

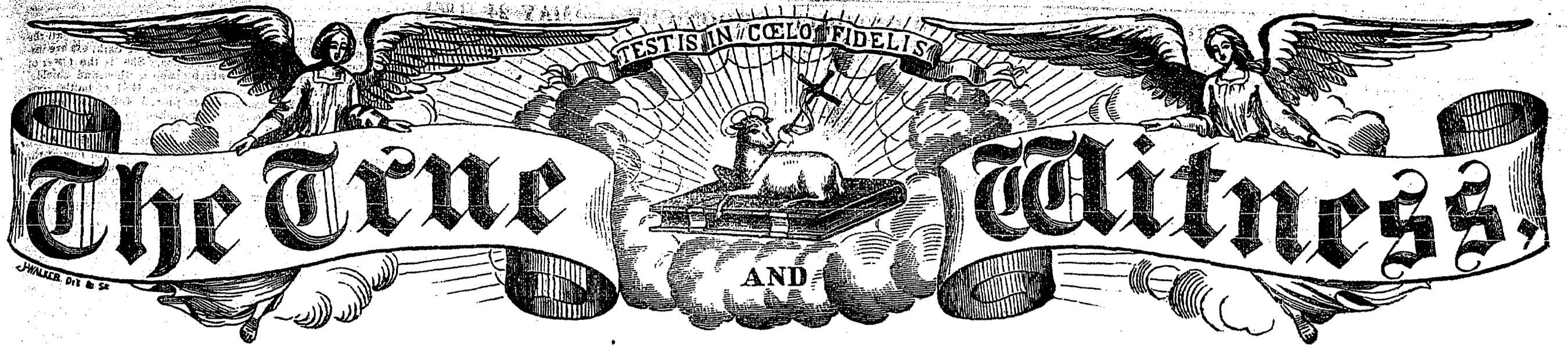
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

(From the Lamp.)

### CHAPTER XX.

The following day, as they feared, Ellen did not come, and Mrs. Noonan went and sent several times in the evening to know if Richard Mannix was at the Orchard, but no, he was still in the country; the day following that he did not come, and a fearful report reached the Noonans that Ellen had gone off that morning before day with Captain —, the regiment having left for one of the county towns.

Mrs. Noonan hastened to the Orchard to ascertain the truth. Mrs. Mannix was intoxicated, and uttering fearful imprecations against her daughter and her seducer. Mrs. Noonan, disgusted and horrified, quickly returned to Sally, who felt as if Ellen had been her sister; she loved her as one, and for many years looked on her as William's intended wife; and their great grief was now for him as well as Ellen. Mrs. Noonan and Sally were talking, as people with sore hearts will talk on such occasions, recalling memories of the past pleasant hours and cheerful hopes, contrasted with the present care and sorrowful forebodings, when they were interrupted by the entry of a waiting-maid belonging to a respectable family in the neighborhood.

"Mrs. Noonan, I'm told you can tell me all about this shocking story that's going about Mannix's daughter. I hear she was to be married to your son. What an escape he had of her," said the giggling waiting-maid.

"Poor girl! I'm afraid she has fallen into misfortune. God forgive her and them that was the cause of her ruin," said Mrs. Noonan.

"Amen! He used to visit above at the house, and the missus is losing her wits to know all about it. She bid me find out every thing; what sort of a looking girl she was, and if it was in a shay or the mail-coach she went off. Tell me all you know, and I'll pray for you," said the girl.

"I declare you came to a bad person to get news, and if I knew it myself, I'm too sorry for the poor deluded creature to be able to discourse much about it," said Mrs. Noonan.

"Well, to be sure," said the girl, "but it would be an act of charity of you to tell me something, herself is so curious; she had nothing against the girl that was before me I hear, but that she was no good at getting news for her; but never mind," she continued, as she perceived the tears streaming down Mrs. Noonan's cheeks, "I won't be troubling you, I'll just string a parcel of things together myself, and 'twill pass for gossip." And so saying, she skipped out of the house.

"Well, said Mrs. Noonan, when she was gone, "if that isn't a shame; it isn't come to my turn to find fault with quality, but if 'twas the Queen that did it, I'd say 'twas wrong, and bad example to send a servant finding out news, and scandal news too; no wonder for the creatures to be fond of gadding and gossiping when they get such encouragement."

The waiting-maid was not the only visitor to Mrs. Noonan that night; as they were preparing for bed, Richard Mannix, Ellen's unfortunate father, walked in. He did not speak a word of salutation to Mrs. Noonan or Sally, but seated himself in silence for two or three minutes, and then burst into a wild and fearful cry. Mrs. Noonan made no attempt to stop him, though every moan rent her heart; yet with the instinct of a superior mind, she sought not by commonplace words to suppress that strong tide of grief which checked, would rush back with deeper force to the poor breaking heart from whence it flowed. When he was able to speak, and would have cursed Ellen, she prevented him: she implored, she entreated him, she went on her knees to him, and extracted a promise, even in that unreasonable stage of his anguish, that he would never curse her. Then he spoke of his wife with maniacal rage, and ground his teeth, and glared like a murderer. Mrs. Noonan trembled; she had no word to say that could soothe or allay the fierce, dark passions that stirred him. All the misery which he had endured in his wedded life, and which for many long years he had borne with a sullen, despairing indifference, was now raked up with overwhelming bitterness, and seemed stinging him to vengeance. The only thing he loved, the only consolation he had, a virtuous daughter—she, his wife and her mother, like the destroying angel, had deprived him of. "Yes," he said, "but for beastly vice, his wretched child would never have disgraced him." Mrs. Noonan heard those frantic outpourings, and feared what they might lead him to. She and Sally knelt down near him, and prayed aloud that God might comfort him, and lead his child back from her evil ways, and save him from sending any poor sinner to her account with her sins unrepented of. Richard Mannix heard those earnest prayers for him, and his poor heart, too, was softened to utter a prayer, that the Lord might pity him.

### CHAPTER XXI.

To return to Ellen. A very short period elapsed after the fatal step she had taken, when the load of her sin pressed heavily upon her.— Fortunately, her young heart did not harden in its iniquity. They were no ordinary arts which had deprived it of its lovely innocence, and Ellen, happily, was as sensitive of her degradation as if her education had been the most refined, her social position the most exalted. Her leaving her father's house had been promoted by more than the influence the evil partner of her flight had over her. Jane Buckley, the more to make her own society a necessity to Ellen, told her how her character was talked of, at the same time that she bade her not to bother herself about what they said. Ellen had no mother to look to for advice or comfort; she was worse than dead to her. She felt her reputation was gone, and in an hour of desperation she fled from her father's house. Now that the mist in which the evil tempter had shrouded her began to dissipate, her guilt, the events of the few past months, appeared like a terrible dream. She had an affectionate heart, and she thought bitterly of the misery and disgrace she had brought on her poor father, how fond he had been of her, and what little comfort he had; she thought of William Noonan's pure affection, of his mother and sisters, the friends of her childhood; it seemed now madness to have doubted them, and she began to loath the selfish being who, to gratify his wicked passion, had seduced her from her home, and broken all the ties of her life. Before, when any trouble assailed Ellen, and she had known many unhappy moments, she had a consolation she dare not think of now. She could pray, pray with the hope of being heard, and comforted. Now, alas! she dare not bend her knee to her outraged God. She was too well instructed in her religion to mock him by doing so. She knew that He bade sinners to approach to him, but she also knew that His merciful invitation was not given to those who continued to live in deliberate sin. No; she dared not kneel and worship her Creator, and ask him to bless her; the only prayer she uttered was an occasional ejaculation to God to have mercy on her.

Alas! the unhappy girl, led astray by a bad companion, yielding to the vanity and levity which she prompted, and the dissipation which she falsely imagined might banish her cares, and secure too, as she once thought she was, in her horror of vice. She was a sad illustration of the danger those run who are careless of small temptations, and yield to pride and self-will.

