia — Indigestion.

From Dr. Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis.

The Phas you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary modicine. So pscullarly are they industed to the discusses of the human system, that they scen to work upon them alone. Thave carred some cases of dispepsia 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. plaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIARRHELA — RELAN.

From Dr. J. O. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and thold them in esteem as one of the hext aperients! I have exerted in the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for billow dysentery and diarrhea. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children." INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practises as a Physician and Midwife in Boston. "I find one or two large doses of your Pius, taken at the

proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secre-tion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very ef-terinal recleanse the stometh and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients." Constipation - Costiveness. From Dr. J. P. Vaugha, Montreal, Canada,

From Dr. J. P. Voughn, Montreal, Canada.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costirence. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although had enough in itself, is the proposition of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERYSIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUMORS
— RIEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALDIA.

From Dr. Ezekiel Hall, Philadelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills purify
the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in
my practice, and agree with your shuemonts of their efficacy
They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities
that stagmate in the blood, engondering disease. They
stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and
right into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and
you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HWADLONE — SICK HEADACHE— FOUL STOM-

FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOM-ACH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS — F115 — &c.

From Dr. Edward Bond, Baltimore. From Dr. Edward 1096, Battomore.

DEAR lin. AYEE: I cannot answer you what complaints I have enred with your Plus better than to say all that we exert treet with a purgotive medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual exhantic in my dully contest with discase, and believing as I do that your Plus 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 skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that trequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Ayers Cherry Pectoral

Ins long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every names of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is scatch and protected by law from counterfels, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest romedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmenary consplaints; for Counts, Coins, Roberts, Roberts, Sprinker, Whooping Count, Browning, Incherical Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and batter known, this medicine has gradually become the best relieance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American practit to the polaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed at most every banded it contains, Chercy Protograt is known as the lost of all remedies for diseases of the threat and inner. In more foreign countries it is extensively used by their mass intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every fation certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangeron affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depond on the accurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know in short, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it inclutably proten that this medicine does care the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, 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 contunuity, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by overy trial, antered cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotion.

Propared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AVER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. · LOWELL, MASS. AND SOLD BY

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and through out Upper and Lower Canada.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ANNUALS, ALBUMS,

ILLUSTATED BOOKS, ln rich Bludings;

PRAYER BOOKS, Bound in Velvet, Morocco, and other elegant styles with clasps and rims.

Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views, Offered at Low Prices at

No. 19,

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

Dec. 19, 1861.

LANDS FOR SALE,

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

TOWNSHIP OF STONINGTON. LOT No. 26, 11 Concession, Township of Stoning-

ton, 200 acres; Lot No. 2, 15 Concession, do, 175 Apply to G. H. PARKER, Esq., Druggist, Kingston; or to the undersigned,

DUNCAN MACDONALD

December 6, 1861.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S

THEOLOGY, Complete in 5 vols. Svo. Reduced in Price from \$16 to \$10.

Now Ready, in 2 Vols. 80, Roan, \$4; Half Culf, \$1 THEOLOGIA MORALIS,

quam concurravit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archiepiscopus Baltimorensis, Secundus Curis Auctoris.

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

Recently published, Uniform with the above, 3 Vols 80. Roan, \$6; Haif Caif, \$9.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA, quam conclumant Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Arch-

repiscopus Baltimorensis, Secundus Curis Auctoris. The first edition of the Theologia Dogmatica being exhausted, a revised edition has been published, in the famous establishment of Hanice, (now Mr. Desgain.) at Stalines, Belgium, in conjunction with Messis. Murphy & Co. The whole work, formerly consisting of four volumes, is now reduced to three, although considerable additions have been made to it; including an Elaborate Defence of the Dogma of the Immorciate Conception, and a Catalogue of the Futhers, and Ecclesiustical Writers, with an accurate discrimination of their genuine works, from others that have passed under their names. This work appears under the especial sanction of the Cardinal Archbishop of Muliues, who has been pleased to signify a very high estimate of its merits. It is issued in a very neat style, in three volumes, of about 500 pages double column, 8vo., at the very low price of \$2 per volume. This edition, though much enlarged, is reduced to \$6 instead of \$10-a little more than half the price of the former edition, so as to place it with-

&c., to whom a liberal discount will be made when purchased in quantities. Early orders respectfully solicited. MURPHY & CO., Publishers,

Baltimore.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE,

in the reach of Theological Seminaries, Students,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA. THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is intrusted to the direction of the Clercs de

The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Coteau St. Louis, or Mile

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

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

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

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



ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY, MARCH 17th, Trains will

run as follows :- EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT ET. CHARLES STATION.

For Quebec, with Sleeping Car attach- 3.00 P. M. ed, at......

\*On Friday nights a Special Train will leave\_at 9.00 P.M , conveying the Mails and Passengers for the Montreal Ocean Steamers, leaving Portlandson Saturday.

WESTERN TRAINS.

FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ot-7 tawa City, Kingston, and Interme- 8.00 A.M.

diate Stations, at..... 

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

W. SHANLY. General Traffic Manager

Montreal, March 13, 1862. The state of the s

Ayer's Ague Cure.

### AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS T dlexandria Rev. J. J. Chisholm.

grant ber Millians and and a best a few and a few and a second

ANNUALS, ALIMBIAS, 180

Aylmer I Dovie ( . . . 7 4 2 7 Intigonish Rev. J. Comeron Sell A 2157 of band Arichat - Rev. Mr. Girroin and diffe Arthurly M. Moran, Special Andreas Brockville C. F. Freser, Belleville—P. P. Lynch, Barrie—Rev. J. R. Lee.

