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YOL. XII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

No. 21

TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

.so tes tes beneb. THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER.

Turlogh O'Brien was now a welcome guest at the savage feast, of which, however, he was fain enough to avail himself; and sooth to say, to a hungry and exhausted man worse might possibly have been welcome. As they discussed this cheer, seasoned with many a draught of usquebagh and brandy.

CHAPTER L .- THE OUTPOST.

Turlogh learned that the party was a kind of rear-guard to another, who being now in safety, had proceeded, leading with them fourteen dragoon horses, the fruit of a cleverly-contrived surprise as executed by the rapparees on the

- night preceding. From Ryan he learned further that William's forces were now in possession of Athlone, and that St. Ruth, had withdrawn his army to Aughrim; where it was rumored he had resolved to give the enemy battle. He also learned that the little town of Aughrim, where they were now in position, was distant some five-and-twenty miles: and that considerable supplies, arms, ammunition, clothing, and money, but no men, except a handful of troopers who accompanied the general, as a body-guard, had reached the country along with St. Ruth. Of him the rapparees could say but little; he had arrived but a few weeks since, and Sarsfield and he had already had several angry and bitter altercations.

Having thus gleaned all the information he could, Turlogh O'Brien stretched himself upon the hearth, near the fire, and was soon fast

With the first gleam of the opening dawn, the bivouac was all astir again; another meal of sarage plenty ushered in the day-after which Ryan undertook to conduct his guest a mile or so upon his journey.

As side by side they walked onward, each felt the cheering influences of the early days. The slanting sunbeams shot ruddily athwart the brown sweeping undulations of the hills they were descending-the dew-drops sparkled in the heath, from among whose purple tufts ever and anon my pack. the merry lark soared upward and upward into the sky, until all but his thrulling matin melted ary confusion he had failed to perceive what he and sounds, and influences that hall the opening day, inspired with feelings akin to joy and confidence the breasts of both, as they trad the downward path, and looked abroad over the ruddy

and expansive prospect. Having bid his companion farewell, Turlogh O'Brien soon struck into a narrow road, designing to cross the Shannon by the fords, a little below the point now known as Shannon Bridge .-Turlogh O'Brien was well aware of the risk he (were his real character discovered) he might very possibly receive the roughest usage. He was not sorry, therefore, to meet at a sudden turning of the road, a pedlar marching leisurely along toward him, with his pack strapped upon his shoulders, and his measuring staff, studded with brass nails, glittering like a spectre in his grasp. He therefore accosted this 'travelling merchant,' and learned from him that the road, as far as he had travelled it, was free from all ob-

struction. Which army have you seen?' asked Tur-

logh.
'Faix, then, I seen both iv them,' be replied; with this side or that side, but just to mind my along-come along, we'll soon see what may be business, and take the world aisy.'

your trade without hindrance or molestation?

'An' why would not I;' he rejoined; 'it's only too glad they'd be to see the likes iv me coming near them. Hindrance, indeed; is that all you know about it?'

Turlogh O'Brien mused for a moment, and

then said-

'If you be willing to sell your pack and measure, as they are, for a lump sum, you shall have it on the spot. What say you—will you sell

The offer was promptly acceded to, and after a brief negotiation, the purchase was completed -the disembarrassed pedlar pursued his way with the gold pieces, which might have fairly bought his possessions thrice over, stored safely within his waistband: and Turlogh O'Brien, with the staff in his hand, and the burthen slung across his stalwart shoulders, strode onward toward his his destination, with renewed confidence and, indeed, comparatively careless as to whom he might encounter, under his assumed churacter.

Evening was drawing on apace, when from a gradual eminence he beheld, some three nules into the house, whose door stood open, and the search him.'

before hun, the troad Shannon, glowing like little party proceeded directly into a large chain.'

burnished gold under the fiery summer aun.

diagonal vertebrate and placed search him.'

a purpose, he added, in a whisper, and placed little party proceeded directly into a large chain.'

Boattempt resistance under the circumstances the sharp knife, whose blade was full six inches ber, dilapidated and damp-stained, and which had would have been as undignified as futile. Turlogb, long, in his grasp. burnished gold under the fiery summer sun.

the head of my brave Irish soldiers.'

He listened for the distant sound of cannon, in the instructive anxiety of the brave man who should be denied him.

'The breeze favors,' he resumed; 'the guns would be audible from hence; thank God, all is still—I am in time.'

With renewed energy, and something of the already upon him, Turlogh O'Brien strode onward It was that of Miles Garrett. upon the narrow and unfrequented road, toward the ford which lay before him.

the reflections we have just mentioned, was interrupted on a sudden by the jingle of a horse's hoof, and in less than a minute, a tall, raw-boned, table, and joined in their careless comments upon military chaplain, in a somewhat rusty cassock, a the wares displayed before them. The trying they are caught. Corporal, he continued, flook in the momentary hesitation, another, and as it plain, broad-leafed hat, and mulitary boots, and, scene was now, as Turlogb hoped, drawing raa good deal to Turlogh's uneasiness, attended by pidly to a close; when, greatly to his uneasiness, two mounted dragoons, rode at a leisurely walk, he observed Garrett look sharply once or twice from a converging road, right into that which he at his features, as if desiring to see more than himself was pursuing.

To have attempted to avoid this unexpected cavalcade, in which his practised eye instantly terrupting a bargain, methinks it were scarce detected the adherents of the Prince of Orange, more than courtesy to doff your hat in presence could have no other effect than that of exciting

'Hola! halt there, sirrah!' cried the chaplain, for he was a little in the rear; ' halt, I say, and right about.'

his assumed character as best he might; he unhe- no longer possible. He drew himself up to his sitatingly obeyed this unceremonious order, and full height, returning Gurrett's glance of exultthe same grave functionary fixing a small eye, ing malignity and recognition with one of proud which owed its overpowering effect entirely to and reckless defiance, and for a moment they the fiery purple of the massive face in which it both stood face to face, in breathless silence, was set, full upon the pedestrian, said, singing to him at the same time to march by his side.

· What may be your calling, friend—and that upon your back-what's that, eh? Speak up, man-speak out, I charge you.'

As for my calling, sir, I'm a pedlar, answered Turlogh, with difficulty assuming the out-ward deference of respect, and that I carry is eh?

the sky, until all out his turning matin mercel and observed for the first time: the horse which into air; the fresh bracing breath of morning, now observed for the first time: the horse which into air; the fresh bracing breath of morning, now observed for the first time: the horse which is interrogator bestrode, was no other than Roland and the lowing of distant kine from the fields beautiful and a chousand continue and with all your solutions of the assault, and a chousand continue and from the fields beautiful and solve and sol neath them, and the thousand pleasant scents -his own brave charger, lost at the action of in effrontery and crime, and with all your sol- to and fro, in earnest conference. the Boyne, and now encountered again under diers round you-how dare you, abominable circumstances so altered.

Well was it for Turlogh that the grave cavalier mistook the nature of the good steed's demonstrations-the cocking of his ears-his snortings, and champings.

Tush, Captain-go to-go to, I sar,' ejaculated his rider, checking him once or twice;quiet, I say, we must not bite the poor for being poor -God forbid; nay, say, honest man, fear incurred of falling in accidentally, with some him not, he continued, addressing Turlogh, he to escribing party of William's army, from whom is used to dragoons, and loves not any else; but hola! fear him not, he knows his rider. A pedlar and a pack-so-so-and I dare aver, not sorry to ponent, but ere he could grapple with him, he find a market for some of his wares; now, what may you have to sell-eh?

The question was somewhat disconcerting, as Turlogh knew just as little as the questioner what might be the contents of the pack; he answered therefore, promptly and deferentially-'If your honor be likely to buy-I can't do

less than unpack and show you my wares.' 'Time enough-time enough,' rejoined the chaplain ; ' be not too hot after mammon, friend. There's a time to buy, and a time to sell; and I'll do neither the one nor the other, I promise the likes it me have no business takin' part you until I get out of the saddle. But come

done. Have you been delayed or somored by either? Accordingly, very little obliged to his unsaid O'Brien; have you been allowed to drive gainly patron, Turlogh O'Brien continued to walk by his stirrup, answering as briefly as he might the ocestions which he showered upon him, until, on a sudden, they came upon a large dilapidated farm house, with a stone enclosure, and a cluster of offices about it, peeping out among the tufted timbers of an old overgrown orchard. It was quite evident that this place was occupied by a troop of dragoons; for two dismounted troopers, with their pieces shouldered, kept guard before the gateway upon the road; and some dozen of horses, still saddled, but with the girths loose, were visible in the

open shed in the yard. 'Now, then,' ejaculated the cavalier in the cassock, as he dismounted - 'now, then, we can see what you have got to sell. No want of customers here, I warrant you; so come along. In

choice in prudence but to comply; and accord- seated himself opposite to his prisoner, and eyed ingly, preceded by the chaplain, and followed by the soldiers, he entered the enclosure, where the behold. 'You don't care, I presume, to give as he ripped open the strained cordage; 'now dragoons were lottering in groups, and thence any information-dogged, of course; corporal, use your hands, when he comes, and use this to

'A few miles more,' he thought—'a few miles once been a cozy kitchen, and was now little beyond that glorious barrier, and I am again at better than a wreck. They found here a group of officers, who stood listlessly chatting and at the the parchment document, as he looking out of the shattered windows, dusty, and in his pocket. 'And what's this?-a letter.' with their hats on, just, as they had dismounted. fears lest his part in a grand impending struggle Scarce a moment had elapsed ere the supposed pedlar was established at the head of the only table the room possessed, and his goods displayed before the little group, who clustered about him. While thus engaged, he observed a countenance pass the outside of the window, the sight of to read, it nevertheless; and, as he did so, bit deep and stirring excitement of coming battle which filled him, reasonably enough, with dismay.

He fortunately had not removed his hat, and he pressed it deeper upon his brows as that per-The train of busy thought which had followed sonage entered the chamber. Miles Garrett, who was, as it seemed, in command of the dethe broad flap of his hat rendered easily visible.

' Friend Pediar,' he said, at last, abruptly ingentlemen, who are honored, moreover, with the king's commission-take it off, sir; take it off, I say.'

These words-their peremptory tone-the uspicious glance that accompanied them-all As Turlogh saw nothing for it but to sustain showed Turlogh that concealment or evasion was amid the wondering soldiers.

' Ha! he's nettled at last,' said Garrett, under his breath, and as it seemed unconsciously;while he continued to regard him with the same fixed and triumphant smile of malignity.

'Well, Mr. Pedlar,' he exclaimed, with chuckling triumph, 'so it seems you won't uncover,

' Not to you,' retorted Turlogh, with the intense sternness of hatred and despair. 'Coldblooded, murderous intriguer-betrayer of your you reverence?"

As Turlogh, with flashing eyes, and a voice hoarse with passion, concluded this furious address, his band mechanically sought the place actually dead; and then what has become of her where his sword-hilt might have been.

'Ho, corporal! hola, guards!' shouted Garrett, stamping on the floor, and raising a pistol to the level of Turlogh's breast, ' move-attempt to escape-move-and I fire. Guards, there, plied. 'I'll do all I fairly may.'

A single spring brought Turlogh up to his opwas effectually overpowered by numbers, and dragged to the floor.

'A spy! a rapparee! a deserter! pistol him -brain him-pink bim!' such were the ciaculations, accompanied by many an oath and imprecation, which rose and rang in ferocious confusion around the overmatched-Jacobite, in this desperate but short-lived struggle. Turlogh O'-Brien now lay gasping and overpowered upon the floor, a literal pile of men above him, hauling, throttling, tearing, and tugging at their now

overmastered and breathless victim. 'Hughes-Berry,' said Garrett, hastily, 'order patrols down the road, both ways, this moment. Let the trumpet sound-call in the men -tighten girths-and bave all ready. There's something in this, by---, more than we wot of. Secure the prisoner-bind bim,' he continued, addressing himself again to those who were engaged about Turlogh-- bind him, and never spare-bind him as you would a mad beast.

With such directions, Garrett stimulated his men, sooth to say, nothing loath themselves to extreme severity, in pinioning the prisoner's arms, and drawing cords to their utmost tension; and thus, in a few seconds more, Turlogh O'Brien, bare-headed, his long hair matted and tangled in the struggle, his hands and his face smeared with blood-pale and faint from exhaustion-stood once more, pinioned and securely guarded by

CHAPTER U .- THE RIDE MOONLIGHT.

Well, sir, methinks you have at last got yourself into pound; and egad you will scarce ed; "do you swear this?" with you, pack and all,—in, in, I say.' yourself into pound; and egad you will scarce Thus encouraged, Turlogh O'Brien had no get our scot free," exclaimed Garrett, as he him with a smile and a scowl grim enough to-

'Ha! his commission,' said Garrett, glancing a: the the parchment document, as he placed it he continued, roughly opening the next paper handed to him.

'Do not read that; I charge you as would be held a gentleman; read it not, interrupted Turlogh, indignantly.

With provoking coolness, Garret proceeded his lip, and turned deadly pale; then, tearing it it back into the grate, with a speer, observing-

' You're not like to read such amorous memorials long, I promise you, master pedler, though sooth to say, it were a pity to spoil so promising tachment, took his place among the rest at the a romance; but spies are spies, though never so deep in love, and must to the gallows as often as out a stout piece of rope in the stables there. We'll swing the traitor from one of the old orchard boughs-would every branch bore fruit as good. Meanwhile, march him reto one of the buildings, where he may say his prayers, and commend himself to his mistress, before all's over. Away with hun-march.'

and peremptory tone, for he obviously did not ful danger admitted an emotion of mirth, he care to hear his victim speak; and saw, or thought he saw, a disposition on his part to do so. Avoiding his very glance, Garret turned abruptly arms slowly before him, groped and stumbted on his heel, and strode to the window, through which he continued to look, whistling in affected lating, as he proceededcarelessness, until the prisoner and his guard had passed forth.

He then became silent, glanced quickly through the room in dark abstraction, and again looked

forth in gloomy silence.

'Cangley,' said he, addressing an officer, 'I and Mr. Strong (here he glanced at the chaplain) will return this evening to head-quarters; you take the command of the detachment in my absence-have your men at Ballinasloe by noon position, and join the regiment forthwith; keep a sharp look out all night-do you mind; and hang or shoot any of the rapparees you may chance to light upon; don't let the dogs escape. Parson, come hither, he added, addressing the chaplain, and leading that perplexed official forth.

Promise him, then, said Garrett, in conclu- for some seconds, to move, or even to speak; wretch-how dare you ask an honest man to do sion, 'that you will contrive his escape, or pro- these moments, Torlogh promptly availed :cure his pardon; say, anything, in short, so that you lead him to tell you all about the old woman's and I swear you shall have no hurt; but if you papers and Jewels; first, is Lady Willoughby attempt to stir, or give the alarm, by valuable jewels and all the rest? I have a claim for some six or eight years' maintenance upon them ; I can't afford to be swindled out of this.'

'I'll see what may be honestly done, be re-

. Here, you, sir,' said Garrett, stiking one of the soldiers with the cane he carried, as he might an ill-favored dog; 'here, you, sir-you, Martley-go in yonder to the prisoner; tell him from me, to collect his wits, and prepare for an interview, and see that the cord is well secured around his arms. Be quick, sirrah,' he added, menacing him with a renetition of the blow; and make no blunders, or, by the mass, you shall walk the gauntlet, as you did before.'

In surly silence the fellow obeyed: and it was not till he had reached the door of the stable where the prisoner was confined, that he muttered bitterly--

Walk the gauntlet again! I believe you would flay me alive, if you dare. Well, I put a spoke in your wheel for all that; I will-and now's the time.'

The dusk had now closed; and the rude chamber which he entered was so dark, that for a moment he could not discern its inmate. In gloomy despair, exhausted by vehement but truitless efforts to free his hands, he was now sitting sullenly by the wall. The soldier came close up to him without speaking. He then said in a low but distinct tone --

See, comrade-whoever you be-Captain Garrett means to pay you a visit; he'll be in this minute, to wheedle something out of you; but never mind; will you fight him and finish him, if you can, provided I loose your arms and give scoundrel tell you? you this knife?"

'I'll fight for my life: I'll fight while I have two soldiers, before his now entirely triumphant a drop of blood; give me this chance,' said Turlogh, fiercely.

You must wait here for him; and never say, if it fails, how you came by the knife,' he pursu-

'I swear-as a soldier and gentlemen, I pledge my honor, said Turlogh, earnestly.

'Then, here goes,' said the fellow, sullenly, a purpose, he added, in a whisper, and placed

This done and said, he vanished. The door was secured outside; and all passed so rapidly that but for the evidences, in which he could not be deceived, O'Brien would have almost thought

Nearly a quarter of an hour elapsed, which, to the prisoner seemed to embrace whole hours of suspense, without the appearance of the expectant visitant. At length, however, the chaplain entered. Torlogh O'Brien had placed himself in the shadow of the door, and recognised the intruder at a glance. Cautiously the lank slowly into strips and across and across, he flung | gentleman in the mantle and cassock advanced, and our hero's first impulse was to avail himself of the open door, and relying upon his own strength and activity, to centure all upon one bold effort; the hazard of attempting to brave his way, single-handed, through an enclosure filled with troopers, was well nigh desperate; and, seemed, a more hopeful scheme, flashed upon his mind. Upon this latter he resolved to stake all, and with caution and rapidity he proceeded thus to its execution:-

With tread as noiseless as that of a cat, he lightly followed the stooping figure, which was moving before him towards the dark extremity 'The concluding order was spoken in a loud | of the chamber. Had his own argent and awmight well have smiled at the ludicrous artifules of the long-legged pastor-who, sweeping instank cautiously onward, in a stooping posture, epoca-

> Prisoner, I say, prisoner, bestir thy-elf; prisoner, where's they tougue, man? - I'll not barm

If his ungainly attitudes and strange intonations were calculated to make our hero smile, what followed, had not his own life hung upon the issue, might well have made him laugh out-

Collecting his whole strength, and watching his opportunity well-for the formulable proto-morrow; there, at least, you will hear of portions of his antagonist were not to be dispised-Turlogh O'Brien waited until the cowering figure turned, in its be wildered search, towards himself; and then, with a single spring, clutched him by the throat, he hurled him backward, and with his whole weight, pinned him to the parefused apprehensions prevented his attempting,

> 'I am armed-speak not-make no soundyou shall die; I am armed-once more, beware. Listen to my proposal, he continued, his hand still griped upon the throat of the prostrate man, with a pressure which just allowed min space to breathe; 'listen - and submit with prudence.'