Ellen, with remorse preying on her heart, and undermining her health, which was never robust, had not a being to whom she might unburlen her sorrows. The woman with whom she was lodged she judged rightly could not be a virtuous person, and with the instinct of a once pure heart, which even her sin had not wholly blackened, she shrank from any companionship with her. As to the wicked partner of her guilt, an idea, not an improbable one, had taken possession of her mind, that he would soon desert her, and believing that her seeming to be unhappy would lead him to do so, she did all in her power to conceal her remorse and misery in his presence; not that she cared ever to see, but that she feared to be a homeless wanderer. One day with the fever of these thoughts consuming her, she saw him pass attending two fashionable-looking girls. "He will marry one of them," said Ellen, "and I shall be left to starve or die, or—" and she shrieked out the words—"to become like the dreadful creatures I see in the streets. For if I could work, no person would employ one without a character."

The fever long smouldering rushed to her brain, she stamped and raved; the woman with whom she lodged came and declared she was mad. She watched Captain — when he was returning to his quarters, and told him what she thought. He said—

"Nonsense, that he supposed she had drunk something which had affected her."

But the woman persisted that she had not, that she had never taken a drop of any kind of spirit since she lodged with her, and that seeing her so low in the morning, she carried her something to take, but she smashed the bottle and glass before her, saying it was the cause of her ruin, and muttering some talk about her mother.

Captain — was stunned, and rather shocked; he could sin against God and society, and destroy innocence, he could bring shame on a parent's head, and sorrow to his hearth, yet he was sensitive of seeing a young and interesting creature mad, and despite his not wishing to think so, mad through his agency; besides he did not like to be exposed, to be a subject of gossip, and in small towns those things get such wind.— What was he to? He went to Ellen's room to decide, for himself, her conduct bore out what the woman told him. She was talking incoherently, and her once gentle eyes were glaring at him like a tiger's; he made his escape as quickly

as he could from the house, and said he would send a doctor.

The doctor came, and pronounced her in a bad brain fever. The woman of the house said she should be removed, and though the doctor assured her the fever was not contagious, she would not suffer her to remain, declaring that if she died there her house would get a bad name.

Captain — was very uncomfortable, he was in an unpleasant predicament, and desired his servant to get something done; the servant found it difficult to procure a lodging and he told his master to that effect, and that it was better to send her to the hospital; and the master told him to do so, and not to be plaguing him. Accordingly, at dusk that evening, the shivering yet burning frame of poor Ellen was roughly pushed and dragged along the streets to the hospital between the captain's servant and a hired porter; her low muttered, incessant ravings it was melancholy to hear.

For several days Ellen's recovery seemed hopeless, and in her intervals of reason her strength and faculties were so prostrated, that the clergyman in attendance at the hospital found his ministrations perfectly useless. But the mercy of her Saviour interposed; she was not called in her sins; when death seemed inevitable, she rallied. Horrified at the danger she had been in, the earthly happiness she had forfeited and the disgrace she had incurred were comparatively forgotten in her gratitude to God for the eternity of misery she had escaped. The visits of the clergyman were humbly solicited; he knew nothing of her situation except what the nurse-tender had learned from the porter who had brought her to the hospital; namely, that she was living under the protection of an officer when she was taken ill, and that she was a stranger in the place. Anxiously, the good priest had visited her bedside during her delirium, praying Heaven that her poor soul might not be lost; he knew not the degree of guilt which was on her, for, unfortunately, his professional experience made him acquainted with cases where youth was no guarantee that depravity had not stained it with its deepest dye, but he knew that her unrepented sin in its least offensive light was sufficient to close the pure portals of Heaven against her forever. Tenderly and compassionately he dealt with the poor erring, but penitent girl. Like the dear Saviour that he served, his heart rejoiced to bring the strayed sheep back to the fold. It is ever thus that the good priest, when sorrow, or pestilence, or sin would prey on their victims, stands between them and the hideous spectre despair. The consolations of her holy religion imparted by this charitable shepherd brought back to Ellen the peace the world could not give.

### CHAPTER XXII.

It was about two months after the hapless Ellen's flight, that Mrs. Noonan and Sally were surprised one evening by a visit from Richard Mannix; they had not seen him since the night he had first been assured of his daughter's elopement. After some ordinary conversation he came in a hesitating manner to the object of his visit. He told them how he had been called on that day by a clergyman from the town where Ellen was, how he told him all about her illness and repentance, and how he tried to induce him to allow her to return home to him; that the good man had come all the way from — himself, for the purpose of seeing him, and persuading him to pardon her.

"And you told him you would, to be sure, Richard Mannix?" said Mrs. Noonan.

"Don't be sure of it at all, Mrs. Noonan," said Richard Mannix, with a convulsed face, "don't be sure that an honest father would like to have his eyes cursed with the sight of a daughter who brought shame upon him."

"I don't wonder, Richard Mannix, that you should be unwilling; but consider she might do worse, and she is so penitent; don't throw her on the world, this once," said Mrs. Noonan.

"Yes, she might do worse, and the priest said so; and that I ought to thank God for touching heart so soon, and that I ought to be thankful that she had not recourse to drink to drown remorse, for that then there'd be no hope for her, no surety but that she'd become like the degraded creatures we see in the streets, and may be, end by destroying herself. But there's no reason why I'm bound to take her back; let her go and earn her bread honestly if she is really sorry."

"Oh, Richard Mannix, be advised by the good priest that would save your child, and don't harden your heart against her," said Mrs. Noonan. "You know," continued she, "that no virtuous or respectable family would take a girl into their service with anything against her character;— and if she got any needwork or the like, what danger of harm she would be in, without some decent person to lodge her and protect her."

"I know all that, and the priest said as much, and more; he said she had not health to work now, and that I had no other daughter to have it a scandal to my taking her back; wisha, he'd

compassionate her more if he knew the sort of a mother she has, and that she may lay her misfortune at her door, God forgive her. I'm to give him my answer to-morrow."

As Mrs. Noonan began now to suspect, Richard Mannix had made up his mind to take back his penitent daughter; indeed he had only come to sound her sentiments on the subject; he went away shortly afterwards, not, however, without giving some broad hints of the good fortune he would give Ellen if he could get some decent, correct young man to marry her.

"Poor man," said Mrs. Noonan to Sally when he was gone, "he'd be for trying to get our William for his poor child, and to purchase him dear he'd think too; but if William himself would do it, and I know he never would, I'd rather see him dead than married to a girl, if she was the first lady in the land, who hadn't a spotless character."

It was late, perhaps between seven and eight o'clock of a fine evening early in November;— the moon shone through a dry fog, such as we sometimes experience at that season. Would that it was thick enough to shroud her from every passing eye, thought Ellen Mannix as she trod the road to her father's cottage; she entered the orchard-gate with a faltering step, and a breaking heart. The little cur dog, her old pet, met her there and frisked and whined, and was wild with joy for seeing her. Ellen sat down on the sward, and clung to the poor affectionate animal. She wept bitterly, she felt that he was the only thing that loved her once that would be proud to welcome her now. For a long while she remained there weeping, the poor dog licking the tears from her streaming eyes; at length she rose and entered the cottage; her mother was in bed, gone there in her usual state; her father was pacing up and down the room, perhaps expecting her. She threw herself on her knees at his feet, and begged his forgiveness.

"Oh, Ellen, how could you bring shame on you father's grey hairs? but I forgive you, and may God forgive you," he said, and rushed from the house.

From the time of Ellen's return to her father's cottage she held no intercourse with any person except his inmates. She firmly resisted the Buckley's attempt to renew their acquaintance. Perseveringly she strove to perform her home duties, and to bear patiently the trials which more than ever she experienced there. Her mother's terrible habits—her many upbraidings in her intoxication—her inability to please, as she once used, her father, now grown sadly fretful and peevish from his misfortunes—her ruined hopes—the position in which her crime had placed her—she bore all without a murmur as a deserved punishment for her transgression; but though she did not murmur she mourned, and her health, which never recovered the shock of what she suffered after leaving her home, daily declined. She never went outside the cottage except at the earliest hour on the Sunday morning to her church; and at dusk in the evening, when everything was arranged within, she would steal to a secluded spot in the orchard, followed by the little dog, who would not lose sight of her for a moment.