Brantford-W. M'Manamy Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant - Thos Magino

Chambly, J. Hackett, T. Cobourg, P. Magnire.
Cormodl, Rev. J. S. O'Couner. Carnbrooke - Patrick Corcoran. Compton - Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B. - Rev. B. Dunphy. Dulhousie Mills - Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. 30 aller and Dundas - J. B. Looney Branch to the St. of Y

Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eustern Townships-P. Hacket. Erinsville—P Gufney
Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
Farmersville-- J. Flood.

Gunanoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph-J. Harris Goderich-Dr. M'Dougall Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoil-W. Featherston. Kemptvills-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay - J Kennedy.

Lunsdown - M. O'Connor.

London-B. Henry. Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Hurty.
Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa- Richard Supple.

Parts and Galt-Rev. Nicholas M'Keo. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Dorau. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dallousie - O. M'Mahon. Quebcc-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Russelltown-J. Campion.

Richmondbill-M. Toufy. Sarniu-P. M. Dermott. Sandwich - H. Morin, P. M. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Itev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanesc-T. Duun.

Starnesboro - C. M'Gill.

St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. St. Mary's - H. O'C Trainor.

Sydenham - M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thornville-J. Greene Tingmick-T. Donegan. Toronto -P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan.

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

### SEEDS-SEEDS-SEEDS

### R. J. DEVINS. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

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

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN,

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

- ALBO,-

FOR SALE, all kinds of CLOVER AND TIMO-THY SEED.

### DEVANY AUCTIONEER. (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,

AND THURSDAYS

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES. GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY, &c, &c., &c,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by will be one-nall wast-has over usually charged by other auctioneers in this city - five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, March 27. Auctioneer.

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

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 290 J. OD EVE PNATE ARK COLORS STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET

Constant and The SHOFFICE : A SHOP I WE WANTED 32 Little St. James Street, var I we order to the billio rate bath problem of the billio rate bath problem of the street of the

## FIERRE R. FAUTEUX,

COLDER IMPORTER OF A CO DRYGOODS

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 PROVI

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

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. (Established in 1826.)

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-tations, &c., mounted in the most apgoved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

12ms.

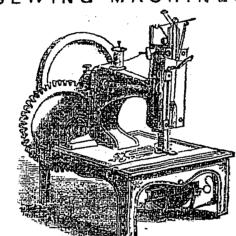
mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

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

## BRENNAN.

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

## SEWING MACHINES



### F. J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

### SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

### TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve mouths. 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 must twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect coust to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use.
CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAOLE, Esq.

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

Yours, respectfully, CILLGATE, RUSINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: with extra large shattle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be presaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Burtley & Gribert's, Canal Busin, Montreal season and the second

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DE LORIMIER,

sain the sail some labor Advocate of substantial and the 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,

**的一种,我们就是一个人,我们的人,我们的人,我们们人的人,你们们们的人,我们们们的人的人,我们们们的人的人,我们们们的人的人们们的人的人们们的人们的人们的人**,不

MONTREAL, Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges The Soulanges

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

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., The second CADVOCATE, The probability

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

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59. Lutle St. James Street, Montreal

M. F. COLOVIN.

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

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

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street,

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

THE above Estatlishment 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,

Orapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curmins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

No. 19. Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

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

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

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

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

Catalogues can be had on application at No. 19,

Great Saint James Street, Montreal.

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

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY

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

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

SCHOLASTID YEAR

| TEUMS:                          |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Board and Tuition               | \$70 00  |
| Use of Bed and Bedding          | 7 00     |
| Washing                         | 10 50    |
| Drawing and Painting            | 7 00     |
| Music Lessons - l'inno          | 28 00    |
| Paymer is required Quarterly in | advance. |
| October 29.                     |          |

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most egreeable 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 import a good and solid aducation 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 (paya le half-yearly in Advance.) Use of hibrary during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep-

to her, and ends on the Pirst Thursday of July.

## NEW CLOTHING STORE.

-APRIL\_11, 1862.

## BERGIN AND CLARKE.

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

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,) sent the per M O NoT REE A.L., they sent their

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

### READY-MADE CLOTHING

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1867

WILL AM CUNNINGHAM'S



### MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

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

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

# The Montreal Gazette

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

36 Great St. James Street.

SUPPLIES

## EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, bosides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

### **BOOK PRINTING!**

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PENTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS,

REPORTS, SPERCHES, &c., &c., will be executed with nestness and dispatch, at moderate charges

## FANCY PRINTING!

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

## CARDS

much chesper than the imported article.

\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. TO

### BILL-HEADS!

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

### SHOW-BILLS!

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

> BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched

by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited: M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GASETTE BUILDINGS, ? 36 Great St. James Street.

## Vibrate and T. P. L. U.M.B.I.N.G.

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING and the contract of the property of the contract the contract of the contract

THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Oustomers and the Public, that he has a men didden only in the the real Richard Olvan Di all

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Katablishment err nede virginal mestores like chineri err

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

(Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders no his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

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

manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.

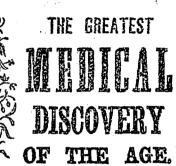
Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new."Steam Heater," which he bas al-ready fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861. ...

D. O'GORMON.

### BOAT BUILDER,

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

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

One to three bottles will care the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all anmor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure lunning of the

ker in the mouth and stomach.

ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running alcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

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

scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. 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 Scrofuls.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Sculd 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 Sult Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an infiamed surface, you will rub it in

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Cintment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sare 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

skie gets its natural color,
This thatment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lauly Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bostou :--

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM. Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my must sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrufula, sore eyes, and for all the humora so preculent among children, of that class so ne-

glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the

pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB. Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER, Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the handles received by the little orphans in our charge, from rour 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. JOSEPS, Hamilton, O. Wi