> Meanwhile a sentinel with loaded masket paced and replaced the space before the stable door-dragoons smoked and intered in the yard -two guards kept the outer gate, and Miles Garrett sate mounted upon his steed, while the brave Roland, never more, as it seemed, to bear his true master to the field, stood saddled beside him; an escort of four dragoous, moreover, stood by their horses, awaiting the order to mount, and close by the cavalende a cope was swinging from a strong bough, and underneath a cart was placed. Upon these omisions preparations, Garrett looked from time to tone with a kind of fascination—it was not pleasure nor yet fear-a stronge and horrible attraction, from which be seemed bioself unpatient to escape, for he looked often at his watch, and then through the gateway into the yard ; at length muttering something which might have been either a curse, or a congratulation, between his teeth, he beheld the chaplein walk slowly and gloomily forth; the impatient stend neighed shrilly, as his rider approached. The stalwart chaplain gloomly mounted; be seemed, in truth, sorely crest-fallen and depressed. The escort also mounted, and this little military cavalcade began to move at a brisk pace along the parrow and shaded road. They had ridden some way ere Garrett spoke.

"Well," he said, abrumly, what did the

The dragoons were riding at a sharp trot, the pace which they had all kept bitherto, in advance of them, and the abaptain drew bridle as if about to make a disclosure more at his ease; he pointed, however, silently down a narrow lane, at the foot of which, under a long perspective of shooting bushes, the waters of the glorious Shannon were glittering in the moonbeams.

Well what of it? demanded Garrett, surdy j you don't want to ford the water-do you ['

'Ay, but I do though,' answered he of the cossack, sternly; "look at me, and known me." Miles Garrett looked, and, aghast, beheld Turlogh O'Brien himsoil; he bad dropped the

deadly calmness, well may you despair conscience tells you you deserve to die berehut, murderer as you are, I will not at advantage advance not your hand to the holster ; turn not,

Garrett besitated for a moment, weved his companion with a look of hideous rage, and, pertiaps, was for a moment upon the point of risking all upon one desperate struggle; he wheeled law of nations. That lawless Sovereign meditates about, however, and furiously dashed the spurs still further violations of public law; the brigands he into his steed, was scarcely a pistol-shot away, originally employed, are waiting for further orders, when he shouted the alarm at the top of his

· Now for it-now, my good Roland, thy master's life is in thy keeping-true mettledfleet of limb-away-away !"

As he spoke, he gave him rein, and, spring after spring, away they went. Soaring like the wind down the steep road-behind them thunders the clatter of nursuit, and the hoarse shoutspeed, and now be plunges into the ford; high scended in enemies come spurring and shouting like a demon chase, down to the water's brink law as such is not the object of the war.—London Tablet. they rattle.

Some plunge in, and follow; others spring from their horses and unsling their pieces. See how he plunges through the water close to the opposing nank-two shots in quick successionto ! is he down! No! it was but a stumble .-See; he shouts and waves his hat in defiance-

now up the steep bank he plunges and scrambles another shot by the mass, it has spun his bat off - he turns in the saddle as he clears the brow, and waves his hand with an exulting cheer, and in a mament more the rising bank has interposed the gams upon them every second.

For a mile or more at reckless speed the chase was maintained. The interval, however, was obviously increasing between the pursued and pursuers, and Garret, in rage and despair reins in his horse at last. Hoarse with curses and threats, he railed and stormed at his men, poleon the discovery is due that the conventional and at the fugitive in turn.

(To be Continued.)

The conduct of the Commander of the Federal war steamer on board the Trent-has done some service, even if it leads to bloodshed, for it has reminded Europeans that there is a law of nations, and that the violation of it is not a very slight matter. The public affairs of England and France have been hitherto managed in utter disregard of the | The example has not been overlooked by the Repubfundamental principles of that law which is supposed to regulate the intercourse of one nation with another. been followed, but improved. The necessity of giv-This daring outrage of the Federal sloop is as nothing ing some colour to the mendacity of partisans at compared with the deeds which the Liberals of Europe have applauded, and which Ministers of State have ton as at Paris. Northern orators, and such Northern deliberately sanctioned, but it has had the good result journalists as are allowed to write, still love to of opening men's minds, partially at least, to the dan- celebrate their country as "The land of the free, gers which are before them; and the world will gain, and the home of the brave." Its title to the we trust, by the deed, though it may be a costly lesson on both sides. For nations as well as individuals are lished at Leesburgh and Bull's Run; and Mr Linbound by law, and liable to serious inconveniences | coln has learned from his French models an ingeniwhenever they place their own caprices in the place ous machinery for preserving its claim to the former. of instice and might.

ors and Kings will learn from the insult to the British more outrageously, for none has been bound by laws flag that there is no security or peace when people so definite and precise. But Mr. Lincoln religiously make themselves alaw to themselves. The captain of preserves the forms and phrases of liberty, and the San Jacinto thought more of the end than of the would have the world believe that, in suspending means, and having satisfied himself that the seizure of all the rights of freemen by his mere fiat, he has not the Southern Commissioners would be a service to the in the least exceeded the powers accorded to him by Government that employed him, he determined to do a Constitution whose informing spirit was jealousy his work without respect to any law which forbade the of the Executive. Of course, there is a satisfactory deed. He arted on the doctrine of the Piedmontese, side to these subterfuges. Hypocrisy is the homage who having persuaded themselves that they would be the best rulers of ludy, proceeded to carry out their which the creatures of universal suffrage pay to views in open violation of the lew of nations, and of treedom.

the Commandments of God. For nearly ibirty years, the Whigs and Liberals have been in power in this country, and their relations with Fureign Governments have been uniformly of Lincoln will not treat her avowedly as a rebellious the like pature with this deed of the Federal captain, Whenever and wherever it was possible to threaten and insult with impunity, threats and insults have edifying comparisons with Hungary or Poland. In the habitual weapons of our Government. The Whigs in power made a law of nations for their own purposes, and executed it, without remorse, wherever they found it necessary. In india, in China, in Italy, in Greege, wherever mischief could be done, there the Wings were sure to doit, owning no law but their own convenience, acknowledging no right save that which they could not subvert. There is now an opportunity given us to consider our ways, a most purged of its obunxious members, who are enjoying favourance occasion for doing justice and securing its observance for the future. The English Government has a good cause as against the Federal States, and it is to be hoped that the Government will do a little penance for the past, while vindicating a law too much neglected, but which has been broken in too glaring a manner to pass un-

avenged. The English Liberals have hitherto laughed at the h bitual violations of public law in Europe; and they have aided and abetted the criminals; many of them have subscribed money to be spent directly in acts of wrong : they have ridicaled treaties, and trampled upon rights; and, both in the gravity and multiplicity of the acts committed, leave the captain of the San Jacinto far behind them.-He is but a pale and obscure reflection of their deeds and has much to do before he can compare with the men who are now determined, and with justice, to demand and obtain full reparation for his be found to perform their duties to the satisfaction outrage on the high seas. The English fleet will be of the Government at Washington are the least rethe honourably employed in American waters than putable portion of the population of the town, who, it has been in the Mediterranean. It will have a just cause for its activity, and it will be employed in vindicating a law which is now the sole security of civilised nations. If this law should be set aside by common consent of Europe and America, woe to the weaker Sintes, for no nation can keep its own while another stronger than it covets what it possesses .-Though our Government cannot with clean hands demand redress from Abraham Lincoln, yet it is better for all the world that it should be done; for it state of siege, like any. European despotism, has in- week. is a sign of returning health to the body politic, and volved Mr. Lincoln in still more serious embarassa guarantee, so far as it goes, that "the Queen's Government means to be honest for the future.

The present Whig Government violated the law of

4

General Walker, the western imitator of the Southern or, but to obtain the discharge of a lad who had brigand. The English Government has since then been carried off into the army without his parent's acknowledged Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, consent-will no doubt act as a warning to his this moment by my hand—'twere but to touch though his claim to that title is nothing else but a like trigger; and all your villainies are ended; successful, and hitherto incomplained of violation of hut, murderer as you are, I will not at advantage that very law, the infringement of which on board the Trent we are about to yielt with war. The King take your life, unless you force me to it; nay, of Sardinia sent pirates and brigands to invade Sicily. and Naples, paid them and previsioned them, and more not, except as I direct, or by heaven you then he saw that they could not do the work the upon the spot, even were you innocent, as you are in reality blasted with every crime. Now, sir, we understand each other; I charge the law of nations than is the act of the Federal capno dailying so there now, sir, follow your of the King of Sardinia, never admitted that he did brown the least wrong: on the contrary, that Government of Carrett besitated for a moment wood his cashes a sanctioned his deads. lawful Sovereign of a territory acquired by violence and fraud, in defiance of treaties, and in the ostenand ready to do his bidding. But it will be a sad but not strange sight, if the English Liberals who are bent on chastising the American, should appland the Royal filibuster when he accomplishes his acts of plunder. It would be far more cheering if we could hope for a thorough change in this respect: the war with America, if war must be, will be more tolerable in its horrors, if it is to be the beginning of a new life to our statesmen, the first act of their public penance, and a sincere confession of their adherence to the law for the future, which in me of the chase lends wings to their headlong If on the other hand they do not change their policy, but defend and abet Victor Emmanuel, the American sheets the water round hun in glittering spray, war will be a gross hypocrisy, and in truth, a more and down the steep road he has but just de- desperate violation of the law they undertake to vindicate, because it will be simply a confession that

THE LAND OF THE FREE.

(From the Saturday Review.) The Model Republic has exposed herself to a good deal of ignominy by the devices of government which she has borrowed from the tyrannies of the Old World, and especially from that tyranny which rose, ten years ago, upon the ruins of a Republic. The imitation is, on the whole, much more faithful than the differences of race and history would have led us to expect. The mode in which Mr. Lincoln saves society in America varies in very few particulars from the treatment applied with so much success by the original Saviour of Society in France. They have both founded a reign of force on vote by ballot and universal suffrage. They both silence in-convenient Legislatures by the simple process of incarcerating the members; and they both devote their particular attention to the perfect subjugation of the press. But there is one point in which the phrases of freedom might, even in these enlightened days, be made, to a very great extent, to do duty for the reality. He has found that there is a positive value in mock elections, a mock Legislature, and a mock freedom of the press, even though the delusion be perfectly transparent to his subjects. It has enabled Imperialist scribes, both in France and elsewhere, without exposing themselves to the risk of being locked upon as lumatics, to use the verbiage of Liberalism, and to appeal to "the principles of 89" lic which admires Imperialism so much. It has only home and abroad has been felt as keenly at Washinglatter designation has been conclusively estabmeasure right by the strength of The policy of veiling tyrannical measures under a flimsy covering of Liberal pretences has never, even As the last straw breaks the camel's back, so we in Europe, been carried so far. Scarcely any Eurowould now gladly hope that the ministers of Emperwhich vice pays to virtue; and it also is the homage

Poor Maryland is destined to furnish the most striking illustration of the compatability of absolute servitude with the outward forms of freedom. Mr. province. Practically she is in a state of siege; luws of her own Legislature, and owing no obedience to the Government of Washington, except in certain matters specifically agreed upon. Practi-cally, General Dix, halding the President's commission, is as absolute as Count Pallfy is in Hungary. The Legislature meets; but it has been carefully a residence in that particular spot in the "Land of the Free," which, by an old whim of fortune, bears the name of Fort Lafayette. With praiseworthy foresight, General Dix has recently taken measures absolutely to secure the future allegiance of the Maryland Legislature. He has issued as order directing the officers at the polling-booths-creatures of his own--to refuse the votes, and arrest the persons, of all voters whom they shall suspect of having abetted the cause of the Confederates No limit is imposed upon their discretion, either in respect to the nature of the abettal or the extent of proof required. Even Louis Napoleon never ima- mine! gined a more summary method of disposing of a hostile majority. The hearty co-operation of the Executive has been secured by a similar process. The City Marshal of Baltimore has been arrested, and a suppler instrument fills his place. The police have been disbanded; and the only persons who can before they became policemen, were "well-known to the police." Numerous anecdotes have made English readers quite familiar with the outrages these men have committed. Causeless arrests. domiciliary visits wiithout warrant, imprisonment of women on account of the colour of their ribbons, have been incidents of daily occurrence in this happy region of the Land of the Free. But his dislike of the ignominy of being compelled to declare a ments. Spite of Fort Lafayette, the writ of habous

heavy cloak from his shoulders, to disembarrass the San Jacinto to take the Southern Commissioners have been exerting the short and the stern statue like fear of the Trent. The excuse made in both cases with a military force, and threatens who are concerned in leave the country/Massachusetts would manage to of this town have been exerting themselves towards the writ, not to release from prison an alleged trait. It is the Borough have been exerting themselves towards to obtain it is a discharge of a lead who had wonear governments to recently the desire that the New Harder Drogheda Nov. 29 = It will be re-full vigour; but the country/Massachusetts was full vigour; but the country/Massachusetts would manage to of this town have been exerting themselves towards the writ, not to release from prison an alleged trait. It is the Borough have been exerting themselves towards to obtain the writ, not to release from prison an alleged trait. brethren. The following account from Washington indicates what the lawyers have to expect :-

"It is known that General Porter acted throughout under the advice of the State Department, and that it is the intention of the Government hereafter to arrest any lawyer who seeks to embarrase our offi-cers in the discharge of their duties. By order of the President the payment of the salary of Judge Merrick has been stopped, and he is himself now under the surveillance of the police. In this connexion I feel warranted in saying that the Government will not of any person arrested, and to act upon the facts obtained without argument of counsel. He will not permit the discharge of any person who is guilty, even though a hundred lawyers plead his case, and he will not permit the innocent to be subjected to the expense of feeing professional advocates who can do them no possible service. Neither will lawyers be admitted to interviews with State prisoners. Admission will be granted to any of the near relatives, but to no others. Imperative orders to this effect have been issued with the purpose of preventing the bired interference of sharpers. The attention of the Government has been called to the action of several lawyers in Philadelphia and New York, who, under the guise of doing a professional duty, are endeavouring to intimidate the officers, and so embarrass the action of the Government, and ultimately to give encouragement to the Confederates. It may be as well to say that the Government has determined to treat all such intermeddlers as traitors, and to arrest and confine them where they will be incapable of further mischief."

The French Emperor himself, under the terror of assassination, never did any thing to rival this. Surely the time has come when the pupil may teach the teacher, Napoleon may learn from the President of a free and enlightned republic how to tame a re-

fractory court of law. The arrest of the English lady in the harbor of New York, on board an English steamer, and the attempt to prevent her from leaving the country, which we have heard of this week, is another illustration of the ease with which President Lincoln's despotism outstrips all European rivalry. It would be very hard to find a parallel to this proceeding in the recent annals even of the most despotic State. The Americans have already strained international law to its utmost limits in their treatment of suspected foreigners. It has not been usual in modern times to inflict unlimited imprisonment upon the subjects of a friendly power on mere suspicion of political intrigue. The more ordinary course is to direct them to leave the country. But the attempt to detain them when they are in the act of leaving the country is not only an act of oppression which we must go back to Stuart times to parallel, but is absolutely inconsistent with the most elementary obligations of a friendly Power. The only excuse for the arrest of the British subjects who are even now under imprisonment in American fortresses is the allegation that they were plotting treason on American ground. But such an allegation in respect to a lady who was in the act of betaking herself to the distance of thousands of miles from American territory was, on the face of it, absurd. The only conceivable explanation of such a proceeding is, that in their mad access of despotism they have forgotten international law as well as every other kind of law; and that their object was to restrain her from acts which she was suspected of intending to do upon "English" ground. As no harm has been actually done, no explanations will probably be demanded; but the incident uncomfortably betrays the slenderness of the thread upon which peace between the two nations bangs. At all events it completes the list of the advantages that mark "the land of the free." It is a land in , which electors may not vote for fear of arrest, and judges may not execute the law for fear of dismissal-in which unsubmissive advocates are threatened with imprisonment, and hostile newspapers are suppressed -- in

A MONTH WITH THE REBELS.

they may not depart in peace.

which women cannot live in safety, and from which

Blackwood's Magazine for December has a paper entitled as above, which will be read with interest as the testimony of a recent visitor to the Southern theatre of war. The writer's sympathies are with the Southern chivalry, but there is no violence in his style. He begins by admitting that Kentucky is not altogether Secessionist. Her legislature is still strong for the Union. Whole counties are the same. Distinguished men, opposed to the Government, still adhere to the Stars and Stripes. The matured and honoured judgment of the venerable. Crittenden is yet against "the rebels;" but where are Morehead, Buchner, Preston, Breckenridge?

The following extracts may not be unacceptable to our readers :-

SPECIMENS OF SOUTHERN SPIRIT.

"Our party at the little inn broke up on the arrival of a train, and we found standing-room in a car crowded with soldiers. Few were dressed in uniform, but all were well armed : one beside us, not a bad sample of the rest, had a breech-loading carbine slung over his shoulder, two revolvers in one side of his belt, and a bowie-knife in the other. What a contrast these men presented to the soldiers we had hitherto seen! Determination and reckless daring marked every feature and gesture.

"Do you think the Yankees are going to whip na. sir?' inquired our friend, looking like a walking infernal machine.

" Well, they have a fine army, and will do their best, I think.

"Don't care, sir, they can't do it. If the bent us in the field, we'll take to the woods, and shoot them down like squirrels.' 'Look here, sir; see what they have done to me. I am a shoemaker by trade. They tried to arrest me in Elizabeth Town: I got away, but they took my wife; so by _____, I'll take five-ind-twenty Yankee scalps, or they shall have

feeling in the South of Kentucky of which we had carrying them out. heard so much in New York, we proceeded to Nashville in Tennessee. More camps, more soldiers, more drilling. Men, women, and children, think of nothing but the war. Fathers of large families are frequently seen serving in the rank as privates, side by side with their sons. Ladies make soldiers' coats and trousers, while children knit their stockings. Trade is in a great measure at a stand-still; but the rapidity with which the people, hitherto dependent upon the North for every manufactured article, however simple, are beginning to supply their wants for themselves, receives at Nashville a curious exemplification. A few weeks ago a boy discovered a method of making percussion caps, which the army was much in need of. A factory was forthwith established, that now turns out some millions per

SOUTHERN CREED ABOUT COTTON.

"The government have not prohibited the export corpus, is still by law the right of every citizen who of cotton, except to the Northern States; but self-is deprived of his liberty; and so long as the law constituted authorities have, in more than one inconstituted authorities have, in more than one in-

ropean governments to recognise the Confederacy.
Amongst the colightened this latter motive was all ways repudiated; but there can be no doubt that ways repudiated; but there can be no doubt that; inadequate for the good ways repudiated; but there can be no doubt that; inadequate for the country of Meath; besides its having the prevalent conviction throughout the South is deletricts in the country of Meath; besides its having the Revolund cannot do without the king; that all been declared dangerous by engineers employed to cotton, except American, is either too short or too long; and that the medium is the only staple which Manchester cares to have In vain we would tell them that our manufacturers would soon change their machinery, and adapt it to the necessities of the times; that our government was making great exertions to procure cotton from India and Africa; that it was our interest to foster our own colonies and to produce it there if possible; and that the longer we are deprived of America as a market, the more strennous would be our efforts to render ourselves independent of it. But it was no use; they were irradically impressed with the conviction that they can command the market at any time; and that the distance from England at which its rivals are placed must always give the Confederacy a great advantage."