### CHAPTER XXIII.

But again it is May Sunday, and a day cold and windy, closed into a night of clouded sky and uncertain moonlight. Ellen felt more than usually depressed and miserable that day, it brought scathing memories to her heart. Late in the evening, as usual, she repaired to her little haunt in the orchard. She could not sit still that night, but walked to and fro wringing her hands, and weeping bitterly; at length she was interrupted by a voice calling her name. She felt as if an icy finger pressed on her heart.

"William Noonan, what brought you here? why are you here?" she cried.

"Why do you speak to me that way, Ellen?" said he.

"Have you heard of me? have you heard of what I did?" shrieked Ellen.

"Oh! I heard nothing," said the young man with a groan.

"Well, I guessed if you did that you would not come near me—near such a guilty wretch as I am," said Ellen, and she fell in a swoon at his feet.

William had a thought to fly from the spot and not to touch her, her words had brought a frightful feeling to his breast; but as the moon blazed brightly out from a cloud, and he saw the wasted, pallid, dying creature at his feet, with a fearful shudder he raised her up and carried her into the cottage. Her father was there, and, saying that he believed his daughter was dying, that he had better look to her, without another word he left the house.

And why was William Noonan there? A few sentences will explain. He knew nothing of Ellen's guilt. His mother, and sister, in the few letters they wrote to him, shrank from disclosing it; they feared how he would be affected by it, and they at such a distance from him. When his anxious inquiries about Ellen of late became

so pressing, his mother determined to go off, and to break the sad news to him herself. The sudden illness of her married daughter prevented her doing so, and William became uneasy at the unsatisfactory accounts he received. He resolved to surprise them, and spend May Sunday with them. Some unexpected delay on the road prevented his arriving until late in the evening. A depression, a sinking of heart, for which he could not account, seized William as he approached his old home; it was but the presentiment which so often foreshadows some dire calamity. He found his mother's cottage locked up, and he learned from one of the neighbors that his mother and Sally were spending the day with his married sister, but that they were to return that night. William now turned his steps to the orchard, and finding Ellen not within, and hearing from the servant that she was somewhere about the place, he went in search of her, and found her as we have seen.

When William returned to his mother's, she and Sally were arrived before him. They were quite unprepared for his coming, and his agitation and ghastly look explained where he had been. His questions it was now useless to evade, and not all his mother's influence over him could for a time allay the roused passions which fired and shook his strong frame. It was pitiable to see a noble, honest heart so tried, its true pure affection so blasted, to see his fine hale face livid as a corpse, and no words coming from the convulsed lips and set teeth. It was pitiable to see the mother and sister that loved him, feeling his grief: pitiable to see that young fair girl going to the grave with the brand of shame on her brow! and the old sorrow-stricken father, notwithstanding she had disgraced them, vainly hoping to stand between the grave and the only thing on earth that he loved. It was pitiable, but let us pity more the bad, neglectful mother, and the libertine, for the curse of God was on their heads. The latter may sneer at and scorn to heed the wrong he had inflicted on a humble gardener. Yet, though high his position, it was well for him that William Noonan, with passions naturally strong, was taught to control them from childhood by a good parent, and that the deep revenge which for the moment stirred his soul was restrained by the fear of God in which he had been trained; for he did not want the physical courage, or the lion nerve, to dare the deed the tempter of his soul suggested, but the grace of the Saviour whom he had known and served in his youth and his manhood, was more powerful, and so the seducer escaped punishment at his hands, and William had not the blood of an unrepentant sinner to account for. It was late that night ere he could be induced to seek some rest for his weary frame. Before going to bed, he expressed his intention of leaving the next morning early, and returning to his situation in the North; Mrs. Noonan and Sally agreed that it was better for the latter to accompany him, to take care of, and comfort him.

### CHAPTER XXIV.

Sally was desirous to see Ellen before she went. William had told them that he was sure she was dying. She had not seen her since her unfortunate estrangement from them. Mrs. Noonan, on hearing from her father that her health was failing so fast, wished, and offered to go to her, but Ellen was putting off the meeting from day to day; not through pride or resentment now, but with a feeling of deep shame.— Mrs. Noonan willingly accompanied Sally in her painful leave-taking; and, though it was long past midnight, they set off for the orchard.— Shortly before their arrival, the clergyman and doctor had left, the latter pronouncing that Ellen's hours were numbered. Her sudden meeting with William had caused the rupture of a blood-vessel in her lungs, which promised a speedy termination to the consumption, which for months had been consuming her. When Mrs. Noonan and Sally entered, Ellen was sitting up in the bed, propped by pillows; in one hand she held a crucifix, the other was clasped in her father's. They stood for a few moments unperceived witnesses of the sad scene, and was shocked to hear Ellen's father say to her—

"Curse the wretch that brought you to this, Ellen; curse him, my child, with your dying breath, that it may overtake him speedily."

"Oh, dear father, don't talk that way to me," said Ellen, "how could I face my God with curses on my lips? What did the clergyman tell us to-night but that we must forgive every one that injured us, if we hope for mercy ourselves. Oh, I could not do it. I never did it," said the dying girl.

"Well, you needn't if you don't like, my darling; it is no matter, the curse of God is on him," said Richard Mannix; "and that it may never cease to pursue him," he muttered between his ground teeth.

Ellen swooned. "Oh, Richard Mannix," said Mrs. Noonan, "don't drive her God from the death-bed of your poor child by wicked curses."

"Oh, God forgive me; but 'tis only a heart-broken man like me that would do it—only a man that seldom calls on his God, except wretchedly, as I have done now," said the wretched man.

When Ellen recovered from the swoon, her agitation at seeing Mrs. Noonan and Sally was not as much as they feared. The shock of what she suffered that night had deadened her to lesser excitement. She entreated their forgiveness, and tried to explain, as well as her feeble accents would permit, the blind delusion which had led her to estrange herself from them, and had caused her ruin. They remained for an hour with her, praying and consoling her. When Sally pressed her livid lips for the last time, she whispered—

"Tell William to pray for me. I know he won't curse me: tell him I suffered a great deal; but not so much as I deserved."

Early next morning William and Sally left the home of their childhood, never to return to it more. That one night of sorrow left ravages on William's countenance which the sufferings of years may be supposed only to effect. There was no appearance of weeping in his bloodshot eyes. Alas! there are troubles too grievous for such signs. On parting from his mother he entreated her to carry Ellen his forgiveness, and to be kind to her, if only for his sake. She needed not the injunction; her heart bled for the poor girl, and even had she not loved her, her charity would have led her to the bedside of that poor erring child, who was worse than motherless. Mrs. Noonan scarcely left Ellen till she died, which she had the comfort of doing in her arms. She made a dying request, which her father gladly granted, that there should be no wake, and that she should be buried at the earliest hour possible. The sun had not risen on the dewy May morning when the little lonesome procession moved from the orchard to the churchyard—the coffin on a donkey-cart, led by Richard Mannix, and followed by a clergyman, Mrs. Noonan, and Norry Cremin and her husband.—A small stone without a name marked the last resting-place of Ellen Mannix, the victim of an intemperate mother, an idle, gossiping neighbor, and a companion.

Shortly after Ellen's funeral Mrs. Noonan gave up her cottage and joined her son in the north of Ireland. Ere she went her charity was again exerted in assuaging the sorrows of a death-bed. Sophy Buckley's husband was indebted to her for the spiritual and bodily comforts of his last hours. Of late years, enervated by the stimulants to which he became daily more attached, he had become almost wholly unable to work at his trade; as his earnings became less and less, of course his position in his family became daily more unhappy; his sons were night-walkers, and any wages they obtained were spent with bad companions. His daughter scarcely earned sufficient to keep them in finery. The mother, deprived of her accustomed feasting, grew crosser and crosser and more unreasonable, and that unfortunate home was hourly a scene of discord and contention. When the father was taken ill he was all but deserted by his bad family. Sophy gossiped about the neighborhood, deploring her grievances; in short, but for the charity of Mrs. Noonan, Buckley would have died wanting the merest necessities, and worse still, without the consolations of religion. After his death one of his sons was transported, charged with having part in an affray in which a man was killed; the other, after sundry imprisonments, followed his brother; and Sophy ended her career a street beggar, her two daughters having left the city several years before, taking with them very tarnished reputations. Sally Noonan was not long in the North when she was well provided for. She became the wife of an independent flax-grower. It was several years before William recovered ordinary cheerfulness, or could turn to his former happy, healthful occupation, with any relish; indeed, it was one which gave him more leisure for thinking than was good for him; he could not see a drooping flower or blighted bud that it did not remind him of lost Ellen. For a time his mind was so unsettled by the shock it had sustained, that only he would not leave his fond good mother, or grieve her by the act, he felt a strong inclination to enlist and leave the country. She continued to live with him in the pretty gardener's cottage on the demesne, though she had given up her employment of laundress. She was not idle—she could never bear to be that—the management of a small dairy and looking after her son's comforts, gave her the active occupation she always loved.