COMPOSITION AND SUPPLIES OF SOUTHERN ARMY. "Numbers of wealthy planters serve as, privates side by side with the professional man, the shopkeeper, the clerk, the labourer; and all go through the ordinary fatigue duties incident to camp life. We saw a poor negro servant actually shedding tears because his master, on being told off to dig a trench round a battery, would not allow him to 'lend a

"1'Twill nebber do, massa,' he said; 'I go tarnal

mad wid dem darn'd Yankees." "One day we heard a lad boasting to one of a different regiment of the number of gentlemen in his company who had thousands of dollars at their command. The latter replied, 'Oh, of course they fight; but we have some in ours who have not got a cent ! The Washington Artillery, comprising many batteries, is composed of the best blood in New Corleans. The gunners, dressed in light blue uniforms, are all men of independent means. General Beauregard's son, for instance, left his father's staff, and entered as a private. The drivers are regularly enlisted into the army, and paid by the regiment; so here is a force which does not cost the country a single farthing. Their efficiency is undoubted, and the execution which they did at Bull's Run has led to their augmentation, and the formation of others on similar principles. From the same city comes a very different regiment, called the New Orlean's Zonaves,' dressed in red caps, blue braided jackets, and trousers striped with light grey and red. These men look like pirates -bearded, fierce-looking fellows-

'Theirs to believe no prey, no plan amiss.' Apparently at least; for as they marched past the General with a long swinging step, singing a wild martial air, we thought they were as formidable a body of men as we should care to see.

"The drill of the army is the same as the French the step even quicker than the Zouaves, and a good deal longer than that the English infantry. Movements are executed with considerable precision, and as rapidly as in English light infantry battalions.

"From the reports we had heard in the North, we expected to find ragged and half-clad regiments; instead of which we failed during many rides through the various camps, to see one man who was not clad in serviceable attire. It was expected that winter clothing would be served out before the 1st of November, and that dress would then become more uniform.

But the point to which the attention of officers and men is directed is the arms. Besides the Enfield rifle. most of the privates in the army carry at least one revolver and a bowie knife; these are invariably kept bright and in good condition; and the early training which all the Southerners undergo in shooting squirrels as soon as they are able to handle a gun, gives them a facility of using their weapons and a correctness of aim that renders their fire un-

usually formidable "The commissariat seemed to be most efficiently

administered.

" A large depot of breadstuffs is placed in convenient position, whence the different corps are supplied in waggons to be drawn by four horses, one of which a negro generally rides. The resources of the from the condition of which it was evident that their journey had not been long, Indeed, a country gen-tleman informed us that there were animals enough in two counties of Virginia adjacent to the seat of war, to last the army for two years.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF "NATIONALISTS."-The Morning Post presided at the demonstration of the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick, on Thursday evening -There were 3,000 of the humbler class (mechanics) present. The O'Donoghue made a violent speech upon the probability of war between England and America. He alleged that it gave Irishmen intense satisfaction. Ireland's opportunity-an opportunity such as she never before enjoyed - was approaching, and if they did not take advantage of it they would be practically accepting a foreign dominion and slavery. It was the object of England, he continued. to force North-America into war, that she might de-stroy her commerce. The rest of the speech simed at inflaming the minds of the people against England. She was about to enter on an unjust war. Other persons followed, persons of no position, but evidently instructed to appeal to the passions of Irish Americans. A committee was named to carry out the purposes of the meeting by an organisation. So far as respectability went, the meeting was a dead failure .- Tablet.

Mr. Planketi, a member of the Dublin Corporaof the Morning News:
'98, James's street, Dec. 6. tion, has addressed the following letter to the editor

" Dear Sir, -I perceive by the report of last night's meeting at the Rotunda, at which I was not present, that I was appointed on a committee without my knowledge or consent. I take leave to state that decline the honour intended, and will not act on that, nor any other committee, until I first ascertain "Being disappointed in finding any of that Union and approve its sims and objects, and the means of

'Your obedient servant, 'JAMES PLUNKETT.'

A Good LANDLADY .- Lady Headly is giving extensive employment to her poorer tenantry at Glen-beigh, in the reclamation of some waste mountain land. This work, which has been commenced for the sole purpose of affording employment to the people during the pressure of the coming winter, will, we understand, be continued till that pressure shall be overpast? Not less than two hundred men are now engaged on the work, at wages that will save their families from want .- Kerry Star.

The culture of the potato now occupies much attention among farmers and agricultural chymists. Early sowing on fresh, well-drained land, and new seed, are the chief conditions required. The Agricultural Review, a good authority on such matters, concludes an article on the subject thus :- "We say, then, in conclusion, that although the potato crop has proved a failure this season, as it has done for so many preceding seasons, while we are to exer-The present Whig Government violated the law of interest of the law of interest with the Emperor interest. The present with the Emperor interest, and interest in the first of the French, upon the introduction of certain of the French, upon the introduction of the Two Sicilies. It had no more right to do so than had the captain of such a blow upon American liberty as to suspend to had full the first of the present with the Emperor interest and the law of the introduction of the Two Sicilies. It had no more right to do so than had the captain of such a blow upon American liberty as to suspend to have a for so many preceding seazons, while we are to exer- the was engaged attending to the machinery. At constituted attnorities have, in more than one in judges who are not lawyers and judges who are not lawyers and judges who are not look about in inquest held before Mr. Marthy was returned. Determined to hope and to labour, in increasing intelligence, for look and the law was engaged attending to the machinery. At the machinery. At the machinery, and so long at the law in th

the erection of one or two bridges over the Boyne, the present old narrow bridge at Shop street being inadequate for the great traffic carried on with the examine it. A presentment has been lodged for £2,500, to be laid before the grand jury at the next assizes, as a portion of the expense of removing the old and erecting a new bridge on the same site. The Harbor Commissioners have consented to contribute £2,000 more; and it is expected that the Oorporation will supply whatever sums may be required for the completion of the work. Instead of three arches, as at present, the river must be crossed by one span only, that being the condition on which the Harbor Commissioners have consented to contribute the sum named. As the matter will be taken up realizedy by the two local boards in a few days, there can be little doubt the undertaking will be speedily accomplished .- Correspondent.

The last letter of the special correspondent of Saunders's News Letter, written from Kilrosh, a thriving little town near the mouth of the Shannon, in the county Clare, contains some interesting information as to the condition of the peasantry in that district lying between the Shannon and the Atlantic. He gives the following illustration of the

industry of the people:When a storm rages, the residents near the coast assemble in hundreds at the water's edge to collect the sea-weed which the waves cast on the beach, Men. women, and even children, are often engaged in this tollsome occupation during the whole night, exposed to wind and rain and drenched by the spray and the labour thus commenced is not unfrequently prolonged throughout the day with a vigour and perseverance which refute the imputation so often levelled against our countrymen that they are indolent and idle. Ignorant they may be, and obstinately attached to their own customs they too often are, but it must not be forgotten that few persons have taken the trouble to win their confidence, to remove their prejudices, and to set them a good example I believe that more peaceable, tractable, and well-disposed people than the inhabitants of this county do not exist. Crime is almost unknown among them, their honesty is proverbial, and drunkenness, so long the bane of Ireland, is, I am happy to say, greatly on the decrease - a result which, it is only just to say, is mainly attributable to the zealous exertions of the Roman Catholic clergy. As to the industry of the people. I have said enough on that subject. There can be no doubt of their willingness to work hard, but unfortunately there is no employment given after the harvest operations have been concluded, and the loss of the potatoe, which was their main dependence, must therefore, in very many cases result in extreme destitution. I have spoken to a great many persons of intelligence who are intimately acquainted with the habits and modes of life of these people, and they all concur in the opinion that the dearth of food and fuel must ruin many of the small farmers and send vast numbers of the labouring class to the poorhouse if employment of some description be not provided for them. Of course, no one need starve,-The workhouses are empty, the rates are low the population greatly reduced, and all who are absolutely in want can obtain food and shelter without very seriously impairing the resources of the ratepayers; but it is melancholy to contemplate the breaking up and pauperization of whole families, and every effort should be made to avert such a re

THE IRISH MILITIA .- We learn, on good authority, that the government purposes embodying all the militia artillery regiments in Ireland; and, should the present difficulty with America continue, many other Irish militia regiments will be embodied .-United Service Guzette.

That certain offences carry with them scarcely any

penal consequences in the North of Ireland is a fact which is equally notorious and disgraceful. Not that the statute-book does not provide against such offences, but that the law is not carried out. Offenders of the class alluded to are sent to trial, it is true, and counsel make speeches, and witnesses are examined and cross-examined, and judges "sum ormous daily consumption; and we frequently saw an evasion of justice. Be it murder, be it manfrom the condition of which it was a state of the st other, let the case be only tainted by a religious or political complexion, and the probability is that the offender walks out of the dock purged of his offence. Either the jury acquit, or the jury disagree, or some compromise is obliged to be come to; but practically the result is that the offender is again let loose on society, flushed with triumph, if not thirsting for further vengeance. In the South of Ireland - say in Tipperary or in Cork-if one man murder another, the probability is that he is made to pay the full pehas a paragraph to the effect that, The O'Donoghue | nality of the law. If one man waylay and heat another, the offence is almost certain of meeting its reward in adequate punishment. But in the North, let an Orangeman perpetrate any outrage on a Catholic, and the probability is that the Orangeman gets off scot free. It has been said of the Irish that they are a justice-loving people. But what respect can the Northern Catholic entertain for that justice which is one-sided, partial, and the cloak and shield of the guilty? The root of the evil is in the Jury Panel. From the panel the jury is selected; and if the panel be corruptly tampered with, the necessary consequence is that the jury is partially constituted, and is therefore unsuited to try any case in which life, liberty, or property happens to be involved .-Such a jury must be a packed jury, because the panel is a packed panel; and to try a case involving life with a packed jury is about the most infamous offence which can by possibility be perpetrated in the name of justice. The accused man bas no chance with a jury biassed against him, and ready to turn every piece of evidence to his prejudice. To the jury, however it may juggle away human life, we do not attribute so much blame as to the parties by whom the jury has been selected, or the panel from which the jury has been selected has been tainted and corrupted. With them the original sin lies; and if innocent blood be judicially shed, that blood rests for ever on the guilty soul of him who pollutes the very springs of justice. - Cork Examiner.

THE MURDER OF JOHN QUINLAN, IN THE COUNTY or Limenics. - We are enabled to state that Patrick Haves, against whom a verdict of wilfu! murder was found at the inquest on the body of John Quinlan, who was brutally shot near his own house at Oola, about a fortnight since, was arrested by the constabulary on Saturday night last, at Annamoe, where he was harbored by a farmer living in that locality. Hayes fled from his own-house after the murder, and the police have been unceasing in their exertions to arrest him, which efforts have now, happily for the ends of justice, proved successful - Evening Mail.

AN AGED PAUPER. - A woman named Margaret Smith, a native of this town, applied for admission into our workhouse on last Thursday. November 28. She is 101 years of age, and in good health. This is the oldest person, it is said, residing within very many miles of Drogheda, and certainly the oldest that ever received support at the workhouse .-Drogheda Correspondent.

INQUEST IN THE COUNTY MEATH. -A man named Richard Mallon,, employed at the Mesers, M'Cann's mills, at Beamont, county Meath, met his death by being caught in the chigs of a wheel in motion, while he was engaged attending to the machinery. At

themselves the "British people," I know nothing so, Irish Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British people," I know nothing so, Irish Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British people," I know nothing so, Irish Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British people," I know nothing so, Irish Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British people," I know nothing so, Irish Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British people," I know nothing so, Irish Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British people," I know nothing so, Irish Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill themselves the "British Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill the "British Roman Lion, was slain in the attempt to kill the "British Roman Lion, was slain in the catalogue of the "British Roman Lion, was slain in the "British Roman Lion, was slain in the catalogue of the "British Roman Lion, was slain in the "Br secure as saying the subscription see on tolery.

Sir Robert (Real, for; a fourth: Queen's College, a this very old lot, not less old because the pistols a National Subscription." The entire published list were a pair, was highly Hibernian, being partly in only something of the Light one of some french, the duel being called une affaire d'honneur, four origine and the victim being Dr. D'Esterie. There's historic our origine and the victim being Dr. D'Esterie. tour or make this great "National", List. It is headed material for future Macaulays. Dr. D'Esterre! Per-to analyse this great "National", List. It is headed material for future Macaulays. Dr. D'Esterre! Per-by an English Protestant Onief Secretary, for the baps a doctor in divinity; a minor canon of prodigihandsome sum of £1,200 Next follows a Scotch oue calibre, and therefore employed to drill a hole Presbyterian, Government contractor, for half that amount then we have an Irish Protestant Professor of National Education, for £60 a-year during the remnant of his days. I must not forget that the list is also interspersed with a few Catholic names.— There is down very prominently in inverted commas, "A Catholic Layman" for £10 a-year during his life, be that precious life short or protracted. This is evidently a Catholic who is desirous of doing good to his country, and his religion by stealth, and would "blish to find it fame;" but while concealing his name from the public, depend upon it that this Catholic Layman, has had policy enough to make it known to Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary. Proceeding through the list, we' find the name of Sir Robert Kane, President of the Queen's College, Cork, and certainly no man in Ireland ought to be more devotedly attached to the Queen's Colleges than Sir Robert Kane, and he would be the most ungrateful of men if he did not give to a struggling sister even a small slice out of the thousands of pounds he has pocketed by them. I cannot omit to mention another name that figures on the list, that of Mr. John Mac-Namara Cartwell, a shrewd and clever Catholic attorney, who some years ago contested the County of Louth against Mr. Fortescue, as the champion of Catholic rights, and and who would, I have no doubt, be ready any moment when called upon, to serve the country and his religion in a Government office. The remainder of this great national subscription list may be disposed of by saying, that for the most part it comprises the names of the men who belong to the Government in re or spe. The Jesuit Fathers in this City, yesterday celebrated the feast of their illustrious patron, St. Francis Xavier, and the ceremonial was conducted with all that becoming pomp and splendor, which they invariably impart to the celebration of the sacred functions of the Church. In the evening they dispensed their wonted hospitality to his Grace, the Archbishop, and to a large party of dignataries and laymen. These good Fathers, whose unflagging zeal seems almost to compress within a decade the labours of a century, are about establishing in their Church a new devotion in honor of the Sacred Heart, which is certain to bring down many blessings on those who take part in it. On the first Friday in each month, they are to have an Exposition and Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, the laity taking it in turns to watch and worship before the Most Holy. We have just had an election contest here, which has caused a very large amount of excitement for a very small amount of money; in fact, for the few hours it lasted it quite threw our Parliamentary contests into the shade. There is an office called that of Municipal Assessor, the emoluments of which are about £90 a-year. It is held by two barristers, representing the two parties, Conservative and Liberal respectively. This year a Mr. O'Mahony, a Catholic barrister, entered the lists against Mr. Coffey, who is also a Catholic, and who has held the office for several years, to the entire satisfaction of the Liberal Party. Mr. O'Mahony put out large placards, in which he called himself the men of the people, and the only obstacle to his success appeared to be that he could not induce a majority of the people to indorse that character of him, or to form the same estimate of him, as he has formed of himself, and, from what I can see, he will never succeed in doing so. He was defeated by nearly 200 votes. A very important question is at present before the Court of Exchequer Chamber by way of appeal from a decision of the Chairman of the County of Louth. No fewer than 250 votes depend on the decision, and it may be said that the representation of the County of Louth by the Liberals or the Tories is at stake. Hence the latter, who never omit to raise a point likely to strengthen their Party, are fighting the case inch by inch. They have raised a preliminary objection to the Appeal being entertained by the Court, and the Judges decide that that objection is valid, the Tories may be said to be certain of wresting the representation of Louth out of the hands of Messrs. Fortescue and Bellew, in the event of a election being held during 1862. Alderman Moylan, one of our wealthy Catholic merchants and governors of the Hibernian M. Manus only fancy the indignity. One pound Bank, has been elected Lord Mayor of this City for eighteen for immortal mementoes of a mortal set-to the ensuing year. In consequence of the Prince of Wales attaining his majority during the year 1862, it to be sold in London 46 years after being used so is thought that the Mayor of Dublin will be created a Baronet .- Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO AND THE POTATO DIS-EASE. - Mr. Wallis; of Drishane Castle, County Cork has made a comparative experiment in growing potatoes with phospho-Peruvian guano, in the process of which an unexpected result relative to the potato disease has come out. It is usual in the county of Cork and many other places in Ireland, to plant potatoes in lazy bede on lea land, without any manure, by which mode fine crops of potatoes are produced. Last spring, Mr. Wallis was getting some potatoes planted in this way, and applied phospho-Peruvian guano to one ridge, side by side with one without any manure, in order to see if the produce would be much increased. The potatoes were planted on the same day and of the same kind and last week he had them dug out, and found that in two statute perches of the ridge on which the guano was applied, he had filbs. potatoes; while on the ridge beside it, upon which no manure was applied, there were but 47lbs in two statute perches. The result might be expected: but the most interesting part of the experiment is, that out of the two perches upon which the guano was applied, there were but 12ilbs. diseased potatoes out of the 61ibs, leaving 4811bs perfectly sound potatoes, while out of got no manure, were 24lbs diseased and about 23lbs sound, which amounts in the first case to near 201 per cent, and in the latter to upwards of 50 per cent diseased, so that the application of the guano produced in quantity more sound potatoes than the unmanured portion produced of both sound and unsound potatoes. If upon further trial this quality in the phospho-Peruvian guano is found to be permanent, will greatly enhance its value .- Irish Farmer's

INCENDIARY FIRE AT UPTON REFORMATORY-CORE, Dec. 1.—On the morning of the 30th ult., a farm house belonging to the Upton Reformatory was maliciously set on fire, in which were some cows and a large quantity of hay and straw, valued at over £100, all of which were consumed. Suspicion strongly attaches to an inmate named Patrick Finn, who absconded from the reformatory late on the previous night, and it is also suspected that he had an accomplice. Finn was arrested in Cork.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Albion supplies the following graphic details in connection with the sale by auction on Wednesday last of the duelling pistols of the late Daniel O'Connell :-

A souvenir of old Ireland "as she ought to be, great, glorious, and free" -free to blow a neighbor's brains out in peace and quietness, and to be blown up in like manner for the sake of politeness and propriety, turned up on Wednesday last, at Debenham's Rooms, King-street, Covent Garden, close to the Garrick Club; and certainly the incident partook of the tragi-comic character befitting such locale. What was it? The sale by auction of the pistols wherewith the Liberator emancipated himself from the assassiu-gladiatorship instituted for the purpose tranquillizing his agitation with an opinie pill of lead or otherwise bullet; an "dafailing narcotic, if proor otherwise bullet; an unfailing narcotic, if pro- bandinage worth; of the bantering Banjamin himself.