William died that rare phenomenon in his rank, an old bachelor; but not an uncared-for one.—Nephews and nieces were never so happy as when doing some kindly office for uncle Willie. And now, ere we conclude, we have a few words to say of the unfortunate inmates of the Orchard Cottage. Two or three years after her daughter's decease, Mrs. Mannix was found nearly burnt to death. It was said that the clergyman arrived before she expired; but what reflecting Christian could hope that contrition for the past, or even a single appeal for God's mercy would be thought of, with the pangs of fire in every nerve, and her senses deadened in intoxication? Richard Mannix sold the orchard after her death, and went to live with his brother in the country.

THE END.

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS

Assembled in Dublin, on the 23rd April, 1861, TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY OF IRELAND. Very Rev. and Beloved Brethren—Having assembled to deliberate on the interest of the immortal souls committed to our charge, we feel it our duty, before we separate, to make you participators of our joys and sorrows, of our hopes and our fears, and to communicate to you paternal words of consolation and instruction. And in the first place, we cannot but congratulate you on the progress which our holy religion has made among you, on your spirit of piety, and the works of charity in which you abound. Not many years ago we were without churches and schools in Ireland; the sacred rites of our religion were banished to the caves and recesses of the mountains; there were no colleges or religious establishments; Catholic education was severely proscribed; penal laws pressed heavily upon the peo-

ple, and utter desolation was spread far and wide over the land. Severe, then, indeed, were the trials of our fathers in the faith; they had to bear the weight of the day, and the heat; they had to suffer the confiscation of their property, exile, and trials most incredible, and oftentimes death itself. Of them we may say, in the words of the Apostle—"They had trial of mockeries and stripes, moreover also of bonds and prisons; they were stoned, they were cut asunder, they were tempted, they were put to death by the sword."—(Heb. xi. 36.) Oh, how precious did they consider the true faith! It was by it and for it they overcame the world, and secured for their descendants the blessings of religion which they now enjoy.

But thanks to the protection of Heaven, how different is the state of things in our days! How many subjects of consolation do we not find on every side! Our fathers went and wept casting their seeds; we have to reap in joy and exultation the fruit of their labours. Our Church has thrown off the garments of her widowhood, the stones of the sanctuary have been gathered, and its ruins repaired. Your zeal for religion, and your love for the decorum of God's house, have covered the land with magnificent churches; and the glories of the present temples make us forget the days of sorrow and ruin that are gone by. What shall we say of your exertions to restore and promote Catholic education, or of your institutions of charity, destined to alleviate every sort of human misery? What of your conventual establishments, which shed such lustre on the country, and so admirably promote its best interests?—How can we sufficiently praise that spirit of charity which manifests itself on every occasion, and that attachment to the See of Peter which you have displayed in your public meetings, and your generous contributions during the course of the last few months? When we consider all these things, must we not be filled with gratitude to God who has poured out on you the treasures of His faith and His charity; and as your spiritual fathers, considering you as our joy and our crown, must we not exult exceedingly in your merits and good works? May the giver of all good gifts continue to increase and strengthen that faith which He has given you, and to make it produce, through charity, an abundance of good works unto the salvation of your souls.

But whilst we have so many reasons to rejoice with you, if, as our feelings and affections continually impel us to do, we turn our thoughts to the centre of Christianity, and consider the sufferings of the Holy City, and of our Holy Father the Pope, shall we not find much to fill us with sorrow and affliction and to excite fear and alarm within us? Indeed the word stands in suspense at the present moment, and every Catholic heart thrills with dismay while awaiting the final development of those designs which aim at depriving the Sovereign Pontiff of his temporal power. For more than half a century that power has tempted the ambition, or excited the jealousy of unprincipled sovereigns, or the insane or reckless abettors of revolution; and three Sovereign Pontiffs have, within the last seventy years, been either violently dragged into exile, or forced to fly from the metropolis of the Christian world. That great Pontiff, Pius VI., assailed by the republican army of France, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte was torn from his capital, and his death was hastened by the violence and barbarity with which he was treated. Pius VII., whose meekness and humility were only rivalled by his firmness and constancy, was carried into France, and detained for years in captivity by the same Napoleon. And we all recollect how only some few years ago our present illustrious Supreme Pastor, Pius IX., saw all his benevolent projects of reform and his efforts to ameliorate the condition of his subjects defeated by a party of which another Bonaparte, and some of the present promoters of spoliation and anarchy, were the sacrilegious leaders, and how he was obliged to save himself by flight from the designs of his wicked enemies, and to take refuge in Gaeta. Even at present his Holiness is completely in the hands of a Napoleon, whilst the excommunicated King of Sardinia is anxiously waiting for the moment in which he may seize on the sanctuaries of Rome, and lay his hands on the anointed of the Lord. Will the French Ruler now prove to the world that the protection accorded for the past to the Holy Pontiff has been only a mask to conceal ambitious designs?—Will he allow Victor Emmanuel to consummate the mystery of iniquity, by dragging Christ's Vicar from his throne, after having robbed him of his states?—Some few months will reveal the thought and design of many.

In the meantime, the demon of revolution has combined with the ambition of princes and statesmen, and urges it forward in the work of spoliation and sacrilege; the spirit of heresy has allied itself to both, and an unholy league has been formed of the enemies of the See of Rome. Once more can the words of holy David be applied to the condition of the Church of God, assailed by those who conspire for her injury or ruin, and with that royal prophet we may ask—"Why have the Gentiles raged, and the people devised vain things? The kings of the earth stood up, and the princes met together against the Lord and against His Christ."—(Ps. ii. 1.)

The prophet demands "why have the Gentiles raged?" and by the unusual interrogation seems to admonish us to seek for the mysterious cause. The human motives which actuated the enemies of the Redeemer are obvious to all—Pilate was influenced by ambition and intimidated by the fears of Cæsar's displeasure; the Jewish rulers were instigated by their malice and their hatred of the truth; the crowds were carried away by ignorance and passion to shout "Crucify him, crucify him;" yet the true reason of the death of our Lord was the decree of the Eternal Father for the redemption of mankind. This we learn from the same Divine Spirit who inspired the sacred words that have been quoted.—"For a truth there assembled together in this city against Thy holy child Jesus, whom Thou hast anointed, Herod and Pontius Pilot, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel, To do what Thy hand and Thy counsel decreed to be done."—[Acts iv. 27.] So it is with the Church at the present moment. The rulers of Sardinia and their colleagues and abettors are urged forward by their ambitious views and their dread of the assassin's murderous hand; the agents of revolution have for their object the levelling of existing institutions, plunder and spoliation; the abettors of heresy seek the destruction or injury of Catholic truth; an ignorant and infuriated rabble excited by a licentious press, cries out, not Christ, but Barrabbas, and prefers the brutality of a Sardinian ruler to the meekness and benevolence of Pius IX.

All the enemies of religion are seeking to serve their interests or gratify their vile passions in the course which they are following. But the providence of God which "recreth from end to end mightily, and ordereth all things sweetly," [Wisdom viii. 4], turns all their designs to its own purposes, and if sin and iniquity be successful for a moment, their triumph is only allowed in order that the children of the household may be purified in the crucible of affliction, and that the power and innate vigour of the Church militant may shine forth more brightly in the days of affliction, when she is abandoned, betrayed, or persecuted by the powers of the earth.