perly administered; but, in this case, the operator After this deelling fell into dissuctude, nearly every became the patient; the engineer was hoist with attempted revival being an additional nail in the cof- cers and men attached to the companies at that es- lice. - Star.

in the pericranium of the head of the papistical Pat. And an uncommonly ponderous bore was seemingly required, to judge by the barrels of these ante-revolv er and, pre-percussionary unrifled flints, constructed to carry about a quarter of a pound of metal; the very aspect of the instruments being enough to cause an aspen shiver through any nerves less Tipperaryfield strung than those of the Sir Lucius. O' Trigger genus. Perhaps no polemic occurrence of our time ever occasioned more excitement, than the and so no more; and quite enough too. duel between O'Connel and D'Esterre, in 1815, Waterloo year, and five months before Waterloo day; and yet the very name of one of the combatants is entirely transmogrified at the sale of the weapon that Blew him. On a piece of paper pasted inside the case, it is

set forth that D'Esterre was promised £1,000 down, and £1,000 a-year for life, by the Dublin Orangemen, if he killed their even then formidable antagonist who gave full promise of his future performance. There is no doubt there was a good deal of truth in this hypothetical arrangement, and that D'Esterre was not interested in calling out Daniel, on the pain of being publicly horsewhipped for having used the phrase "beggarly corporation" to the body whereof the opponent was a member. D'Esterre was shot dead at the first fire, and one of the pistols sold on. Wednesday was the instrument that did it: O'Connell's second was that well-known fire-eater, and coolest of all blazers, Major Machamara, the Beau Nash of all such ceremonies, whereof he was a con-summate master. He looked upon a meeting as the principal purpose a gentleman came into the world for, so as to go out of it, or afford another gentleman the means of going out of it in a becoming manner. For many years, and until a few years ago, he sat for his native county of Glare, in parliament, where he was a vast favourite; type of the old Corinthian Celtic chivalry, whereof he was a fitting representative; foremost in friendship and in fight polished, placed and dignified; equally the reverse of a French maccaroni and of a Harry Lorequerized recipient of whiskey and perpetrator of horse-play capers; Lambro-like, "the mildest man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat; and who, seemed as if he would feel the greatest pleasure in life in putting you to death, and scarcely less pleasure in allowing you to do ditto for him, provided, of course, it was done en regle, in strict conformity with the punctillo of the duello; otherwise Hangman Calcraft might have your corpus vile ere Machamara would take the trouble to qualify you for the undertaker, or permit you to inscribe hic jucet on his whereabouts. The Major was always an object of more than minor interest in St. Stephen's and other clubs, and everywhere about town, in all parts of which be might be met; generally poring into gun-shop windows, or more frequently still, into the windows of pawnbrokers, containing "pledges" of the calorific prowess of other days, unsophisticated implements of homicide, which completely gave a man the quietus at once, and so an end. Machamara, a name that signifies "Son of the Sea," and with him might signifus son of a gun, looked with abhorence on all fauglements of fire-arms. As long as a pistol sufficed to propel a ball through a gentleman's head, at a gentlemanly distance, the prime purpose for which such things were invented was answered; anything beyoud that partook of the nature of scientific projectiles, demanding a professional training in trigonometry to understand. Hence he dated the decline of that great civilising element; duelling, from the introduction of novelties in locks and cocks, and so forth; and had he lived to behold that epitome of backwoods' barbarism, a Colt, a Dean and Adams, he would have expired in a crack at the apparition of its multitudinous murder-chambers, apparently arranged on the assumption that a human being has as feline a tenacity of vitality as a Kilkenny cat, and requires to be annihilated, body and bones, before he is finished

If the Major's ghost isn't beyond the range of fire, it must have glowed with a burning indignation at the sacrilege of the O'Connel pistols being sold for eight and thirty shillings—case and all! Shade of such as has been set forth! How the pistols came fatally is known only to the initiated in the disposal of the Darrynane goods and chattels, to which those relics probably belonged. They were bought by an apparent Terry Altish White Boy Ribbandman tenant-right "Munster Farmer," whose portrait would do for a frontispiece to a new edition of Cantain Rock. When the hammer fell, and the name of the buyer was demanded, no name was given; but the stranger hurriedly threw down the money, snatching up the prize, and made off with it as anxiously as though it were the koh-i-nohr :- to the intense amazement of the fellow-countryman of the late Mr. Sheriff Oarlow Raphael, of "say a thousand pound" notoriety, and who evidently deemed the purchaser mad to give eight and thirty shillings for an article on which no judicious Jew would advance as many nence.

It is generally thought it was on the killing of D'Esterre that O'Connell registered a vow to light no more. But not so. Not long after, in the August of the same year, he went 'out, or rather wanted to go out, with Peel, who called him out; but that discreetly valorous right honourable gentleman created such a hubbub as caused the non-combative belligerent's arrest as they were setting off for France, Peel having made the matter a town and country talk for weeks before in England. It would be unfair to 47lbs produced on the two perches of ridges that insinuate anything derogatory to Peel's courage in this instance were it not that he gave frequent cause for suspicion in after life by bullying those he knew wouldn't and could not fight. Thus he hectoringly called out Joe Hame and Dr. Lushington, whom all the world perfectly well knew would not come the more he called. The ridicule of these provocatives to impossible pugnacity was happily embodied in one of H.B's most quizzical caricatures, wherein Wellington is portrayed patting P. on the back, in ecstacies at his pluck, and vowed that the public would call him "Fighting Bob," in recognition of his irresistible aggressiveness. The F.M. was said to be immensely tickled at the time by this hit at a very weak point, in his demure but voraciously vain-glorious civilian colleague; and to have laughed in a way that alarmed Wilson Croker for the Iron Duke's sanity, laughing in his sleeve being generally the extent of the ferruginous Arthur's hilarity in such cases, though his Grace found it no laughing matter to be the butt of sneering in his abortive business with Winchelsea. It was at the period of Peel's blankpointedness, in re Lushington and Hume, that inextinguishable cachinations arose concerning Lord Alvanley's endeavor to shoot one of the young O' Connells, because old O. called the noble A. "bloated buffoon;" and doubly detonating peal on peal broke forth when Disraeli, then the "Younger" setting up this Alvanley antecedent aforesaid, as a precedent, insisted that another jurginle O. should give him satisfaction because Daniel alleged that Benjamin was a descendant off the "Impenitent Disraeli, however, had plenty of the blood of Macabeus, and meant pistols when he talked of them. Luckily Morgan 0.0. meant nothing of the sort, having had enough of such vicarial nonsense in standing two short from Alvanley; and he poohpoohed the flaming Taraelite with some cool caustic

Next to the two Tailors of Tooley street, calling his own petard; and having sold the skin of the fin of the doomed practice, such, for instance, as the rencontre between Tearem and Roebuck and Doctor. Editor Black ;-the latter as blind as a bat, and the former being as invisible as a midge, but wanting to make himself as big as a goose or as a double-headed eagle; not Austrian in those days. Then came the Black Bottle and Harvey Tuckett rumpus followed by the farcical trial in the house of peers so very ornamentally got up by the Plain Jock Campbell, who swallowed dromeduries while straining at gnats, and so let the non-changing cavalier bolt through the eye of a needle, which, however proved rather a rasher in one sense, inasmuch as the Earl had to pay some £10,000 expenses in prelimina-Bries to provide against the alienation of his estates by the Crown in case he didn't get off. Finally, there was the brother-in-law matter; not Cardigan and Lucan-but Fawcett and Monroe, in which the former was killed, and the latter sent to Newgate;

> Civil WAR IN AMERICA .- The civil war in America is beginning to show its influence on the staple manufactures of linen in the North, one firm having on hands over £40,000 value ready for shipment, the order for which has been countermanded, the consignees giving instructions for the immediate sale in the English markets, and guaranteeing to make good any deficiency that may arise in forcing We understand the stock is divided; one portion is on sale in Dublin, and the remainder in London and Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. - Tamely as Dr. Rus sel has been constrained to write of the people and the institutions of the Rederal States of America since he escaped lynching for his inimitable description of the battle of Bull's Run, still he contrives to tell us that, as citizens and soldiers, the men of the North are about as unloveable a set of people as are to be found in any part of the civilized world. Al-ready the cry of Confiscation is raised among them, and in Virginia the soldiers " are making out planting, and sowing farms for themselves," which were deserted by their proprietors on the approach of the Federalist troops. Of course Confiscations must be followed, as in the old world, by Proscriptions—by the legal murder, in some form or other, of the old proprietors. And for this state of things, Dr. Russell assures us that "Old John Brown's pet lambs," raised in repudiating Pennsylvania, are quite pre pared. Indeed, it is expected that one of the first acts of Congress will be the passing of a law confiscating the conquered lands of the Confederates With respect to the question of slavery, his belief is that if the Northern States be anxious to emancipate the slaves of the South, "it is not from any good will to the African race, or any recognition of its members as human beings of their own kind." "In fact," he says, "it would be a problem for these unhappy involuntary emigrants to determine whether their social ostracism and the cruel prejudice against them in the North would not be far less bearable than their chattel condition in the South." And he goes on to illustrate this by showing the operation of a law of the State of Ohio, declaring it unlawful for any person having African blood in his or her veins to intermarry with a pure white individual, of any state or condition, and subjecting to fine or imprisonment any clergyman or other person proved to be guilty of solemnising such marriage! "No proposition," continues Dr. Russell, "could be so repugnant to Northern men as that of receiving the four millions of slaves of the South among their own people: and it is trite to remark that the antagonism between the lower classes of whites and free black labourers in the North is very bitter, and would produce great disorders if the latter element was largely augmented. Nowhere did I ever hear the negro spoken of with such hatred and contempt as by the poor whites near the Canadian frontier. The driver of a back at Niagara told me: 'If some of us had our wills we'd send the cusses to — over the Falls to-morrow.' And yet these are the men who call upon us to regard them as the Apostle of Freedom in the New World! . . .

We dwell upon this Slavery aspect of the question because we expect that, when driven to extremities, the North will proclaim the emancipation of the Slaves, and invite them to effect their own deliverance-in other words, to exterminate their masters. There cannot be a doubt but that if the about the law of the matter, displaying either conwar be allowed to continue the conclusion of it will It will be a war of devils rat of men. Hence our cry is for European interference, and the prompt recognition of Southern Independence. England, France, and Russia, by recognising the Southern Confederation, would soon put an end to the war-a merciful interference, for which the whole civilized world would bless them. - Hull Ad-

vertiser. It is estimated that about 12,000 troops are to be sent to Canada, to be ready to take the field immedi-

available steamers. Two battalions of the British Guards were expected to sail on the 18th instant in the "Adriatic" and " Parana " under the command of Lord F. Pau-

The British Government continued to charter al

Orders had been issued for the basty manufacture of 2,000 pack saddles and a proportionate number of ambulance waggons and cars for dispatch to Cana

Coi. E. R. Wetherall is gazetted as Chief of Staff in Canada, and Major-Generals Prumley and David Russell are ordered to embark forthwith and join the Staff.

The Army and Navy Gazette says, we can send into the field at once 30,000 men in the highest state of efficiency, and thoroughly prepared for every contingency. The activity of Portsmouth and the other dockyards is unabated. During the present week more business has been got through in a quiet manner than at any other period of the same duration in the naval history of England. The same authority states that at the present moment we have ready for service 50 screw gunboats, each carrying the heavy Armstrong guns, and that very shortly another batch of fifty could be sent if the first required support. The total force that could be at once placed under Admiral Milnes on the North American station would give him 11 line of battle ships, 10 frigates, 5 heavy corvettes mounting 105 guns, and 17 sloops and smaller vessels, making a grand total of 1527 guns and 12,436 men.

Since the period of the Crimean war the Military Storekeeper's Department at the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich, has not been so busily engaged as during the present week. The line of wharves fronting the river is literally crowded with boxes, packages, barrels, &c., containing various descriptions of war stores, ready for immediate shipment in transport vessels taken up by the Admiralty for the War Department, and a considerable number of lighters have been engaged during the week in conveying arms and munitions of war from the Tower. Notwithstanding the large shipments recently made to various foreign nations, an abundance of war stores is now immediately available from the several departments of the Royal Arsenal; but, in order to be prepared for any extraordinary demand, the workmen at the laboratory department are now employed extra hours, and relays of men are working the whole night at the gun factories. A number of 12pounder Armstrong guns, recently turned out, were this day subjected to every description of proof at the practice range, with the most complete success.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS .- A telegraphic despatch was resterday morning received from the Horse Guards, by Col. H. D. Harness, C.B., director of the Royal Engineer establishment at Brompton, directing him to select and hold in readiness for embarkation 150 of the most skilful non-commissioned offi-

tablishment. Immediately upon receipt of this order the selection of the men was made and the return despatched to the Horse Guards by a special messenger, the matter being too argent to admit of waiting for the return post to London, The men have to-day passed the usual medical examination, and have been inspected by Col. J. F. M. Browne, O.B., second in command.

CANADA. - There is much, needless display of anxiety as to the threats of Mr. Seward with respect to an attack on the Province. Now, Mr. Seward merely talked of annexing Canada as usual, forgetting that there are two parties to a abargain. It is well'known that the British and French Canadians are united in their contempt, of the institutions of the vaunted Republic, which have long degenerated into mob law. The Canadians of French origin adhere to the Roman Catholic religion. The Church possesses a great amount or real property, which the priests and the people well know is sais under British laws, but would be confiscated under Yankee Puritan rules; they don't forget the burning of the convent at Boston, and they describe the Yankees as brigands. They remember how, when Canada only numbered half a million of British subjects, they thrice repulsed invasion, and took Generals Scott and Cass prisoners. There are now two and a half millions of people full of loyalty to the British Crown. Troops, arms, and ammunition can be sent to St. John's, New Brunswick, and on by rail to Fredericton, and then by sledges to Riviere du Loup, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway. In the middle of December the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, and, although open in the middle of the stream as low as the Island of Bic, ice forms out for about a mile from the shore. The only inconvenience Canada would suffer in winter would be the delay in despatching mails to St. John's, instead of Portland .- Liverpool Albion.

THE EXPORT OF MILITARY STORES. - Birmingham. Dec. 5 .- The Queen's Proclamation prohibiting the export of arms, ammunition, percussion caps, &c., has produced a sort of convulsion here. As to the gun trade, there are large orders on hand, in which all the principal makers are participating. There are a great many guns ready for shipment, and many more approaching completion. The manufacture will at once be stopped, and a heavy loss will accrue to the trade, particularly to a large number of workmen who have become little masters during the late excitement created by the American demand. Persons so situated will be left with a considerable quantity of unfinished work on hand, upon which extravagant wages have been paid. The legitimate military arm trade will share in the loss, but those engaged in it will now be in a good position to proceed with their contracts for our own Government, these having been hitherto interrupted, in spite of all the efforts made to prevent it. This has not been, however, to any serious extent, inasmuch as the contractors have been guarded in the engagements they have entered into with the purchasers of arms for America, and no very recent contracts have been made for that quarter. There have been several agents here from America, all eager purchasers of guns, but none very recently.

The London Times say :- " We hope that the Government of the Federal States will not trust to the assurance of the N.Y. Times that the whole matter must ensue in a "protracted negotiation." We are most anxious to warn the people of the Atlantic cities against a perilous error which will certainly drift them and us into a war. They already appear to be recovering from two grievious misapprehensions. The first was the conviction that because we have, half grumbling and half in contempt, allowed them for some years to tread rudely upon our corns and to elbow us discourteously, we should therefore submit to have our nose tweaked in solemn form by Mr. Seward or his underlings. The second is that Mr. Everett and Mr. George Summer could by forged facts and falsified history persuade us that an auda-cious insult upon our flag is an act in accordance with precedent and with International Law. The New York press have got over these hallucinations. They are convinced now that Mr. Seward's threat to conquer Canada and his ostentatious preparations for s war with England have not tended to make us at all more anxious to take the part of the North against the South. They are now also evidently convinced that Messrs. Everrett and Sumner were, when talking summate ignorance or silly and transparent knavery. The American press has, we infer, been informed that there is no question capable of argument about the rights of this matter; that "contraband" can only be declared to be contraband by a Prize Court; and that neither in form nor in substance, in law nor in equity, in word nor in spirit, is there any view of International Law by which this outrage upon us can be defended or extenuated. They have opened their eyes upon these two points. We desire to warn them against a third. They seem to think that, although we cannot be directly refused reparation and apology for this wrong, we may be easily out-witted by fair words and prograstinating policy, which they are pleased to call "protructed negotiation." They are quite welcome to say what they please about putting off their war with England to a more convenient opportunity. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. They will act wisely, if they put off their "protracted negotiation" to the same convenient opportunity. If we are not content to stand in the championship of nations with a spot upon our honor, neither are we content to be fooled and duped by such clumsy contrivances as can be invented by Mr. Seward. We hope it will be remembered by the Government at Washington that the four captives at Boston have been forcibly taken away from what we consider to have been a sacred asylum; that every moment of their captivity is an outrage to that sanctuary in defence of which we have always been ready to meet the world in arms; and that until these men stand once more under the flag which is pledged to protect them there can be no negotiation, either protracted or accelerated.

AMBRICAN SPIES IN ENGLAND .- With regard to the reported seizure of the Fingal, containing a large supply of warlike stores for the Confederate States, it is said the American Government were well informed respecting the name, appearance, and cargo of this vessel before its departure from this country. To give the public some idea of the precise character of the information supplied to the United States Government, a copy is subjoined of the report that was sent as to the cargo of the Fingal. It commences with an accurate description of the vessel herself, and it appears that a photograph was taken of her at Greenock, copies of which were distributed throughout the whole American blocksding fleet. It then goes on to describe the cargo as follows:—11,340 rifles, value £42,000; 60 pistols, £210; 24,120 lbs. of gunpowder, £805; 409,000 cartridges,£1,195; 550,000 percussion caps, £162; apparel, £600; apothecary wares, £80; 500 sabres, £350; four pieces of ordnance, 121 tons, 6200, 11 tons, 6200, 12 tons, 6200, 11 tons, 6200, 12 tons, 6200, 11 tons, 6200, 12 tons, 6200, 12 tons, 6200, 11 tons, 6200, 12 t £300; 11 tons of lend shot, £35; 7 tons of shells, £99; 230 swords, £230; 9,982 yards of blankets, £1,240—total, £48,136. In consequence of this information such active steps were taken by the Federal Government to capture this vessel that there was very little chance of her escaping. Equally accurate and precise information of all other movements of the Southerners in this country and on the Continent likely to be of importance to the United States Government was provided by active agents from all parts of the country, and there appears to be some ground for supposing that parties who were acquaintlic as being connected with the foreign detective po-

or Lord Robert Montagu; in an address delivered at the Mechanics' Institute at Romsey on Wednesday evening, differs toto calo from the views of Mr Bright as to the origin of the American civil wer. The assumption, he said; that Slavery was the cause of the conflict was equally unfounded unfallacious. In all the Northern States a negro had always been treated with personal repugnance and loathing; but the Northerns, when it suited their purpose, professed a righteous horror at the injustice of enslaving fellow-creatures. Most of the vessels which had been employed in the slave trade had been prepared and fitted out in New York and Boston; and moreover, whenever the Yankeer captured a slaver they sold ber, so that her owners in the North might purchase her again, and start her on another voyage. The Southerns never pretended to undertake a crusade for the liberation of slaves, and there was not a word about the abolition of slavery in President Lincoln's Message. On the contrary, the Federal Government had sanctioned slaves, and declared that they do not wish to meddle with the peculiar institutions of the South. Besides this, they had offered to guarantee to the Southern States the full possession of their slaves, and had even proposed to give additional securities for the capture of fugitive slaves. From this fact, it was clear that the Northerns entertained no sincere desire for the emancipation of the slaves. It was equally manifeat that the resistance of the Southerns did not proceed from any suspicion that the Northerns were favourable to emuncipation. The question of slavery ought, therefore, to be dismissed, and not suffered to prejudice the investigation into the causes of the secession of the Southern States Northern statesmen (continued the noble lord) had for a long time taken every opportunity for sketching out plans for the complete subjugation of the South, and the South perceived that they must resist or lose their independence for ever. Clay and others said that disruption was imminent, and acknowledged the justice of the resistance which the South offered to the undisguised oppression of the North.

ENGLISH DRILL SERGEANTS FOR THE CANADIAN Millitia .- An order was received in camp at Aldershot on Thursday morning, from his Reyal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, calling upon the division to furnish three non-commissioned officers per regiment to proceed to Canada forthwith for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the milltia in that country. Nominal and descriptive returns of the volunteers were forwarded at one o'clock on the same day. In some regiments as many as thirty sergeants volunteered, although, under the present order, only three could be selected from each corps. When it is known at head-quarters how excellent a spirit animates the men, and that many of the sergeants who have been disappointed have passed the School of Musketry at Hythe, it is hoped that his Royal Highness will extend the complement from three to six per regiment. - Lon lon Times, Dec 7

THE SEIZURE OF THE TRENT .- A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes :- I am told (and the authority of Lieutenant Williams, the officer in charge of the mails abound the Trent, is quoted for the story) that the captain of the noted Sumter (or, perhaps, rather the captain of the Jefferson Davis) was a passenger in the English steamer when she was overhauled by the Sin Jacinto, and that he smoked his eight very quietly among the crowd while the capture was going on I do not know if he had changed his name for the voyage, or he would have certainly been carried off had the captain produced his list of passengers at the request of Lieutenant Fairfux. The capture of this famous privateersman would have been a'most as much a subject of exultation in the North as that of the Southern envoys.'

WAR STEAMERS. - Orders have been forwarded from the Admiralty to Woolwich and Portsmouth dockyards respectively, to complete, without delay, for service, the puddle steam frigates Devastation and Stromboli, which have been brought forward for commission. Their destination is the American waters, for the better protection of the Royal Mail Packets; to avoid any unnecessary delay, their crews will be supplied from the various depet guardships. In addition to the above, the fleet on the station will be augmented by the President and Euryalus screw steam frigates of 51 guns each - Express.

DR. COMMING AND THE JEWS -Dr. Comming, in a lecture at Yeovil some days ago, maintained that the destiny of England is to aid most materially in gathering together the tribes of Israel, and conveying them back to Jerusalem: that George Stephenson's wonderful invention, the locomotive engine, is to be the means by which they will be transmitted to the home of their ancestors; and that those Jews who cannot reach Jerusalem by land will be carried across the ocean by steamboats.

THE CONVICT REDFATH TURNED SAINT AND PORT. -During the present week, the Rev. H. Bostock, head master of Warrin, ton Free Grammar School. has received from his nephew, the Rev. G. J. Bostock, of Freemantle, Australia, an autograph letter sent to that gentleman by the convict Redpath, the notorious swindler. The letter was accompanied by a volume of poems, which Redpath has published .-The following is a copy of the letter:- 'Rev. and dear Sir -Agreeably to my promise, I send you my book. Lo not expect to find in perusing it any amount of polish-it is all rough hewn; but I trust it will be found to express the sentiments of a penitent heart. With every Christian sentiment, permit me to say, I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant, Leopold Redpath. Rev. G. J. Bestock, Freemantle, 10, 9, 1861. The Rev. G. J. Bostock, in the letter to his uncle, says of Redpath, as his pastor, that he is most constant in his attendance at church, and in si his general conduct and demeanour appears to be truly penitent .' - Leeds Mercury.

ATROCIOUS TRADE OUTRAGE. -- An atrocious trade outrage was perpetrated at Sheffield, on Saturday morning last. A man named Westnidge was work. ing for somewhat lower wages than the trades union permitted, and the unionists sought to punish him by throwing a tin filled with gunpowder, with a burning fuse attached, into his bed-room. The cowards did not even pitch on the right room, but threw it into one where a widow woman was sleeping. Westnidge's wife, however, hearing the noise, came into the room and took up the tin, when it exploded in her face. Both women were shockingly burned, but Mrs. Westnidge was also so frightened that she leaned out of the window, and it is feared she cannot survive.

The correspondent of the Chicago Times thus writes from Louisville about the troops there: "Drunken! drunken!! Are we a nation of drunkards? Is there no relief from drunken generals, drunken colonels, drunken majors, drunken captains, lieutenants, and sergeants, with the necessary concomitant of innumerable drunken soldiers? That whole companies of rebel soldiers should get frantic with drunkenness, as they did at Grand Junction, become irrepressibly riotous, and slaughter one another, was fit and natural?

but the shameful evil is unnatural and unnecessary in the national army. The self-respect of the nation calls for its suppressions. In this city the extent to which inebriety prevails among soldiers, and even among officers, is humiliating. disgraceful. The shameful nuisance can be suppressed, and it should be. One step has been taken, but that is inadequate. The tippling houses are closed at night and on the Subbath. In times of peace, it is a general rule that they that are drunken are drunken in the night;" but, in times like these soldiers will be drunk at all hours, if they can get ground for supposing that the soldiers will be cornected in communication with the soldiers will be cornected in the soldiers will be cornected in the same correspondent speaks in bitter terms of the insubordination of the Ohio oth Regt.

The insubordination of the Ohio oth Regt. to the United States Government, purported to be Their colonel encamped them in a muddy friough-signed by a person whose name is known to the publicled. The consequence was, that out of 2000 mence 600 men had wandered away to Cincinnati. Only 300 remained on duty in the camp.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1862

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THERE has been a kind of full in European polities for some few weeks, and public attention has been so generally concentrated upon the American question, and the great issues therein involved, that, for the moment, the great drama working itself out in Italy has lost much of its attraction. Indeed the debates, long winded, declamatory, and unprofitable, of the bogus Italian Parliament, are not of a nature to arrest the attention of strangers, and to such wordy warfare has the battle betwirt Italian revolutionists and their adversaries, of late been confined. It is, however, highly satisfactory to learn from such good authority as the Times' correspondent, that the Italian Parliament is a kind of beargarden, whose minates are intent upon tearing ope another to pieces. South rises up against North; Neapolituus against Piedmontese; and then bearts embittered by old national jealousies, honorable members devote themselves to unscripulous blackguarding; so that in despair of the regeneration of Italy by such men, the revolutionary correspondent of the Times, confeeses homself " sick at heart," with " debates which would be as dull as a theological controversy - were it not for what men here call ' incidents," but which in England would go by the name of "scenes," and approach indeed, very nearly to what might be described as ' fraeas.' "

The chief cause of these contentions is to be found in the meradicable hostility of the Neapolitaus to the Piedmontese, and the aversion of he former to the agricultion of their once independent country to the dominions of the robber King of Sardinia. The attitude of the Kingdom of Naples towards the North of Italy is as that of Ireland towards England during the nineteenth century; and in the words of the Timer' correspondent by us above quoted :-

" The Neapolitans and Sicilians are now the only elements of disorder and dissolution in the Chamber even those of the Northern deputies who shine forth in these deplorable debates as promoters of disorder have been returned as representatives of Southern • • • The Neapolitan band is to the Carignano Palace what the Irish Brigade was to St. Stephen's."

This arowal is most important; for it is equivalent to an admission of the truth of the statements put forth by the Conservative and Catholic press, respecting the universal hatred which the people of Naples and Sicily entertain towards Victor Emmanuel. The Kingdom of Naples is a conquered Province; and the Neapolitans, even though they may not be warmly attached to Francis 2d, entertain an intense and universal detestation of Piedmontese rule, and aunexation to the kingdom of Sardina. It must be remembered, too, that the Neapolitan members, whom the Times' correspondent likens to the " Irish Brigade," are the representatives. not of the avowed adherents of the King of Naples, but of that party which is the least hostile to the revolution, and to the armed intervention of Sardines.

The tone of the French press upon the Trent outrage is unanimous. It universally condemns the action of Capt. Wilkes, and represents the public opinion of France upon the matter in dispute, as identical with that of England. It is also binted that General Scott by the advice of Louis Napoleon, burried home in order to use his influence with his government to induce it to retire from an untenable position.

In England the war spirit continues unabated. and no efforts are being spared to place the defences of Canada on a proper footing. An army of 12,000 men, small indeed in point of numhers, but perfect in organisation and equipment is on its way to our shores; and the Times assures us that, if circumstances require it, that army shall be raised before midsummer to forty thousand.

Though the Trent affair has been amicably settled, it would ill-become the people of Canada to desist from their defensive preparations .-To show oneself ready for war is the hest guarantee for the preservation of peace; therefore should the organisation of our militia and volunteers proceed with as much activity as ever. We know not where or when another casus belli may emerge, and we should be prepared for every possible contingency.

THE AMERICAN IMPROOLIO The war which but a few days ago seemed imminent; ineaverted, but postponed. The Washington Cabinet has "cheerfully" acceeded to the demands of the British Government; and by promptly releasing its prisoners, unlawfully seized from on board the Trent, has made umende honorable for the wrong-doing of an over-zealous officer.

In this there is certainly nothing humiliating to the great nation whose honor is in the charge of President Lincoln; nor is it either prudent or generous on the part of some of our contemporaries to taunt the Northerners with want of pluck. The American press in many instances, and the populace of several large acities, did indeed commit themselves by the foolish ovations which they accorded to Captain Wilkes; but the Executive behaved with prudent reserve, and was thus enabled to give up the prisoners, upon demand, without loss of dignity or dereliction of principle. Indeed, as Mr. Seward puts it, the surrender of Messrs. Slidell and Mason could not be refused by the Americans, without practical repudiation of the very principles of maritime law, as applied to neutrals, for which the United States have always contended; and but for one unfortunate puragraph in Mr. Seward's reply to Lord Lyons, we should feel that the Washington Cabinet had, whilst fully maintaining its moral elevation, gracefully yielded the bodies of the prisoners, in order to assert against England a time-honored principle. Unfortunately, one passage in Mr. Seward's correspondence deprives the act of his Government of all its grace, and of all its diguity.

The official correspondence we publish below, marking in Italics the one objectionable passage

The first is a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, dated Nov. 30, in which he compliments the latter for wisely speaking and acting at the Lord Mayor's Dinner; and also states that he told Lord Palmerston a simple fact when informing him that the life of the insurrection was sustained by the bopes of its recognition by England and France, and if those hopes ceased the insurrection would perish in ninety days.

He refers in the same note to the fact of the arrest of Siidell and Mason, as a new and unforeseen circumstance, which is to be met by the two goveruments, if possible, in a kindly spirit.

Lord Lyons had said nothing on the subject, and no explanations were furnished the Minister Adams, it being deemed prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known here, and a discussion be had here; but Mr. Seward deemed it proper to state that Capt. Wilkes acted without instructions, and the subject, therefore, is free from embarrassments, if the act had been specially directed. He trusts the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on our part.

Next comes Earl Russell's letter :-

Foreign Office, Nov. 30th. My Lord-Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government—this intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board of contract etenmer Trent. It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet Trent, at sea November 9th, that the Trent left Havanna on the 7th instant with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th a steamer having the appearance of a man of war, but not showing colors was observed ahead. On nearing her at P. M. she munication which you have made to me. I will fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the also, without delay, do myself the honor to confer Trent, and showed American colors; while the Trent was approaching her slowly the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the Trent exploding half a cable's length ahead of her

The Trent then stopped, and an officer, with a large armed guard of marines, boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarlane and Rustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the Trent.

While some parley was going on upon this mat ter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him.

The commander of the Trent, and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force out of the Irent these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag; but the San Jucinto was at that time only two hundred yards from the Trent, her abin's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompions out. Resistance, was, therefore, out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship.

A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jucinto but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted

It thus appears that certain individuals have been fereibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a gentral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was no affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the U.S. nava! officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government; or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized he greatly misuaderstood the instructions which he had received; for the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to national honor to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of

Her Majesty's Government therefore trust that, when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, that Government will of its own accord offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely-The liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward,

you will propose them to him. You are at liberty to read this desputch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it. I am, ke.,

RPSSELL.

After discussing the whole subject at great length in all its bearings, Mr. Seward says: "lirust I bave shown to the satisfaction of the Britvitable, has been thank God! we do not say ish Government, by a very simple and natural state-ment of facts and analysis of law applicable to them, that this government has neither meditated nor prac-tized nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention and on the contrary that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established and pro-

> fectly understood or entirely unknown. For this error the British Government has a night to expect the same reparation that we, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

bably by the several parties concerned, either imper-

I have not been unaware that in examining this question I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the British side of it against my own country, but I am relieved from all embarrassment on

that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining, not an exclusively British interest, but an old honored and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy, by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, have won the respect and canfidence of many nations.

These principles were laid down for us by James Madison in 1804, when Secretary of State under Jefferson, in instructions to James Monroe, then Minister to England.

Mr. Seward says, after quoting those instructions

"If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disallow its most cherished principles -adhering to that policy I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim pre-

We are asked to do the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to

In coming to my conclusion, I have not forgotter that if in safety this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them; but the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrec-tion, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dipassionately weigh

ed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, and others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground. It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up burfed injuries against national consistency and national conscience.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, prefer to express my satisfaction, that by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessed by American statesmen, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them which heretofore, exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I renew my assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th. The Hon. W. H. SEWARD, &c.

Sir, - I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's despatch of November 30th, relative to the removal of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and McFarlane and Rustis, from the British mail packet Trent.

I will without loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important comwith you personally on the arrangement to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may be again placed under the protect ion of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, &c,, LYONS. (Sigued,)

But for the extraordinary passage in the above correspondence, by us italicised, we should say that the Washington Cabinet had extricated itself from the difficulty with honor and dignity. What, however, are we to think of the political morality of a people whose rulers, representatives and statesmen proclaim to the world that they would violate a principle which they admit to be just, if the interests of the community, in their opinion, required them to do so; and who consent to do that which they recognise it to be their duty to do, solely because by so doing they put themselves to no inconvenience. It is as if a person called upon to pay his debts were to admit that every bonest man should pay his debts-provided they were of small amount and of "comparative unimportance." Mr. Seward admits that Great Britain, in demanding the release of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, demands only that the Americans should do to others iust what they have always insisted all nations ought to do to them;" and in the very next paragraph of his letter he tells us quite coolly that he would, of course, violate this golden rule if anything were to be gained by so doing; and that he submits himself to it in the present instance, only because it is not worth his while to do otherwise, - and because of " the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves." A more undignified dishonorable avoival we never met with; we know of no case in which a man has so unqualifiedly and gratuitously written himself down as an unscrunglous, unprincipled knave. Almost do we believe that some error has crept into the text of the official correspondence; and that the language of the American Secretary of State has been grossly perverted from its original meaning.

If, however, we are mistaken in this, we do hope that there is yet enough of regard for honesty and common sense amongst the people of indignation against the offending Minister us price, except dishonor," should, we say, be the latter and Great Britain? We trow not.

shall burt him from office, and put it for the future out of his power to disgrace and stultify the American community. If, on the contrary our neighbors allow the sentiments expressed by Mr. Seward to pass uncondemned, we shall be forced to conclude they are the sentiments of the people; and that in consequence the moral standard of the latter is as low as that of the hypocrite of sanctimonious cheat; who ostentatiously renognising, in theory, the obligation of doing to others as he would that others should do unto him, practically and without compunction, ignores and violates that fundamental law, and golden rule, whenever its observance would cause inconvenience, or entail danger of loss.

Leaving it, in the meantime, to the Americans themselves to vindicate their honor, honesty, and intelligence, so monstrously impugued by their own Secretary of State, we thank God that, for the present, the scourge of war basbeen averted. Such a contest as that with which we were lately threatened, is one by no means to be despised, nor are our Republican neighbors, adversaries for whom it would be wise or just to entertain feelings of contempt. They are not-because of their peculiar political and social institutions-rery easily amenable to strict military discipline; and the hard handed Wisconsin lumberer, described by the Times special correspondent, as sitting with his loaded rifle at full cock, on the stump of a tree, smoking his pipe and reading his newspaper, happy in the sublime consciousness of thus fulfilling his highest duties as a citizen and as a sentinelmay be a very good type of the Yankee manat-arms. Yet no country possesses better raw material for making soldiers of, than do the Northern States, in their bardy, intelligent, and rough looking citizens. No better sailors ever trod a ship's deck than are to be found amongst the sea-faring population of the Atlantic States; and of their pluck, and love of fighting, we had a specimen at the affair in the Perbo. Foolish scribblers may sneer about the heroes of Bull's Run: but we have yet to learn that raw levies, under similar circumstances, whether from amongst our best Canadian Militia, or the sturdy yeomanry of England, would behave themselves one whit better than did the runaway Northerners; and we have every reason to believe that the uncouth cub on the Potomac is being licked into very respectable, and indeed formidable shape, by the superintending genius of General McClellan .-If forced to fight such men, our volunteers and militia would no doubt do their duty, and give a good account of themselves; but-we honestly confess it - we would much rather be at peace than at war with the Yankees.

If invective were as formidable a weapon as the sword, or if the foul tongue could supply the place of the stout heart, then were we unhappy Canadians no better than "gone coons." We might as well yield at discretion, and surrender ourselves to the tender mercies of our blustering and somewhat scurrilous antagonists. As far as talk, the tallest of its kind, goes, we may already took upon ourselves as knocked into an eternal smash, or in the language of the poet " as most catawampously chawed up." Billingsgate fish hags have earned for themselves a world-wide. even if unenviable, notoriety for preeminence in the art of scolding; but for downright hearty abuse, commend us to a section of the Yankee press, and its " war contributors."