The Church, beloved brethren, like our Divine Head and Spouse is doomed to combat and to triumph by the cross. To be feared and hated by the rulers of this world of darkness, to be persecuted by their emissaries, as the Redeemer was, and like Him, to be betrayed by her weak and timid members, is her destiny on earth. For this unceasing condition of tribulation, danger, and alarm, she has been prepared from her infancy by her Divine Head and Protector. "If the world hate you, know ye that it hath hated me before you. If you had been of the world, the world would love its own, but because you are not of the world, the world hateth you."—[John xv. 18, 19.] And again—"These things have I spoken to you, that you may not be scandalized. . . . the hour cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he hath done a service to God. And these things will they do to you, because they have not known the Father nor Me. But these things have I told you, that when the hour shall come, you may remember that I told you of them. Jb. xvi. 1, &c.—Do not these Divine words, beloved brethren, shed a celestial light on our souls, as if they were spoken but yesterday, and as if they were pronounced by the sacred lips from which they fell, in reference to the events which are in progress or impending?—And do they not infuse into our hearts a balm of heavenly consolation, and impart to them that Christian fortitude, in the days of trials and affliction, and that confidence in his omnipotent protection which they were intended by our Redeemer to inspire?

Whilst to suffer is the destiny of the Church, persecution is to be her source of benediction and consolation, of triumph and glory: "Blessed are you when they shall revile you and persecute you and speak all that is evil against you untruly, for my sake: Be glad and rejoice, for your reward is very great in heaven."—[Matt. v. 11.] "Blessed are ye that weep."—"Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you." [Luc. vi. 21.] There is not a word of these divine oracles which may not truly be applied to the glorious Pontiff who has been appointed by heaven to rule and guide the Church in her present trial. He is reviled while he is persecuted; his benign intentions of reform and improvement for the temporal well-being of his people have been questioned, his acts have been misrepresented, he has been held up to the world as the enemy of peace and social progress, untruly, for the sake of that Divine Being whom he represents and whose cause he defends, and he is hated by those who have conspired to despoil him. He is compelled to weep for the injuries done to religion, for the profanation of sacred things, and for the desolation of the Spouse of Jesus Christ; yet while overwhelmed with so many and such varied evils, he can confide in the Divine and consoling words which assure him that he is blessed in his afflictions; and we, beloved brethren, can share in his consolation, while we sympathize in his sorrows. We can unite with him in saying, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, and the God of all comforters in all our tribulations. . . . for as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so also by Christ doth our comfort abound."—[2 Cor. i. 3, &c.]

Yes, beloved brethren, our consolation is abundant even now, although the storm which rages around the Church has not as yet reached its height and though the clouds of evil, raised by the powers of darkness, assume each day a gloom more profound and terrific. For is it not consoling to observe how clearly it is made manifest before the world, that the contest which now rages is that to which St. Paul alludes: a contest of the true Church "against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirits of wickedness in high places." [Ephes. vi. 12.] Is it not consoling to see it made evident before the world the possibility of doubt or error who they are who are clothed in the armour of darkness and sin; and who they are that wear "the armour of God;" who they are that belong to the army of light—"their lions' girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of justice." [1b. v. 14.]

What are the weapons employed by the enemies of the Holy See? The dagger of the assassin, systematic falsehood and misrepresentation, unjust aggression, and sacrilegious spoliation. They call evil good and good evil: they put darkness for light and light for darkness" [Isa. v. 20.] With words of liberty and toleration on their lips, they have introduced a system of the direst slavery; professing to uphold the rights of religion, they have dispersed communities of men and women, stripped them of their property and reduced them to the greatest misery; pretending to promote literature and the arts they have suppressed schools and colleges; proclaiming their respect for the ministers of God, they have persecuted the clergy, and thrown the highest and most venerable dignitaries of the Church into prison; with hypocritical declarations of religious feeling they have profaned the houses and altars of God, and have laid sacrilegious hands upon all that is sacred. Thus in their reckless career, the enemies of the Pope have shown themselves the enemies of society, of property, and religion; and under their sway, countries highly prosperous and happy have been, in a short time, reduced to that state of anarchy and bloodshed which our own country had to suffer for its attachment to the faith in the days of an Elizabeth or a Cromwell. Verily, the seeds sown by the enemies of Rome are those of darkness and sin—heresy, blasphemy, immorality, impiety, and infidelity are the fruits they have produced.

What are the weapons of the afflicted Pontiff?—Prayer to Heaven, truthful and just remonstrances unending fortitude, united to the meekness taught by the Redeemer. When he is summoned to surrender to his enemies the eternal city—the depository of the relics of the saints, and of the blood of the martyrs, the inheritance of his Fathers—he replies that the preservation of his states is necessary for the free exercise of his spiritual authority and that conscience will not allow him to sacrifice the property of the Church, and to become himself the subject of a temporal prince, who at any moment might interrupt the Pontiff's intercourse with his children through the world, and deprive them of the favours and privileges so often required for the quiet of their consciences and the welfare of their souls "non possumus."

His patience, his resignation, his charity towards his enemies, and his calm firmness in defending the rights of God's Church, have made him a spectacle worthy of the world, of angels and of man. His arms are the arms of light, his cause is that of truth and justice; upholding the rights of the Holy See, he is defending the inviolability of property, the foundations of society, and that spirit of subordination to authority prescribed in the inspired pages, without which the world would be abandoned to anarchy and destruction.

It has, indeed, been made a matter of reproach to the Pope that he has defended his territories with arms of the flesh. But why should not a sovereign endeavour to protect his states against an unjust invasion, worthy only of robbers and highwaymen? why should he not protect his subjects from the ruin and demoralization with which they were menaced? Why should not a father call on his children to stand forward and repel the injustice to which he was subjected? Why should not the owner of a house repel the nocturnal robber seeking to plunder it, and to place its inmates in peril of their lives?—If the sword, then, was drawn, it was in the cause of God, and in defence of rights which conscience and justice prohibited the Pontiff to betray.

But, turning again to the perils of the Church, and the agency by which she is assailed, how appalling to contemplate, beloved brethren, the future reign of that power which, at present, seems to sway the destinies of Europe! Dangerous secret societies have long grown and extended their ramifications beneath the surface of society. Like the destructive elements which produce the volcano and the earthquake, they had occasionally manifested their terrific power in partial eruptions, and in past times thrones had been overturned or shaken, dynasties had been laid in ruins, and the Supreme Pontiff had been expelled and exiled from the Capital of the Christian world. Still, until the present period, there was a power that could control and hold them in check. That power is no longer effective. They have triumphed by intimidation over that arm that had repressed them, and sovereigns of powerful kingdoms, with the fear of the secret dagger before their eyes, are confessedly obedient to their dictation.

The destructive works of these societies have been dignified with the name of revolution; they now openly exercise their terrific sway, and Europe may long have to lament in tears of blood their sanguinary reign. Dread must be the responsibility of that government, whose policy has cherished their growth and in the metropolis of which their leaders were long protected. And what shall we say of those statesmen who have publicly encouraged these societies, and to assist their machinations have proclaimed principles subversive of order and destructive of society—principles which, if acted on, would banish peace and happiness from the world. Unhappily, some of those who now sway the destinies of England, in their anxiety to wound the Church of God, have acted in this way. God grant that, having sown the wind, they may not reap the whirlwind, and that their teaching may not sap the foundations and weaken the authority of the great empire to which we belong, and in whose welfare we are so deeply interested.

Dear loved brethren, though our ministers and statesmen proclaim principles of sedition, we are not to adopt them. However irksome to flesh and blood obedience may be, it is our duty to adhere to the teaching of the apostle of the nations, "Let every soul be subject to higher powers, but there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained of God; and they that resist, purchase to themselves damnation." [Rom. xiii. 1.] Moreover, from the misfortunes now afflicting the fairest regions of Europe, let us learn the great evils of secret societies; which, undoubtedly, are the scourge of humanity and the bane of religion. On account of such evils all who are sworn in as freemasons or ribbonmen, or join in any other similar illegal combinations, have been excommunicated by the Popes, and cut off as rotten branches from the Church. If any designing men endeavour to promote such societies among you, continue as for the past to be on your guard against them, and preserve yourselves and your country from the dangers to which any participation in those designs of darkness would involve you. If any invite you to bind yourselves by oath to engagements of which you do not know the nature, and which, if lawful, ought not to fear the light—you may answer in the words of the apostle: "What fellowship hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what hath the faithful with the unbeliever?" [2. Cor. vi. 15.]