This mode of warfare does not ut all surprise us in the columns of what may be termed the " grog shop" press, for its patrons like both their liquor and their editorials strong. But it both surprises and pains us when we meet with it in the pages of the religious journals, and more especially in the pages of self-styled Catholic papers. The cast off mantle of the renowned Jefferson Brick may, without inconsistency, or provoking comment, be picked up by the "penny a-line;" of the New York Herald; but it sits most ungracefully upon the shoulders of the Catholic journalist, whose duty at all times, and especially at this season, is to take up and repear the angelic strain, " in terra pax hominibus bonce voluntatis, -on earth peace to men of men, he, at all events, had no right to make such

How any man of common seuse can wish for war betwix: Great Britain and the United States, passes our comprehension; how any Cathelic journalist can so far forget the responsibility of his position, and the requirements of his religion, as to pander to popular prejudices. as to seek to fan into a blaze the embers of strife, and thus to render a rupture almost inevitable, is still more incomprehensible. War even when most successful, is one of the great est of scourges with which a people can be visited; and there is nothing in the eyes of a truly Christian man, and of the brave soldier more painful than the spectacle of a great victory-unless it be a great defeat. Dong nobis pacem; "give peace in our time, for there is none other who fighteth for us, but only Thou our God," is the prayer which the Catholic Church places in the mouths of her children; and this prayer should be in their hearts as well the Northern States, to raise such a storm of as on their lips. "Peace, peace at almost any immediate outbreak of hostilities betwirt the

object of every good man, and of the Catholic journalist above all the state of the same of the

And that it is so with a large number of our Catholic contemporaries of the neighbouring States, we are ready to believe; for with some few exceptions there is nowhere to be found a higher, parer-toned, and more admirably conducted press than that which is to be found amongst our co-religionists of the Northern States. As American citizens their sympathies are naturally, and very properly, with the Government beneath whose laws they live; but they do not, for that reason, devote their columns to wholesale tirades against the "British Lion" or to fulsome and fustian laudations of the " Star Spangled Banner." Such mawk. ish platitudes, such braggart twaddling, such Billingsgate scolding, and unchristian appeals to the worst passions of the rabble, they, for the most part, leave to their secular contemporaries of the grog-shop press, amongst whom they are not out of place.

We say " for the most part;" we wish that, with due regard for truth, we could say that all : our Catholic contemporaries pursued this dignihed and patriotic course. It is not in our power to do so; and with shame as Catholics, we confess that amongst those contemporaries are to be found some of the most flagrant offenders against truth, decency, good taste, and Christian charity; some, whose ambition seems to be to emulate the vileness of the N. Y. Herald; who make a trade of their religion; who profess Popers with an eye to business and their subscription lists; and who by their indiscriminate abuse of everything British, weaken the arguments of their more moderate contemporaries, and cast ridicule upon the well-founded complaints of Irish Catholies against British misrule. There is nothing so damaging to the best of causes as to lavish indiscriminate abuse upon its opponents; and of this most damaging policy we pretend that the "blood and thunder" contributor to the Boston Pilot has been guilty, in the following choice morceau:-

"Britain is the detested of nations. The powers of the earth would attend her funeral in exultation. May we all live to see that procession! What a length it would have ! - And what a tumult of deep curses, maledictions and execuation would rise splinting the air at it! France would be present with joy; Spain would attend it with the same sentiment; Russia would hasteo down to it from the North with all its might; Austria would attempt to have the first place in the retinue; distant India would have a triamphant mock funeral on the banks of the Ganges; America would be no kindlier than other nations; the Scotch would be in the line in memory of Robert Bruce; and the ancient Kingdom of Ireland would buil the interment as the resurrection of its independence. The bustard Confederacy of the South steelf, would, perhaps, be there to spe its betters. For England there is no generous regard throughout the world .--She deserves none. She knows that. She will not provoke a war that would endanger her existencewhich is to be ismented. In the meantime, all honor to Captain Wilkes!"

Leaving altogether out of sight the extreme silliness and bad taste of the above, and treating with all the respect which they deserve, the vaticinations of the seer who predicts that the Scotch would exult in the humiliation and destruction of Britain "in memory of Robert Bruce" - risum teneatis amici? - we would take the liberty of reminding the prophet that, whatever the faults of Britain, or her sins against the Church, it does not become a citizen of Massachusetts to take up his parable against her. England has, both in her domestic and in her foreign policy, been guilty of many national sur; of much which all Catholics must condenue, and which British Catholics must both deplore and condemn. But the worst acts of England have their parallel in the United States; the penel legislation against Catholics of the former was exceeded to diabolical malignity by the penal legislation of the New England Puritons; and up. til lately, the foreign policy of the Boush Empire has been always lemmently Conservative, and anti-Jacobin, and therefore, a noticy of which all Catholics should cordially approve. It is only of late years, and since, and because of, the prenonderance of the democratic element in the egislature, that in this respect the foreign policy of England has nodergone a melanchory change; and the very barred which her former Conservative policy has earned for her from the demagogues and revolutionists of Europe, is her hest claim to the respect and gratuade of the Catholie world. Wherein she has sinned most, she has sinned in pursuing the same course of policy as that which the United States have always consistently followed since their first existence as an independent nation.

And if a citizen of the United States should presume to taunt Great Britain with its treatment of Ireland-we would tell him that, of all reproach. We would remind him that if the fathers of the model Republic had not been kept in check by Great Britain, Catholic Canada would have been as unjustly and cruelly dealt with, as was Catholic Ireland during the last century; and that one of the main gravances urged against England by the authors of American independence, and in justification of the revolt of the Colonies, was the favor and engouragement shewn to Popery by the English Government.

And before again presuming to consure the British Government, even for its many and indefensible acts of injustive towards Ireland, or for its harshness and tyranny, we would invite the Boston Pilot to a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the following question-Would the free and enlightened Government to which he is subject, have allowed to pass upnoticed, words and resolutions on the part of any portion of its citizens, as strongly expressive of sympathy with the Confederate States, as those which were uttered and adopted at a large meeting lately held in Dublin, with The O'Donoghue in the Chair, expressive of sympathy with the Northern States, and in anticipation of an

eta is denoted by eta . In [A, B] , with A is the A

last, immediately after High Mass, at a very interesting and gratifying ceremony; consisting of the presentation of an Address and a very bandsome silver jug and tray to Edward Murphy, Well therefore does he who sets a living exam-Esq., by the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, as a mark of respect for his exemplary conduct as member, and valuable services as Secretary, of the Society, during no less tuan Twenty-one years. son able discounted bloom of

The presentation took place in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, in presence of the clergy and other citizens. The Address and silver jug were presented by B. Devlin, Esq., First Vice-President of the Society; who also in a few brief but emphatic sentences, expressed the satisfaction that he felt in the discharge of the duty imposed upon him by his fellow-members. The Address was couched in the following terms :-TO EDWARD MUBPHY, 18Q.

DEAR SIE-We, the members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, mindful of the valuable services which you have rendered to us during the last Twenty-one years as the Secretary of the Society, desire to avail oursolves of the present opportunity to express our respect for you as a member of our body, as well as our gratitude to you for the unsiring real and devoted attention which you have shewn in the discharge of the multifarious duties of your office.

Of you it can be truly said, that during these Twenty-one years of your membership in our Society, your exemplary conduct has most effectually promoted the object for which it has been instituted; whilst, at the same time, your life has been the most elequent commentary upon the principles which we profess, and which it is our anxious desire to inculeste and promulgate.

For Twenty-one years you have uninterruptedly officiated as our Secretary, to the great and manifest advantage of our Society. Amongst the first to assist in its organisation, you have carefully watched over it in its infancy, cherishing it as a treasure destined to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of your fellow-men. You have now the proud satisfaction of witnessing its daily triumphs, so largely contributed to by your own self-sacrificing and unostentatious efforts; thereby imposing upon all its members a dabt of gratitude which they cheerfully acknowledge, and which they feel that they can but in-

adequately express. Allow us, therefore, Dear Sir, to request of you to accept of this silver jug as an assurance of the feeling which we entertain towards you; accompanied as is with our hearty good wishes for the prosperity of yourself and your amiable family, to whom we wish many happy returns of the approaching New

(Signed on behalf of the Society,) BERNARD DEVLIN. 1st Vice-Pres. St. P. T. A. Society. THOS. B. CONSADINE, Secretary, Testimonial Committee.

To this Mr. Murphy, evidently much moved by the public expression of the sentiments entertained towards him by a so numerous and highly respectable portion of his fellow-citizens, replied ar follows :--

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICE'S TOTAL AB-BTINENCE SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Gentlemen-From my heart I thank you for the splendid New Year's Gift which you have presented to me; and which I value not only for its intrinsic beauty, out above all, as a testimony of the kind feelings with which you honor me, and of which it shall ever be my ambition to approve myself more and more worthy.

Not less cordially do I thank you for the flattering Address with which you have been pleased to accompuny this Testimonial. You have not, you cannot, overestimate my desire to serve you and the noble Society to which it is our happiness to belong; but I fear that your kindness has prompted you to set too high a value upon the humble services which I may have actually rendered. It will, however, ever be a source of pride and of satisfaction to me to reflect how long I have had the honor of being connected with you, and a humble fellow-worker with you in the strives by his masterly writing to convert." cause of Temperance ; and I trust that the connection, so bonarable to me, may long be continued with profit to that great cause which we all love so well, and whose interests we all have so much at heart.

Again, Gentlemen, I thank you for your great kindness and your highly flattering appreciation of my humble services. Cordially reciprocating your good wishes for the prosperity of myself and my family, and also wishing you many happy returns of this festive sesson, I conclude by praying God to bless you, and long preserve you to set an example of Temperance and every good work to your friends and fellow-citizens, whom you edify by your example, and whose best interests you promote by your generous efforts and sacrifices in the good cause.

The jug is a splended piece of workmanship, and does high credit to the artistic skill of Mr. Hendery. It is elegantly and appropriately embellished with the emblems of Green Erin, her round towers, her churches, and armorial bearings-and bears the following inscription:-

PRESENTED

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SUCIETY EDWARD MURPHY, ESQ.,

As a token of their gratitude for his Twenty-one Years Services, AS SECRETARY;

as also of their esteem for his many virtues, as a Good Citizen and Patriotic Irishman. Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1862.

The words of this inscription " patriotic Irishman," as applied to Mr. Murphy, strike us as singularly just and felicitous. Patriotism does not consist in making bunkum speeches against England; nor are the most noisy and bustling political intriguers necessarily the best friends and servitors of their country. The good citizen is the best patriot: he who steadily does his duty alone deserves to be greeted with the words. "Well done thou good and faithful servant." The best patriot is he who makes the name of his country loved and respected amongst strangers; and no man can reflect honor upon his country, who is not himself, and in his private life, worthy of honor. Ireland has produced her full share of great men-great in every department -in arts and in war-in science and in song.-

We had the pleasure of assisting on Sunday steadfast fidelity of her sons the matchless. spotless purity of her daughters. In these things Ireland has no rival, and these things constitute the glory of Ireland, her jewel, and her crown. ple of integrity, sobriety, of unostentatious piety, and Christian charity in Canada, deserve to be ranked amongst truly " patriotic Irishmen."

> LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—His Lordship has addressed a letter to the Clergy of his Diocess, instructing them to encourage their several parishioners to organise and enroll themselves for the detense of the country. His Lordship insists upon the duty of every good Catholic to support the British Government, from which we have received only blessings, and which "has conferred on this country institutions so liberal as to make it. in very truth the most happy country in the world." These are the words of the revered Prelate, and we are sure that they will be eagerly responded to by every true Catholic in his Diocess.

The Church has but one voice, though she bas many Pastors. Obey your sovereign, be loyal to your government, and valiant in its defense. These are her words, and woe be to us if we do not obey them.

His Lordship concludes his spirit-strring appeal by an earnest exhortation to prayer and penitence, that the wrath of God may be appeased, His heavy judgments averted, and peace preserved to us and to our children.

His Lordship Mgr. Tloa, Administrator of the Archdiocess of Quebec, has issued a letter to the Clergy of the different parishes through which the reinforcements may be expected to pass, exhorting them to give every assistance in their power to the brave defenders of our country; and His Lordship has also issued a Mandement to impress upon the laity the duty of enrolling themselves, and organisme, so as to be ready to

COLLECTION ON CHRISTMAS DAY. - The collection made from amongst our Irish Catholic! congregation on Christmas Day amounted to the sum of Two Hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

THE CIVIL WAR-ITS OBJECTS .- A Proclamation has been issued by Brigadier-General Phelps of the Northern army, from which it would seem as if the objects of the war were, the abolition of slavery, and the suppression of Popery. The Catholic press of the Northern States is justly indignant at this menace, but what can it, what can its supporters do? They are at the mercy of an unprincipled majority; and a brute majority is the most oppressive. The Buffalo Catholic Sentinel, a staunch advocate of the Union thus expresses itself:-

"The Catholic press of the United States should begin that cry of Shame, Shame! which all Europe will re-echo when in the proclamation of Brigadier-General Phelps the following unjust, wanton, unprovoked attack against the religion of many in his own army, and of many in the ranks of those be

We subjoin an extract from the Proclamation of this "No-Popery" Federal General:-

" By reverting to the history of the past, we find that one of the most destructive wars on record, that of the French Revolution, was originated by the attempt to give political character to an institution which was not susceptible of political character. The Church, by being endowed with political power, with its convents, its schools, its immense landed wealth, its associations, secret and open, became the ruling power of the State, and thus occasioned a war of more strife and bloodshed, probably, than any other war which has desolated the earth."

Such being the terms in which the leaders of the Northern party address their followers, and such being the sentiments most popular amongst the latter, we can easily account for the favor with which their cause is viewed by the Orangemen; and thus forewarned of the designs entertained towards Popery by the Federalists, we, the Catholics of Canada, should be mexcusable were we to show ourselves remiss in defending that form of Government under which we enjoy and under which alone we can hope to enjoy, the blessings of the most perfect religious free-

BANKRUPTCY AND REPUDIATION. - The ong looked for, and daily expected smash has arrived at last. Repudiation is the order of the day in the United States; and the Banks of New York, Boston, and Philade lphia find themselves in the painful and most disgraceful position of being no longer able to meet their engagements. When an individual " suspends cash payments' he is called a bankrupt, and is dealt with accordingly. There is no reason why a collection of individuals trading under the name of a Banking Company, should be dealt with differently.

This disgraceful state of affairs has been brought about chiefly by the recklessness and dishonesty of the Bank Directors, who lent the money of the depositors to the Government at Washington. The time for making public the rottenness of the pecuniary institutions of the Northern States-has apparently been determin-But it is not for these chiefly, that Ireland is ed by the fact that, during the course of this Geograf has determined not to coept any volunteer honored. Her great claim to the love and vene- month large sums are due to the holders of Ameration of the Catholic world, consists in the rican securities in Europe. The United States, pertieer,

Banks are thus not only bankrupts, but fraudulent backroots.

Our readers should therefore, be on their guard against receiving any American notes in payment for goods or farm produce; and we would respectfully warr our subscribers that we will not receive any note upon Banks in the United States as a remittance-all such notes being mere rubbish, and worth no more than the paper they are printed upon. Country farmers and dealers in Canada should therefore be very careful, and should examine closely every note presented to them, to see that it is not a mere "sbin plaster," or Yankee note. If they sell to their neighbors on the other side of the Lines they should insist on being paid either in gold or in silver, or else in Canadian Bank paper.

York, were he on American soil, would endorse the sentiments expressed in the columns of his recognised organ—the Metropolitan Record --with reference to the anticipated struggle between England and America, we know not; but this we do know, that as far as the sentiof the Lower Province has already been most ably vindicated in these columns by an abler pen , the special train was expected at Point St. Charles. than ours)-that organ is most miserably at fault. If its editor supposes for a moment that there : ties, which, we understand, are occupied by the prowould be found in this Province one Irishman so base as to wish to betray his adopted country, then most miserably is he deceived, and most foully does be traduce and calumnate his fellowcountrymen of this Province. It is true that there might, perhaps, he found in Canada, some Yankeeized Irishmen (Irishmen cruelly spoiled! after the making, who, contaminated by their institutions of the States, might entertain some such notions as he describes - but were he more conversant with the feelings of those of whom ton Street. A large number of people who had ashe professes to write, he would know that these protect their liberties and properties in case of Yankeeized Irishmen are everywhere despised in Canada by their fellow-countrymen, for that of their Catholic forefathers, and have lost the is said that Molson's Church is to be converted into freshness of those noble hearted sentiments that an hospital in connection with the barracks. - Monthave rendered Irishmen at once the admiration and the envy of Catholic nations. It is true that Irishmen, and even Canadian Irishmen, have every reason to bate and detest English rule as far as Ireland is concerned-for of all the tyrannies of this unhappy world, from that first | they French or Knglish, Scotch or Irish, who, living tyranny, unto blood, of Cam over his brother Abel, down to that last, most refined and cruel one of sending a poppinjay of a Chief Secretary to mock the misfortunes of a famine-stricken country-that of England's tyranny over her Irish sister has been at once the most refined, the most continuous, the most bloody, and the most unreleating. Ground down by plunder man. Our institutions are counterparts of instituand persecution to that almost verge of poverty tions which are the envy of the world. Law and experience shows that of all despotisms that of that overhaugs utter destruction; crushed like a liberty are alike supreme. With us no wrong is trodden worm beneath an exaction -enormous even for a wealthy people-10 maintain a pain themselves. Britain is the centre round which repered and alien clergy whose very presence is an insult to her religion; and whose every word laws and reaping the advantages of her wisdom pronounced from their pulpits in drawling accents and her long experience. How much is now and an alien tongue is a reviling of everything British and French, Untholic and Protestant, shake her Catholic heart holds dear-despised as worse than slaves and treated as less than brutes, the hope that differences forgot in time of danger may last act of this worse than hellish tyranty to Ireland has been to send a rain and brainless punpy on an outside car (se should have been 'in the boot") under the escort of the chief of the most stupendous poince force of the world, to pily be necessary, let as outdo in 1862 the triumphs after Grand Mass, next Sunday. insult in lisping accents the nonger-worn peasantry of 1812, in defence of the liberties of a land which is of this superhumanly afflicted country. Yes, it is a tyrauny calling for blood, and crying to beaven for vengeance it is true; but it is a tyranny not too great for Catholic piety to bear, but which the purest of pure atholic pieties could bear. These alas it is too true are the Catholic Irishman's reminiscences of English rule in Ireland; and if his human nature, unaided by grace, revolts against it, what wonder ! But on Canadian soil be has no such atrogrous evils to contend with; and his reason teaches him that even if he had, in an adopted country he could have no reason to rebel; he has adopted its protection, such as it can afford, and he owes it by the laws of contract such assistance in its hour of need as he can give. But if the editor of the Metropolitan Record wishes for the fullest liberty to his Catholic conscience, together with the fullest immunity from that most horrible tyrauny of England's rule in Ireland, his fellow-countrymen of Canada will tell him that it is to be found in all its plentude under British rule in this fair province; may more! that at no Catholic country, even of old Europe, is greater freedom of conscience allowed than that enjoyed here. It may be true that there are some amongst us-a few-who, bringing with them the stern persecuting spirit of the Covenanters, still dream of racks and the lighted fagot; but their idle faucies scarcely penetrate beyond the restricted circle of their own prejudices, and have, in fact, been borrowed less from England than from the Blue Laws of Massachusetts, and the hereditary mantle of the Pilgrim Fathers. They have been smuggled as contraband across the frontier .-But these bigots are, thank God, few and impotent for evil, and have learnt of late to school their tongues to a prudent silence, in face of the unanimous outburst of loyalty to British rule that recent events on the high seas have called forth amongst us. If they are still " looking to Washington" it is on the sly, or in the darkness

> SACERDOS. (To be continued.)