As for the Church, dearly beloved brethren, it is evident that, through the occult agency of secret societies, and the malicious designs of perfidious statesmen, it is now threatened with great trials and persecutions. In Austria, where the present Emperor, wishing to repair the evils occasioned by some of his predecessors, and animated by a true spirit of religion, had broken the fetters with which the priesthood and the episcopacy were bound, every effort is made to bring back the Josephine code again, and to deprive Catholics of the liberty which was lately restored to them. In other states of Germany the solemn treatise entered into with the Holy See for the protection of religion, have been publicly violated; and whilst every privilege is granted to impiety and licentiousness, truth and justice are subjected to the severest measure of restraint. In Catholic Belgium also, an enormous power is wielded by freemasonry and secret societies, and incessant efforts are made to fetter that liberty to which Catholic institutions, Catholic education, and Catholic charity have the fullest right. This, however, is not to surprise us, for the struggle which commenced in the beginning of the world, between light and darkness, virtue and vice, will continue until the end of time, and the followers of Christ shall always have to suffer from the malice and peridy of the votaries of Belial.

But what shall we say of France, that great and Catholic country, whose ruler was styled the eldest son of the Church? Truly her religious establishments, her wonderful works of charity, the missionary zeal and apostolic labours of her children, fill us with admiration; and since the days of earliest Christianity more zealous, more holy, and more eloquent bishops never fed the flock of Christ than those who now preside over the destinies of the Church of France. Their learning and erudition, their labours for the salvation of souls, their courage and constancy in defending the rights of Christ's Spouse and the Apostolic See, will render them illustrious till time shall be no more.

But their virtues and their merits have not exempted them from troubles and afflictions; some of the most distinguished among them have had already to suffer, and, probably, others of their illustrious colleagues will have to drink deeply of the bitter cup of persecution. Edicts have lately appeared restricting the liberty of bishops, menacing them with penalties if they raise their voice in favour of Christ's Vicar on earth, and subjecting them to the vilest espionage. But there are still Ambroses prepared to compel even a Theodosius to do penance for his sins; there are Leos to resist an Attila; there are Hilaries ready to reveal the iniquities of a Constantine; and though when a struggle commences human fears may rise within our breast yet we may be confident that the cause of truth will prevail. Tyranny, ambition, oppression, hostility to religion, may have the triumph of a day, but they lead only to the abyss of perdition in which they are soon lost.

While insults are heaped on the person of Christ's Vicar on earth, and his dominions torn from him; whilst the liberty and the rights of our venerable colleagues are assailed in a thousand shapes, should we not be wanting to our duty were we not to raise our voices in defence of justice and religion, and to protest before heaven and earth against the persecution to which the successor of St. Peter and his brethren in the episcopacy, are subjected? We, therefore, dearly beloved protest against the iniquitous and violent occupation of the Pope's dominions which were the common property of all Catholics; we protest against the attempts to set up at Rome an authority that has elsewhere trampled on all the rights of religion; we protest against the machinations of statesmen who would make the Holy Father the subject of a King, whose policy it has been to disregard the liberty of the Church, to destroy religious houses, and to confiscate their property, and to cast into prison, or drive into exile, many Bishops and Cardinals of the states which he now occupies. What liberty, what independence in the discharge of his sublime spiritual functions could the Pope enjoy were he the subject of such a man?

We also protest against the various attempts lately made to fetter the independence of the episcopacy, and we invite you and all Catholics to unite in condemning such deeds of darkness, and in holding them up to the reprobation of mankind. Moreover, we reject, reprobate, and condemn, the various pamphlets and publications, apparently issued against the Pope's temporal power, but which are in reality directed against all spiritual authority, and tend to sap the very foundation of the Church.

At the same time we exhort you to raise your hands and hearts to heaven, and to implore, by fervent prayer, the Saviour of our souls to look down on the vineyard which he has planted, to preserve it from the devastations of the wild beasts of the forest, and in his mercy to dissipate the storms and tempests by which the Apostolic See, and so many faithful labourers in the field of the Lord, are menaced or assailed. Besides offering your prayers to Heaven, we call upon to manifest, in union with the Catholic nations of the world, your devotion to the Holy See, and your solicitude for its temporal independence, by forming in every parish associations for the collection of Peter's penny. Whilst small contributions, raised in this way, do not press heavily on any one, they will help to relieve the Holy Father in his present difficulties, and enable him the more freely to administer the affairs of the Universal Church.

As to the final result of the warfare now raging, we need entertain no fears. The long experience of eighteen centuries shows that the Church may

indeed suffer and be persecuted, but that all the malice of man, and the powers of darkness are impotent for her destruction. She is the tower of David, around which hang a thousand shields. The Lord of Heaven and the God of battles protects her, and she must prevail and triumph! Our Divine Redeemer has promised to be with her even to the end of time; she is the pillar and ground of truth that can never be shaken or destroyed. If any one terrified by the violence and fury of the storms and surging waves, were to doubt about this great truth, we would address him in the words of the Redeemer, "O thou of little faith, why didst thou doubt? Modice fidei quare dubitasti?"—[Mat. xiv. 31.]

As for the apostolic See, it is as necessarily connected with the existence of the Church, as the foundation is with the permanence of a building. Hence though the Holy Father may have to suffer like many of his predecessors, yet his authority cannot be destroyed.

"Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."—[Matt. xvi. 18.] Such are the infallible words of the Redeemer, the words of eternal truth. The sun may cease to shine, the heavens may pass away; but God's promise to Peter shall not fail. The hand of God will always preserve the Apostolic See, ever imparting to it that life and vigour which are necessary to check the growth of heresy and error, to watch over the deposit of the faith, to bind together and connect in Christian union and charity the members of the vast fold of Christ, and to spread the blessings not only of religion, but of social happiness, enlightenment, and civilisation to the remotest regions of the earth.

(To be concluded in our next.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

OBITUARY.—The public, without distinction of denomination, will learn with deep regret that a clergyman, much distinguished as a preacher and a scholar, the Very Rev. Dr. Miley, has passed from among us. He had been an attached friend of O'Connell, and accompanied him in his last illness to Italy, and watched with affectionate solicitude by his bedside at the closing hour of death. The funeral oration of O'Connell preached by Dr. Miley in Dublin, will be long remembered as a masterpiece of pulpit eloquence. Amongst the able works of Dr. Miley in Dublin was "Rome under Paganism and the Popes," the result of a residence in Rome, where he had paid the most anxious attention to its history and antiquities. Dr. Miley had been for some years rector of the Irish college at Paris, from whence he returned to this country on his appointment by his Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Guillemin to the extensive parish of Bray, where, short as had been his connection with that district, he had endeared himself to all classes of the people by his charity, zeal and exemplary life; and where his death is now mourned as a severe affliction. The earthly career of Dr. Miley terminated on Thursday evening, April 18th, after an illness of some duration, from a severe and obstinate attack of bronchitis.—*Requester in pace.*—*Dublin Post.*

ECCLIASTICAL NOMINATIONS.—It is rumored that Dean Butler is likely to be appointed Coadjutor-Bishop of Limerick, and that it is not improbable that Dr. Tate, of Hazelwood, may obtain the Bishopric of Beverley. It is also stated that Monsignor Woodcock has been appointed by the Bishops of Ireland, at their meeting in Dublin this week, to the Rectorship of the Catholic University. Monsignor Howard is also said to have been appointed Vice-President of St. Mary's, Oscott.

Poor Miss Aylward, who was incarcerated for contempt of the Court of Queen's Bench, in not producing the body of the child Mary Mathews, of whom she knew nothing, her nearly expired his offence against British Protestant law. Her period of imprisonment will expire in a few days, and she will come forth a free woman, to resume that mission of charity which caused her to be an object of hatred to Protestant proselytisers.