र देशेर दोक्ष्य १, देशक र जिल्हे हर ४८

We understand that ElsExcellency the Governor company or battalion calling itself by the name of a nationality other than Canadians .- Commercial Ad-

of the night, when none can see.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE AND THE WIT-NESS .- The Gazette administers a severe, but wholesome and well-merited flagellation to the evangelical journalist, whose Yankee proclivities are now notorious. Having well whipped him, the Gazette gives the following paternal admonition to the Witness, which it is to be hoped the latter will lay to heart :---

We shall only further say to him that in his protestations, perhaps sincere and laudable, of "need of Jesus," he should not bear false witness against his neighbor; should not deal in disgraceful invendo (it is always better and more manly to speak right out) against men who are probably as nonest as himself; and he should be particularly mindful, as a religious journalist, not to venture either carelessly or of unlice, grave accusations without proof-notably of that kind which the exercise of a little common sense would convince him must be false, -

That it is to say, the Witness is admonished for the future to do his standering canningly, and How far the illustrious Archbishop of New to put, if possible, a semblance of truth in his unendoes.

ABBIVAL OF THOOPS. - The arrival of the first detachment of troops brought by the Persia was vory generally expected by our citizens on Sunday morning, though the precise time could not well be ascertained. Molson's college which had been allotted for their barracks, was nited up for their accomndaments of the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada are tion. The rooms were thoroughly cleaned, stoves concerned -(and the cause of the Irish Catholics put up in each, and beds and bedding all complete. Breaktast, with but coffee, &c., was ordered to be ready at nine o'clock in the morning, at which time Mulson's Terrace was engaged for officers' quarters, with the exception of the houses at the two extr miprietor and members of his family. Sentries were also mounted. It appeared, however, that the train conveying the first desichment from Riviere du Loup had mee with several delays, and some hours were consumed in coming from St. Hyacinthe. At length about half-past two in the afternoon, the long-expected train arrived consisting of thirteen care, carrying 380 men of the 16th and thirty-seven men of the 15th Company of Royal Engineers General Williams, with some of his Staff, Col. Dyde and some of the Officers of the Active Volunteer Force, were in waiting to welcome the etrangers. The men contact with the demoralizing and brutalizing were in winter costume, and were closely muttled up. They appeared to be considerably fatigued with their long and comfortless journey. They proceeded to walk into the city, taking the route along Wellingsembled at Point St. Charles welcomed them with enthosiasm and accompanied them to town. Another detachment, being the balance of the troops by the Persio, arrived here yesterday evening, and ther have departed from the purity of the faith also proceeded to quarters at Molson's College. It real Herald of Tuesday.

> He who objects to the Project Canadians because they cherieb a love of "la belle Prance," is narrowmisded and bigoted. We have all reason to boast of the nations from which we are spring; and they are soulless being, who do not do so But those, he in Canada and enjoying the advantages of its institutions, have not something of Capadian feeling, are false to its proppe, and false to their own best in-

> We have much to be proud of - much to keep us together. We form a free self-governing portion of the greatest Empire which the world has ever seen. We have a noble country which a bardy people is subduing day by day, and applying to the benefit of winout a remedy; and all defects in the administration of public affairs can be removed by the people voice great states of freemen, rejoicing in her bands like brethren, forget all causes of division, and not be revived in time of neace. Let us become more and more one people more and more friends; more so: more Canadians. Let loyalty to a protecting Throne, and parrie ism to a glorious country, glow warmly in all our breasts. And, should it unhapnow dearer to us they ever .- Quebec Chronicle.

> BERMINATION AT THE SEPARATE SCHOOL .- The semi-annual examination of the pupils of the Cobourg Carbolle Separate School took place yesterday after muon in the School Room, Ball street. The rapid progress which the children have made in their seveclasses since the last examination is truly surprising, and must be a source of heartfelt gratitude to their parents who are thus endeavouring to prepare them for the battle of life by a sound moral education. The School Room has lately been considerably enlarged, affording ample room, and comfort to Teacher and pupils, a benefit which they have long been in great need of. Several gentlemen were present, who expressed their admiration at the ability and promptitude of the scholars in the different branches in which they are classified. Their able and zealous teacher, Mr. P. O'Flynn, is highly deserving of the thanks of those parents who have enpresent expressed themselves highly pleased with the ability and general good conduct of the children, and paid a high tribute of eulogy to Mr. O'Flynn, under whose shie guidance they are so rapidly improving, and the School in so prosperous a condition. After the examination, the Scholars were given teave of absence for the Christmas Holidays, and went on their way rejoicing. - Cohourg Sentinel 21at.

> MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. There is so little doing in these holiday times, that we do dot alter quatations, except for Pot Ashes,

which have advanced 5 centr. Flour Pollards, \$2,50 to \$3; Middlings. \$3,25 to \$3,50; Fine, \$4 to \$4,30; Superfine, No 2, \$4,80 to \$5,00 ; Saperfine, \$5 121 to \$5,20 ; Pancy. \$5,40 to \$5,50; Extra, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Double Extra, \$6 to \$6,20. Bags, \$2.60 to \$2.80.

Wheat Arrivale very small. Latest sales of carloads Spring at \$1,05. Oatment per but of 200 the \$4,25. Receipts small. Barley 48 to 50c per 50 lbs Very dull. Corn per 56 lbs 53c to 55c. -- Nominal.

Oats About a haif-penny a pound.

SHE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE

Pens per 66 lbs -- 65c. Dull and nominal. Ashes Pots, \$6,95 to \$7; Inferiors, 5c. more; Pearls, dull at \$6,60 to \$6,70 being no purchasers; choice Store-packed may be

quoted 12c to 13c., and choice Dairy, 14c. to 15c. Pork Prime \$10 to \$11; Prime Mess \$12; Thin Mess \$14; Mess \$15.

and packing. Lard Sic.
Tallow scarce; latest value, 9ic.—Montreal Wit-

HURRAH FOR THE VOLUNTEERS!-Never, save the Whitby Chronicle, did a more martial spirit porvade the people of any nation than that which animates Canadians at the present moment. The call for preparation has met with a whole souled response in every way worthy of Canadian spirit, and Canadian patriotism. The banker and the merchant have left their counting room, the lawyer his office, the physician his study, the clerk his desk, the mechanic his beach, the farmer his plough, and the militia officer mingled with the rank and file - all to join drill, and prepare themselves to bear arms in defence of their bomes and their country. Everywhere the formation of volunteer companies goes on apace, and drilling and military practice prevail, as, indeed. military tactics, and the prospects of war form the principal topic of conversation. If the mere menace of invasion calls forth a spirit so spontaneous and united on the first slarm, what valor and determination would not actual state of war bring to the encounter?

Birth. In this city, on the 24th alt, the wife of Dr. Schmidt, of a son

Died.

In Ottawn city, on the 22nd ult., Thomas Edward, eldest son of John Heney, Esq., aged 11 years and 2 months.

He was a youth who gave promise of high intellectual abilities, of pleasing and engaging manners, and was beloved by all his companions. He bore his long and painful illness with meckness and resignation .-We deeply sympathics with his bereaved parents, and cannot express our feelings better than in the words

"Think, mother! while sweet tears are shed. How blessed are the early dead !' Communicated.

On the 2nd ult., at his residence, Farragh House, Ballina, Ireland, aged 73 years, Thomas Simpson, Esq., lather of Mr. Thomas Simpson, Insurance Agent in this city.

CHRIRTMAS & NEW YEAR.

160 DOZEN LUBIN'S PERFUMERY. JUST RECEIVED :

Winter Blossom, Jockey Club, Millefleur, Kisa-me-Quick, &c., &c., -2s 6d per Bottle.

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J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

Dec. 19, 1861.



THE EXECUTIVE and VIGILANCE COMMIT-TEES of the ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTI-NENCE SOCIETY are requested to meet in the SACRISTY of St. Patrick's Church, immediately

By Order, EDWARD MURPHY, Secretary

Montreal, 2nd Jan., 1862.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on TUES-DAY EVENING next.

Assistant Rec. Sec.

Jan. 3, 1862.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT. J. B. BROUSSEAU, Esq., M. C., of the Parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal, does hereby give -That he will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Canada during its next Session, to obtain the privilege of maintaining the Erection of his Wharfs on the River Chambly, near the Grand Trunk Railway Company's Bridge, and that of Erecting others

when required, at the same pinus. December the 14th, 1861. (Signed)

J. B. BROUSSEAU.

TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding Second Class Certificates, are Wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, Peterboro, to whom a com-

Catholic Separate South, potent Salary will be given.

THOMAS LEONARD, Trustees. Paterboro Dec. 17, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Pearls, dull at \$5,60 to \$6,70.

Butter The lower grades are again nominal, there. OF ANDREW WELCH, who was master of the wine no nurchasers; choice Store-packed may be barque "NORTHERN LIGHT," of St. Catherines. When he was last heard of be was in Quebec. He is about five feet six inches in hight, aged about thirty years, has red curly hair, and a cut on his forehead. Dressed Hogs Good averages bring \$4,50 to \$4,70, and of sober, industrious habits. Any person consmaller averages, \$4 to \$4,25. The weather is now veying information of his whereabouts to Matthew Battle, St. Catherines, C. W., would confer a lasting favorable, and the demand is fair for market purposes

obligation on his wife and family.

Canadian and American Frontier papers will confor a favor by copying; also the Boston Pilot, Three

Rivers, and Sorel Papers. of the Southern States. "Such an act will im years of peace have succeeded since what ques-

mon action with the same identical political ob-

ject:
The Paris correspondent of the Herald remarks that the Government papers, by their tone, would appear to have been instructed to take a decided anti-American view of the dispute.

fact, that English capitalists are the principal insulted; without any provocation on her part. creditors of the United States.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Monde (the clerical organ) which seldom or never has a good word to say to England, is still impartial enough to speak as follows on the Anglo-American quarrel:

to listen to reason, and England cannot now draw back. The whole world is looking on ;people ask themselves if Great Britain will again submit to American arrogance, if she will again allow her flag to be insulted; and public opinion, which openly blames the United States in this affair, encourages her to go on. The friends of peace at any price -for there are some in England as in France-are preaching in vain; they cannot shut out, evidence of the facts; and the facts are these :- England, with respect to the belligerents, was a neutral State; the Trent belongs to the Royal British navy; it carried despatches--if one can assimilate the Southern Envoys to living despatches not from one belligerent State to another belligerent State, but to a neutral State. In this there was nothing whatever resembling contraband of war; and a State at war with another has not the right to prevent neutral States from communicating with this other in all that is not contraband of war. By violating the laws of nations in the affair of the Trent, the Americans have not merely insulted England, but have alarmed all neutral States, and thus attacked the public rights of civilised nations. England, charged by the circumstances with defending the general interests which she has so often wounded, has a noble mission to fulfil. We shall see how she acquits herself."

I confess testimony like this, coming from such a quarter, surprises me. It will show you how general is the condemnation of the Americans when even the organ of the more intolerant section of the French clergy feels compelled to

The following is an extract from an article in the Patrie, headed "The Anglo-American Conflict":-

"Public opinion in France is not engaged in the affair except as far as a great event merits attention. But, whatever may have been the motive by which Captain Wilkes was impelled -whether he followed, as we believe he did, the instructions of his Government, or whether he acted from his own impulse, if the Cabinet of Washington disregards the public feeling and refuse to disavow him, and if the English Government persist in demanding satisfaction, a new situation may arise from these facts which will interest every European Power. Does not Mr. Lincoln, by adopting this resolution, as a matter of calculation, rashly introduce a new element into the struggle which is taking place on the banks of the Potomac? If the recognition of the Southern States was the first hostile act of England, would it not be a political necessity on the part of all the Powers to take such a change into account? When the two divided States of the ancient Union should find themselves engaged in battle on the undefined limits of the two territories, France and Europe might occupy themselves with their commercial interests, and call loudly for the conclusion of a war which might be prolonged in a manner not favorable to a speedy termination: but neither France nor Europe would consider themselves compelled to intervene politically in the dispute. Now, if in consequence of an act, of which the Cabinet of Washington appears to accept the consequences, Southern Confederation, which has hitherto existed only by the armed protest of her Volunteers. should take her place among the nations of the world by the recognition of one of the Great Powers, would not other nations have to consider what attitude they ought to assume in consequence of such an important change? Would it not then be the Cabinet of Washington itself which would have to answer to posterity for the resolution imposed on Europe by the necessities of her commerce and of her influence, since it would be the definite consequence of an act originating with itself, and covered by its authority. Whatever may be the nature of the decision adopted by the Powers, the Government of the White House cannot be astonished or offended. for the most ordinary political sagacity would have been sufficient to foresee it."

The Pays has the following observations on the letter in which General Scott expresses his views on the letter in which General Scott expresses his views on the affair of the Trent, and the probable turn which the incident may take when the English demand for reparation shall reach Washington :---

"The General's solution has only one defect, but that is a serious one-it solves nothing. In of our admiration and our respect, the memory of fact, the arguments of the General beat the air. Under a courteous form they maintain the most Radical pretensions; he speaks of concessions. but makes none. For want of good reasons. the Americans will probably endeavor to em- descendant of one of the wisest and most valiant broil the discussion; we know that they will Kings of our France.

in the rest of the are been justify, another agilf the vessels of the British, Paragent FRANCE in the second paragraph of the Patric believes it very likely, if the States was able to remoist are and support its Northern States refuse the demands of England, complaints. Translate were signed, and tong the first act of she that the states recognitions the complaints. pose of Ffance the necessity of assuming a decimal bonor, have energetically maintained the cisive attitude. powers of Europe r. ight be drawn into a com- against. England with a perseverance to which civilized nations will always render homage:-Can those principles of the law of nations for which the Americans have fought, and those rights which they have defended with their blood. be now forgotten by them? What there can be no doubt of is, that England has observed The Journal des Débats reckons among the the strictest neutrality since the commencement Right appears up to the present time to be on her side, and it is impossible to deny to the English Government and nation a virtue of which her adversaries have not always set her an example-moderation."

The Paris correspondent of the Weekly Reissue. The Americans are no longer in a state gister asks :- "Will there be any disarmament or not? If not, the promised savings will amount to nil, and not a step will have been made towards the pacification of Europe. This question is of the first importance. I have sought for information from military men, who wish for war, and from financiers who fear it; and I am sorry to have to report that there will not be the shadow of a real disarmament, or any diminution of the insane public expenses; for Goverament will not, at any cost, cause dissatisfaction among its only remaining supporters, the uniforms and the blouses. What will there be then? A loan, taxes on luxury, elections, a series, of measures tending to flatter the lower classes, and to gag the better the upper classes. The Emperor, perhaps, wished to try freedom: but he feels that that great and good thing is trreconcilable with Napoleonism, and the wind which stirs at present the weather-cock of the Tuileries is more astutely despotic than ever,-You may find a proof of it in the multitude of prosecutions by which the independent press is being crushed. By that which has been so iniquitously brought forward against the Ami de la Religion, it is intended to strike at the correspondences published in France; while, by the still more iniquitous prosecution of the Marquis de Flers, entirely grounded on the violation of the secreey of letters, it is sought to surround with more difficulties the dangerous position of a Paris correspondent. Night and day, eighteen functionaries are engaged at the post-office in reading with a microscope the English newspapers before they are distributed. There are as many persons for the German language, and these are still more severe. One of my friends has not been able to obtain leave from the Censorship to have a German pamphlet on the keeping of bees, because it was entitled 'Republik der Bienen.' To such a pitch have we come. We are hastening to darkness and the deep .-M. de Persigny's accession to power has brought in no new guarantees for person or property. It has not given back more honesty to elections. more freedom to the press on the right of association. That of M. Fould will do no more to raise France. What she requires is not more or less intelligent Ministers, but a radical change of system; and the Emperor Napoleon will not make up his mind for it with any better grace make up his mind for it with any better grace are left him, much indeed is required from Baron Rithan the Emperor of Russia is about to

> Constitution to his subjects. "When once the poisoned cup of absolutism has been tasted, the clear waters of freedom can no longer slake men's thirst; they seem tasteless and insipid. It would be a thousand times more agreeable to me to hold out hopes; but, as a faithful correspondent, I must, in the first place, picture to you the state of the country; and it evidently leaps from an uncontrolled licentiousness only to fall heavily to the level of an abject servility. To return to M. Fould, it has not been yet sufficiently observed (and, indeed, what is ever observed in France?) that his nomination was not a solution of embarrassments. which optimists, less convinced than devoted, were alone in denying, but only the official assertion of a position, which everybody knew to exist, but no-body dared to publish. M. Fould's programme, if it succeeds in diminishing the floating debt, and, perhaps, even the current expenses, will not prevent their remaining under the load of a public debt, increased by one-third within the last ten years, nor arrest the operation, the causes, which have brought about this result. There is no other way of getting rid of the floating debt than to contract a loan which can be hardly less in amount than that debt. which is payable at any moment, and which amounts to more than 500,000,000 francs (£20,000,000)! The real deficit is not two milliards three hundred millions of francs, but four milliards (£160,000,000)! An amusing anecdote is told about the tax on pianos. On the very day of M. Fould's nomination, the celebrated Dr. Veron—as celebrated as Lectard or M. Granier Cassagnac—on going to compliment the lucky conqueror, said to him, 'Well, you will be obliged to create new taxes to meet the present exigencies. There is nothing else to be done, and I suppose you mean to go to it heartily. How will you begin?' 'Piano, piano!' answered the Minister, sotto roce. Taking such an answer for a private communication, the big Doctor hastened back to the Constitutionnel, to draw up the articles which has so startled all the Erards and Wolfs of Paris."

> The Conference of St. Vincent de Paul are still dissolving themselves. There is a talk of reorgan-ising them under Imperial authority and under the presidence of a courtly Prelate. This will not induce those who have left it to return to them.

> THE QUEEN OF NAPLES.—The following is the translation of the address of the ladies of Paris to the Queen of Naples, with the signatures of all the citte of France.

> Madam,-History will celebrate the heroic and touching spectacle which you have given to the world! Allow us to consecrate, by a free expression the emotions which you have excited in our hearts. Your glory is not strange to us; the King, your august husband, of whose courage and whose perils you have partaken, has caused us to recognise in him, in the intrepid firmness of his soul, the worthy

broil the discussion; we know that they will kings of the constancy, the pious charity of have no difficulty in succeeding, at least on the which you have given at Gaeta so many proofs, are other side of the Atlantic. They will point to the most powerful arms, and the strongest bulwarks the pretension raised and maintained by England against the assaults of felony, and the conquests of to search American vessels and claim seamen de imposture. A just cause so defended is above reservers. We cannot say whether the English preses. Your Royal virtues still do battle for you. The soldiers who remain faithful to you, will say to would still support the legitimacy of that pretentions their countrymen, "We have seen our young Queen sion, and we shall not now examine that ques- brave all dangers with us, to dress our wounds, and tion; but on that point, were England a hundred to console our souls."

Already your people deceived and betrayed make; their griefs heard. May the justice of God soon de-liver theme from the bostile bands, which encircle

the Gazette de France:

"The Revolution is, no mystery. It is a reality
a monstrous reality engendered of that infernal
and jealous, envy which cannot endure any Superior in the world. Donoso Cortes defined it perfectly when he spoke of the pride of the Heavenly spirits who wanted to be God, of Princes who want to be Kings, of nobles who want to be Princes, of Bour-geois who want to be nobles, and of the populace who want to be Bourgeois ... Against this fatal perversion God has set the touching example of His Christ, humbly descending all the steps up which our pride can climb, in order to take his place beneath the lowest of mankind.

"During long ages of faith and hope, this grand spectacle of a God, voluntarily humiliated, served to check the ambition of vulgar minds, and to excite the emulation of heroic souls, whom all the things of this world can never satisfy. But buman reason triumphed over this ridiculous weakness, and gloriously emancipated us from a sentiment unworthy of our nature. This emancipation is called the Revolution—the Revolution which hurls Kings from their thrones, and which aims at dethroning God himself. The Revolution, which hates everything except itself, which detests the past, and tries to an-nihilate it. The Revolution, which with our own eyes we see at work, which for seventy years has been trying to fashion society according to its own taste—that is, to isolate it from all commerce with the Divine, to restrict it to the sole rule of temporal

prosperity, of pure Sensualism."
"Great wonders have been already wrought by these labours, not to speak of those that are promised to us by the artisans of our future destinies. We need but to put the question to those who are incessantly striving to obliterate from the public con-science the distinction between the Just and the Unjust-to those who consecrate their every waking hour to prove to us that there is no difference between Legitimacy and usurpation, between Christian charity and philanthrophy, between the noble and generous sacrifice of martyrdom, and the ignominious death of the criminal. Put the question. for example, to those who say that property is theft, and to those who, without saying so, act up to the belief that theft is property. Ask them what they intend to make of society?"

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament has been engaged for some days upon the Roman and Neapolitan questions, but as yet the only important feature presented in the debate has been the speech of Signor Patazzi. He like Cavour and Ricasoli, declares that Rome is the natural Capital of the Italian Kingdom, but he adds. what, considering his recent interviews with the French Emperor, is rather important, that Victor Emmanuel will soon have this "natural Capital," and that his Imperial Majesty is very anxious to withdraw his troops from the Eternal City, an assertion which, with all deference for the President of the Italian Chamber, we totally disbelieve. It is considered probable that at the close of the debate Ricasoli will tender his resignation, but that such a step would merely be the prelude to a reconstruction of the Cabinet, the Tuscan Baron to retain the Presidency of the Council, and Patazzi to be Minister for Foreign Affairs .- Weekly Register.

We do not think it possible to conceive a task more difficult or more embarrassing than that which now occupies Baron Ricasoli's Administration.— Placed in a position which requires all the talent of the country to support it, he has sought, and sought in vain, to strengthen his Ministry by men in whose names the country would feel peculiar confidence.— Rattazzi, Lanza, Cialdini, all hold aloof, and leave the Minister with associates who might have discharged their duties sufficiently well under the guidance of Cavour, but who fail altogether to supply casoli. The responsibilities of mankind are generally proportioned to their powers, but in Baron Ricasoli's case they bear no proportion whatever. It is not in his power to deliver Rome from the French, yet the 'All or nothing' Party are very angry with him for not making the attempt. Signor Ferrari is indignant because the Prime Minister has asserted that Rome is necessary to the reconstitution of Italy, for, as Rome cannot be had without the consent of the Emperor of the French, and as without Rome Italy cannot be constituted, it follows that the reorganization of Italy cannot be effected without the consent of a foreign potentate,—a most disagreeable inference, certainly. But what if it be true?— Why, then, we suppose, the Prime Minister is responsible for saying anything, however true, from which disagreeable inferences can be drawn. Another Deputy complains that Italy requires the annexation of Venice, and Baron Ricasoli has not annexed it, has not even attempted to annex it .-Nothing can be more grievious to the soul of every true Italian patriot. But not only is Rome in the hands of the Pope and Venice in those of the Austrians, but Naples is infested by brigands.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN BOLOGNA.-The Eco of Bologna of the 26th ult., summing up the amount produced by the no less than the twelve patriotic ubscriptions made in Bologna since it has been 'liberated," finds that they fall short of 40,000 francs (£1,600); while the St. Peter's Pence, collected in Bologns alone, by private and concealed questors, already amounts to 65,000 francs (£2,600), without reckoning many considerable sums sent directly to Rome by individuals, and of the tickets bought for the lottery got up for the benefit of the families of the Pontifical servants killed or deprived of employ-

ment. ROME, Nov., 30, 1861.—I have not much to tell you. First of all, I wish to contradict a report that the Pope's health is failing.

Had you been last week in the Church of the Santi Apostoli, when the Holy Father assisted at the Mass for Cardinal Recanati, you would have been able to judge from his clear, strong voice, and his general appearance, how small chance there is, humanly speaking, for the early realisation of the wishes of the enemies of the Church. I do not think I ever saw the Pope looking better or more vigor-

On St. Cecilia's day, he made his appearance, quite unexpectedly, at the Catacomb of St. Calixtus. which was thrown open to the world that day .-Great numbers of people were there, - among others, Lord and Lady Chelmsford.

ous than now.

I am happy to say that our country people behaved very decorously, for once; and, with hardly an exception, they knelt and kissed the Pope's hand.

I have already told you that the Peter's Pence offerings come in rapidly. The Treasury is well furnished for six months to come. Many of those who subscribed to the Papal loan last year send back their coupons as present to the Pope; and many more decline to receive interest; so that the Holy Cather's burden is wonderfully lightened.

who would be rather glad to become acquainted with such pleasant myths as this!

In Italy, France (or rather Napoleon) is far from ing the departure of Baron Tecco." A letter from having said its last word. "Non possumus" is there. Turin, of the 25th, in the Debats, gives the following. on both sides; that proclaimed from the Vatican, details:—"The following is a correct account of the and that coming from every attempt at Piedmonti- circumstances which led to the diolomatic ruptue

would not answer that a loan, intended to aid them he has committed by attempting to solve an insoluble question. He is said to be in very low spirits, and annoyed at the discord which surrounds him.

Cor. of Weekly Register, was a Narlus, — La Marmora, like Cialdini, does not budge from Naples. He contents himself with ordering the police to make unceasingly additional arrests, and distributes medals and decorations to those who shoot most. However, as there is no other General in Naples, he had recourse to General della Chiesa, so often beaten already, and gave him or-ders to fortify Salerno, and move forward afterwards against the Bourbonists, with such forces as he could spare. In consequence of these orders, the Piedmontese with the moveable guards in their pay (Bashi Bazouks) marched from Salerno to Eboli, yesterday, the 25th. The cannon roar is beard at Salerno, and columns of fire and smoke are seen rising in the air from the country-houses and villages, set on fire by the Piedmontese troops and their Vandal volunteers. Naples is in a feverish agitation, and perhaps in the convulsions of agonies; for, horrible to say, La Marmara, cold like the marble whose name he bears, has ordered the forts of the city to bombard and destroy our ancient and beautiful capital, if the people attempt to rise.

Yesterday the list of young men liable for the levy of 36,000 men having been posted up, all the com-munes in the neighborhood of Naples have revolted Castellamare is in a state of siege; Avellino is in the greatest agitation. At Portici, Resina, and San Giovanni a Teduccio, which are, as it were, suburbs of Naples, 3,000 women, bearing hundreds of flags, have marched as far as he gates of Naples, shouting, "Long live Francis II. I Out with the Piedmontese i Down with the levy!" The 11th Battalion of Na-tional Guards went out bravely to repulse this compact crowd of disconsolate mothers and sisters. fJust the service they were fit for.] Marquis Avitabile, President of the Bank, well known as a most marked satellite of the Piedmontese, was attacked yesterday by a crowd of young clerks, whom he wanted to dismiss, and received three stabs from these youths, several of whom belong to the National Guard .-

Weekly Register. It is thought that the Emperor will intervene in Naples as soon as La Marmora makes stasco, as his predecessors have done before him. It is quite impossible for him to succeed, and the Emperor will then step in, as amicus curiæ, to settle the difficulty, and (quite accidentally of course) it will turn ou that Murat is the man after all, and not the Galant'uomo. All this is on the cards, and we are des-

tined to see it before we are much older. By way of answer to the lies that the Piedmontese press has been trying to cram down our throats, we have the confessions of certain Neapolitan despatches in the Turin Parliament. "It is a civil war," says one honorable member, and, in spite of clamour, he repeats his words. A short time ago the official organ of the Piedmontese government told us that the casualties in the army, since it has been in Naples, amount to 88. If this were true, the authorities would be deserving much credit for effecting so large an amount of damage, such enormous sacriege, such gigantic villiany, so cheaply.

But it is not true. The army of Piedmont is a mere wreck. The strongest battalions were reduced to skeletens, and the morale of the army is utterly lestroyed.

Bush fighting in America, in New Zealand, in Australia, rapidly demoralises our best troops; and so it has happened with the best troops of Piedmont who have been turned into the mountains to root out loyalty, and drill religion into the South-

The revolutionary flag is just appearing. The Government of Piedmont is in agony, and we are safe to see the hermit of Caprers on the scene before long. He is not named commander of the vo-lunteers; certainly not. If he were a recognised servant of Piedmont, he could hardly do any little bit of filibustering under the ban of the Galant'uomo. He tells his friends in Naples that every Italian

is to prepare his weapon (ferro), and that the world knows how skillful they are in the use of steel.

This is cruel irony! Italians are rather given to assassination, and to looking beyond their own country for help on battlefields. But, when Gari-baldi begins to blow his bugle, we know that work is at hand. Scoundreldom is to be searched and stirred up from its lowest depths. Your Styleses, Sarsfields, Isaacs, and Edwin Jameses are all to set their weapons in order, and prepare their wallets for the plunder. The European dung heap is to be well raked over, and we shall have a fitting army of regenerators for this very backward country. venture to predict there will be filibustering

before spring.
Piedmont is bankupt The present Government has no chance of borrowing more money even from the Jewish enemies of the Christian Church, and it

will be overwhelmed by the Revolutionary party. Ricasoli's letter to the Pope, which the Emperor declined to send to its destination, seems to me the last struggle of the desperate. He wishes to have a plausible case to put before the world, and to die with decency; so he preaches, and reminds Pius the Ninth of the attributes of God, and exhorts him to take a lesson in goodness from the Almighty. There could not be a better mode of appealing to English sympathies, but these Italians have yet to learn that English sympathy is barren. French bayonets at Solferino, and Gladstonian orations in conventicle, are widely different things. As yet they do not see the difference, but time will teach them.—Cor. of

re Tablet. THE DISPUTE BETWEEN ITALY AND SPAIN .- The Constitutionnel says:-"We have now become acquainted with the circumstances of the incident reative to the Neapolitan archives. The two Governments were perfectly in accord on all points cave one-namely, whether, if the Cabinet of Turin consented, as that of Madrid demanded, to withdraw its

pretentions to an absolute right to claim the decuments, the Spanish Government, would on its side, withdraw its pretensions to right of refusal. The O'Donnell cabinet did not consider that the reciprociy was well founded. The whole affair has stopped before a trifling question of principle. The object in dispute being ceded, it is, perhaps, of little consequence to enquire whether the concession was made from a sentiment of justice rather than from a purely gracious feeling. There is, therefore, reason to think that the rupture of the affair is only momentary. This is, we believe, the feeling and the wish of the Italian Cabinet, if we may judge by the language of the most accredited journals of Turin. 'We hope,' says the Italia, 'that the dif-Last year, when the loan was invited, I heard a ference, which has been so frequently on the eve of Catholic banker express his opinion that it would be arrangement, will not in a more prejudicial manner a myth. Surely there are Sovereigns in the world interrupt the relations which exist between the two countries.' M. Duro, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires at Turin, remains, in fact, at his post, notwithstand-

sation if But if Italy, is being and one rather, than with Spain; Baron, Tecco, the Italian Minister at constituted, it is difficult to see which cause will Madrid, came to an understanding with M. Oalderon gain by it. Trusting to Cavour, Sir James Hudson Collantes Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with the liver theme from the bostile bands, which encircle shem the bostile bands, which encircle she the shem the bostile bands, which encircle she the sheet sheet she the sheet she the sheet in the midst of those Italians, very few of whom and an understanding on a new form was come to. would refuse to sell the Pope for a papetto (10d.) Baron Reasoli a second time gave his consent, but Public opinion here is tired out of the Italians in M. Calderon Collantes, repeating his previous act, general, and the Piedmontese in particular; and I declared anew, that he was disavowed by the Queen would not answer that a loan, intended to aid them and her colleagues. The Italian Government, therewould succeed. The Emperor now feels the fault fore, had no other resource than to break off deplomatic relations, and Baron Tecco received orders to demand his passports. All the details are to be set forth in a circular to the diplomatic agents abroad, which is already drawn up, and is to be sent off to-morrow."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

A Vienna letter has the following :- A fact of great importance to Austria; and one on which no doubt can exist, is that Count Palify, the new Governor General in Hungary, every day receives from a great number of persons belonging to an aristocratic and burgess classes, applications which show that the only difficulty will be to make the selection, in order to replace the functionaries in the comitats and in the municipal assemblies. Applicants abound for all the posts recently, vacated, and many of those who resigned now show a disposition to resume functions which they only quitted under the pressure of the Ultra-Magyar party. Public report goes still further, and states that the Cardinal Archbishop of Hungary, whose famous declaration cannot have been forgotten, now cordially acquiesces in the Imperial programme of February 26. If, as everything appears to indicate, these feelings become strengthened during the next few months, hopes may be entertained that the Emperor will not hesitate, after new elections, to order the convocation of the Magvar Chambers, which will have to occupy themselves with the regulation of the internal affairs of their country.

THORN, Dec. 8 .- Bealobrzeski, the substitute of the Archbishop of Warsaw, has been condemned to ten years' transportation to Siberia.

Seven Jewish and eight Christian students of the medical faculty of the University of Warsaw have been condemned to serve as common soldiers in the Russian corps d'armee in Orenburg.

Great excitement prevails at Warsaw. RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state the Emperor of Russia intends to grant an amnesty to all prisoners implicated in the recent disturbances amongst the

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

The name of the distinguished Author, whose Works have already become so popular in England and this country, as well as on the Continent, where they have been translated, and met with an immense sale, is sufficient invite attention to this past produc-

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Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleber. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa - Richard Supple. Puris and Gult-Rev. Nicholas M'Kee. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick.

Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Manon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll.
Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia-P. M'Dermott. Sandwich-H. Morin, P. M. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dupp. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlia.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Rowadd d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's -H. O'C. Trainer. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Sydenham - M Hayden Trenton - Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville - J. Greene Tingwick - 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. Lamyler.

NEW FALL GOODS OPENING AT

HE CLOTH HALL,

Notre Dame Street.

THE MERCHANT TAILURING and CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novelties of the present Season.

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

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

Sept 5

r. J. Devins,

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL,

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

DRUG BUSINESS

IN THE PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,

(Formerly occupied by Mesers. Alfred Savage& Co.,) where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemicals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Me-

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

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

DEVINS BAKING POWDER; ANNEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those ingredients which in other Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Teath, and, in a great messure, the principal cause of offensive breath.

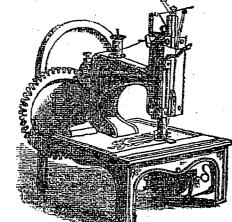
Prepared only by R. J. DEVINS, Druggist, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

August 29, 1861.

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 ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-



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

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

Montreal, April, 1860

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mc. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind, BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Right of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 31st, 1860.

E. G. NAOLE, Esq. Deur Sit,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: " with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MA HINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 365 Hotes Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE LOODE FORIMER, 18-1. Advocate,

Endon to the Control of the Control Will attend Circuits at Beaubarnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET,

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

Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace, Land Line

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. Tal great of Allege Schoolsteren

B. DEVLIN,

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

M. DOHERTY,

ABVOCATE, . No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal

> M. F. COLOVIN, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 59, Little St. James Street, . MONTREAL.

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

> Successors to the late John M'Closky, 38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, 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 French, 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,

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

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY

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

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TENUS: Board and Tuitlon \$70 00 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays le half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE. TE MATER --- SALENJUHW

BERGIN: AND ACLARKE.

(Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,) Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,

43"Nor48, M'GILL STREET, 311"

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,) the deposit of MON TORIBIA LANGUAGE HAT

HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own acand 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: 1 14-11 May 16, 1861. 4 18 puntante a 1871.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

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 Oitizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.

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

The Montreal Gazette

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

REATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

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

of work, with great facility.

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Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of Book PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWK,

REPORTS, SPRECHES, &c., de., will be executed with nextness 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 much cheaper than the imported article.

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Of all siess and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. EF Particular attention given to BRIDAL CAMDS. 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 BEGEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIATY.

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

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. .400 M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ? 36 Great St. James Street. '

the Lines Town BING, GASAND STEAM FITTING

THOMAS: MIKENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Oustomers and the Public, that he has been alia looker English V E Dad 1 and the starobor small need to be been alia looker English V E Dad 1 and his, Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment

to person because and to some and elected. 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 in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most rensonable prices:

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Porce

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

manlike manner.

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

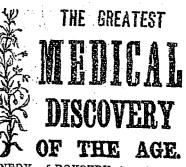
Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, Thomas m neuga is also propared to neat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal; May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

D. O'GORMON.

BOAT BUILDER. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

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

N. R.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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 eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his pessession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils I'wo bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

pimples on the face.

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all bumor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure muning of the

ars and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

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

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

scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

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

For Infiamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as coaveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-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 Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 130 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Remedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-

covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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

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

Sistens of St. Joseph,

Hamilton, C. Wi

dical men and others requiring such articles.

cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular Address. lar. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and April 6, 1860.

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

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THE PUBLIC OF SALES

to a 32 of Lattle Story James Street, to look

DR. J. E. ATTE TANTON NOWS, ATATUS EDICES SERVICES FOR SERVICES AND SE

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX

DRY GOODS,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-

chandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloqua,

E., &c.,
P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE OLOTHING, which he

will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Katab-

lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every

week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies! Gentlemen!s,

IMPORTER OF

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A supply of Missals and Vesper Books. No. 19, Great St. James Street. J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Montreal, Aug. 22.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

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