Great preparations are making for the opening of the Exhibition of arts in this city, and it is thought that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will honour us with a visit, for the purpose of inaugurating it. If he comes to our shores, he may depend on receiving a right royal welcome, and I promise him that the loyalty of Irish Catholics will be a wall of protection to him against the furious violence of the Orangemen who will not be allowed the same impunity as their brethren in Canada. Perhaps his Royal Highness will grow so fond of us that he will send Lord Carlisle back to England, and will come and take up his residence as Viceroy in the Castle of Dublin.

EMIGRATION FROM KERRY.—The tide of emigration from this country is daily on the increase. On Wednesday morning, about 120 emigrants left the Killarney terminus for Queenstown, accompanied by Mr. Daniel Shea, agent at Killarney for the Inman line. Many of these were from the south of the county, and a considerable portion from Ardfert; and Ballyheigue, some booked by Mr. Hannifin, agent at Tralee, and more by Mr. D. Shea. It is evident that the exodus is not confined to this county, from the rapidity with which the vessels are filled. On Tuesday, Mr. Shea received the following telegram from the Messrs. Sheynour and Co., Queenstown:—"Tuesday, one o'clock—Stop booking for the Washington; she is quite full. Book for the Manchester."—*Traveller Chronicle.*

I regret to say that emigration from the shores of Ireland never appeared to be greater than at the present moment. Apart from the large numbers who take shipping from Galway, hundreds of well-clad penitents of both sexes are to be seen in the streets of this city hastening with their luggage to the quays to secure their passages. Though it is not a month since the Census was taken, I am strongly of impression that even in that short interval there has been a sensible diminution in the population.—*Dublin cor. of Weekly Register.*

DUBLIN, MAY 1.—The Board of Superintendence of Dublin Prisons, says the *Times*, having dismissed Mr. Rawlins, the Deputy-Governor, for alleged violation of duty, they were informed by order of the Lord-Lieutenant that the dismissal was illegal. A few days since they met to consider this communication, and by a majority of one they resolved that Mr. Rawlins should not be reinstated in his office.—In consequence of this the Under-Secretary has addressed a letter to the Board containing a peremptory order from his Excellency, which concludes thus:—"I am now directed to inform you that Mr. Rawlins, the Deputy-Governor, still holds his office; that the order for his dismissal is inoperative, and that the Board of Superintendence, as well as the governor of the prison, is bound to see that he discharges the duties of that office as if such order had never been pronounced."

A case was before the Master of the Rolls on Tuesday, the 30th ult., (*Johnston v. Cohen*) in which an officer in the Hussars, entitled to estates in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, got contracted during the extent of £1,600 for debts contracted during his minority. He gave a promissory note for £52, for which he alleges the value he received was £2 in cash and £20 worth of jewelry.—The whole amount of consideration for the mortgage was £80 in cash and £120 in jewelry, the debt being increased by renewals and interest.—*Times cor.*

The Sisters of Mercy have established a juvenile reformatory for girls at Goldenbridge, where they have erected extensive laundry buildings, &c., at a cost of £4,000. The building also contains spacious sewing-rooms. This branch reformatory is now in full operation.—*Id.*

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR FEMALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

There is no misconceiving the great amount of good work done to the community by Reformatory Schools. Crime is often the child of circumstances, and in no place more than in Ireland. We feel pleasure in putting before our readers one or two extracts from this report illustrating some favourable cases:—

"The first juvenile confined to our care is a fair specimen of the younger portion of the inmates. E. B. was eleven years of age when received, and had already been convicted for the eighth time.— The poor child then presented a pale and emaciated appearance, from the habitual use of strong liquors, during the short periods when in the enjoyment of liberty, and owing to the rigours of a refractory cell, whilst undergoing punishment in a goal. Accustomed to witness vice of every description in her own home (for the poor little creature had a home and parents), and in the company with the fallen women who received her plunder, her moral training was as wretched as her physical appearance; the slightest restraint would cause her little form to writhe with violent passions, and a volley of oaths and curses would fall on the shuddering ear of the listener. She had scarcely an idea of the Christian doctrine. Hearing her one evening remark on the beauties of the setting sun, I wished to direct her attention to what has been revealed to us of the splendour of Heaven; the child listened attentively, but still kept her eyes fixed on the beautiful sky; at length she exclaimed: "Oh! the nice sun! The sun, the second person of the Holy Trinity!" The poor child's general improvement now, thank God, bears convincing testimony to the value of the charitable "Reformatory System in Ireland." Her countenance is bright and pleasing, except, indeed, when some unguarded allusion to the past calls up a burning blush. Her manners are obliging and respectful, she can read and write tolerably well, can knit and sew cleverly, and is very active in little household duties. At recreation she is one of the merriest of the little band, and, priding herself on being the senior of the establishment, takes under her protection all fresh comers of her own age. On one occasion, a plan of escape was confided to E. B. by one of her new proteges, who had been her former companion in vice; the child replied, "You may go if you like, but I'll not go with you," and when asked not to tell, replied, "I couldn't tell a lie to the good Sisters." This little conversation was confided the same day to the Sister in charge.

"Twelve of our juveniles were more than fifteen years of age when received. Five of these poor children had fallen into other crimes besides their repeated larcenies (two of them had been picking pockets with impunity for four years in the streets of Dublin), and had already, though so young, entered upon a career of infamy. In two instances, the wretched mothers were in the daily receipt of the price of their children's degradation. Violently torn from their wicked associates, there was not, on their arrival here, the slightest sentiment of repentance in the hearts of these poor girls; they had seen only vice in its worst shape, and were completely ignorant of the contrary feelings and actions. Each one for a time considered herself the victim of tyranny and oppression. Obscene language and songs fell upon the ear, whenever anything had occurred to call forth her displeasure; and occupation of every description was a painful task imposed. This was the time to call to mind our motto:—

"Laborate, orate, vigilate, attendite." By degrees, the holy truths of religion acted upon the minds and hearts of these poor children; bad expressions became less frequent, and were only uttered in a whisper. They have now entirely ceased, and the modest and becoming appearance of these same girls, proves that vice was not a natural instinct with them, but the terrifying result of ignorance, culpable negligence on the part of parents, bad example, and vicious training. Again we bear testimony to the happy fruits of the humane and charitable Reformatory system."

Very often efforts to reform have been thwarted by ill-conceived ideas of the manner in which instruction should be carried on. No regard is paid to individual characteristics; all are brought under the same rule. Under the happy sway of the religious orders, long devoted to this task, such errors are avoided. Individualisation is the order of the day, and produces happier results. We cite a few examples:—

"Experience has shown us that active employments are the best calculated for this class of juveniles; household duties, laundrywork, gardening, &c., &c. The latter, especially, appears to humanize the mind, calls forth a taste for the beauties of nature and its productions, and it then becomes an easier task to pervade the thoughts of the Giver of all good gifts. In all cases of great moral degradation, we have found hard labour (where the physical strength justifies its use), a powerful remedy; it weakens the animal instincts, and brings the body into subjection." According as this operation is slowly and steadily going on, the higher qualities of the human being are developed, the passions of the heart are calmed, the powers of the mind are brought into action, and the intellect itself enlightened. The labour imposed must not only be of a nature to interest a being composed of soul and body, but also some kind of encouragement and remuneration must be attached to the task performed; lessons of religion and morality are then better comprehended, and the seed thus planted "produces fruit a hundred fold."

"During several months, three of the eldest of our juveniles gave us uneasiness from what would appear to be a natural tendency to dishonesty. Articles of small value, such as buttons, sewing-silk, needles, &c., were secretly purloined, and we feared that opportunity alone was wanting for these poor girls to continue to be confirmed thieves. One especially, who, although the daughter of very worthy parents, had been convicted for stripping little children in the streets, was constantly pilfering, as if from instinct. There is now a marked improvement in the conduct of these girls in this respect: a penny found lately by one of the worst was immediately handed over to the Sister in charge.

"One child, A. M., made her escape from the Reformatory, and was absent several hours. This girl at a very early age manifested a roving and unsettled disposition; she would frequently leave her comfortable home to go off with persons of bad character, to join in their deprecations, and at length earned the reputation of an "expert little thief." Her parents sent her to good schools, and there, during the short intervals between her adventures with pick-pockets, cinder and bone gatherers, &c., she acquired a certain amount of book learning, but was pronounced by her teachers as utterly incorrigible in every sense of the word; she even stole the children's cloaks from one school which she attended. Her worthy parents, deeply afflicted, tried severity and kindness alternately, and found all useless; the father then prosecuted his child, and entreated the magistrates to send her to a Reformatory, and he willingly and thankfully pays a portion of his earnings towards her maintenance there. She came to us in the month of December, and, as long as the intense cold lasted, went on well; but one bright morning in spring, A. M.—disappeared during prayers. She was traced through fields and meadows to a distance of eight or nine miles, and brought back in the evening weary and hungry. To all interrogations she invariably replied: "I went looking for birds' nests and blue-bells." Her large collection of wild flowers, and the grief she evinced when they were taken from her, proved the veracity of her statement; indeed, notwithstanding her other faults, we have never found her to tell a lie. This little event confirmed the opinion we had already formed, that each child must be treated differently, according to her individual disposition and propensities. A. M.—

is of a very active and enterprising mind, and cannot be kept to sedentary employment, even for a limited number of hours; but since she has been engaged in active occupations she has given great satisfaction, and has never been guilty of the most trifling act of dishonesty. This result could not have been obtained, had the poor child been deprived of the peculiar training and individualisation of a Reformatory. The discipline of a jail must necessarily have confirmed her in vice. Her father has visited her twice here, and on seeing her bright and happy countenance, shed tears of joy, and invoked numberless blessings on all those who cooperate in a system of education based on religion, humanity, and reason; outstepping the bounds of mere hope, he exclaimed: "They have saved my poor child's soul, and restored me to peace and happiness."

We would draw particular attention to the following apparent paradox, but a truth too often overlooked:—

"Some are particularly sensitive, and it not respected in this regard, will be unhappy children, and will grow up with their tempers soured and their hearts gloomy. Criminal children are, perhaps, more sensitive than others, and the total absence of all self-control and self-denial, renders their case more delicate in every way. They constantly speak and act from the impulse of the moment, and not unfrequently do very wrong things from what, under other circumstances, would be a good impulse."

Special distinction sometimes create ill-feelings and jealousy; the good Sisters have inaugurated a more effectual system, and find it to succeed:—

"We find special reward for good conduct succeed better when accorded to an entire class, than to each child individually—jealousy is very easily excited, particularly amongst the big girls, and one who is recompensed, will be disliked by the others, even though they may acknowledge her merit; whereas, each one stimulates the other, when the reward is for all. A promenade beyond the bounds of the Reformatory is the greatest possible treat, the children thus recompensed, are well conducted; and, on one occasion, being permitted to visit the demesne and gardens of Rosmore Park, showed the greatest respect for property, being most careful not to touch the flowers, or walk on the grass."

The conclusion of this address is taken up with copious details of management. It contains also the record of many interesting cases. It is, however, a subject which has been so much before the public, and whose benefits have been so fully recognised that we shall be excused from entering further into the matter. Sufficient, we hope, has been put before our readers to elicit their sympathies.—Irishman.

CIVILIZED BRITONS AND MALIGNED IRISHMEN—A CONTRAST. Murder—A Hobbie.

—JOHNSON (Last Edition).

Both in and out of Parliament there has been, and still is, a vast deal said about the tendency of the Irish people to screen from the hands of justice the perpetrators of agrarian murder and other crimes. Landlords like Mr. Adair, for instance, have exterminated the tenants of entire districts on the bare supposition, unsupported by the slightest proof, that a murder had been committed by some one of them, and with the knowledge of the greater part of them. Earl Derby not long ago threatened to commit a similar act of cruel and criminal injustice, but fortunately for himself and his tenants, he stopped short in sufficient time to prevent the ruin of their prospects and his own reputation. In such cases the Conservative press, too, uniformly approves of these modes of dispensing with the ordinary and constitutional forms and functions of courts of justice, in which witnesses are required to prove, and juries to find, a man guilty of the crime with which he is charged before he can be punished for it. But whilst this summary process of dealing with innocent men in Ireland, on the mere supposition that they are cognisant of a crime, is so loudly commended by a large portion of the press and a vast majority of the Irish members, with their political sympathisers on the other side of the Channel, the undeniable fact seems to escape notice that the vast number of murders and other crimes perpetrated in England could never have been accomplished if there had not been a vast amount of guilty knowledge of the criminal and an equally guilty cognizance of the crime before, at, and after its commission. A singular instance has just occurred in England of the determination to commit a murder having been unreservedly communicated to a third individual, who, nevertheless, made no disclosure of the determination thus revealed to him till the crime had been actually committed. The case is, that of the horrible murders recently committed at Carlisle. William Whiteside, who was summoned as a witness before the inquest on the bodies of the two victims, Jane Davidson and William Horsley, deposed that the woman Davidson had consulted him about the means of poisoning rats, and had given him a shilling to get her strychnine for the purpose; but on his telling her that she could kill them quite as effectually without strychnine, she asked him whether he liked revenge? and confessed that she wanted the poison for Horsley, who had hated badly to her. Here was plain speaking with a vengeance, and the woman's purpose could not possibly be mistaken. Nevertheless, it did not seem to disturb Mr. Whiteside's equanimity very much, or determine him to take the steps he obviously should have taken to prevent her accomplishing her diabolical purpose, by informing the object of the woman's hatred of the imminent peril in which he stood. But all Whiteside did was to advise her quietly and coolly not to have anything to do with it, as she would get herself into a hobbie over it! This, it will be confessed, was taking the matter pretty easily, although, in his evidence he states that "his blood ran cold when the woman made her horrible intention known to him." Contenting himself with the very pithy admonition he had given her, he went straightway with the shilling to a friend to whom he told what the woman contemplated doing. Whereupon the friend said with a sang froid which showed a wondrous fellow feeling between the precious pair, "Come, let us spend the shilling, and let her jump for it," which when duly interpreted, meant of course—"What is it to us, let us spend her shilling in drink and be merry, and let her be hanged for the murder; it is no affair of ours." Two lives were therefore sacrificed in consequence of the callousness and indifference of these wretches, who, however, have not subjected themselves in the eyes of the law to the punishment they deserve. Shortly after this facetious colloquy, Horsley was found dead in the woman's house with marks of violence on his person, and she had poisoned herself. It does not appear that the witness Whiteside was what is termed a bad character—he was simply one of that numerous class of individuals who care not what calamities befall others, as long as they are themselves neither inconvenienced nor molested. He preferred keeping out of the "hobbie" rather than perform the simple act of common humanity by preventing the perpetration of a crime which sent two of his fellow-creatures, prematurely and violently, to their long account with all their imperfections on their head. The slightest effort on his part would have saved them, but that effort he found it too troublesome and inconvenient to make, preferring to spend the blood-money, trifling as it was, at the pot-house to rescuing a human being, or rather two, from destruction, as he knew the woman's life would be forfeited if she carried out her foul purpose. Now we ask—would the anti-Irish and anti-Catholic press have said if two Irishmen had acted with the heartless indifference and cold-blooded recklessness of consequences manifested by the dastardly pair of true Britons? How they would have tortured and twisted it into a Ribbon conspiracy or some such combination, to wreak deadly vengeance

on their innocent victim! But as the whole affair took place in England, and Englishmen alone were the parties privy to and concerned in the awful tragedy, we only see one journal, the London Examiner, taking any particular note of it, though in many points of view it could not have been surpassed in cold-blooded heartlessness by as many brutal savages.—Dublin Telegraph.

THE EVICTIONS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Ami de la Religion.

Sir—At the very moment when His Grace the Bishop of Orleans placed his eloquent words at the service of the miseries of Ireland, and invoked the sympathies and charity of the Catholics of France in her behalf, new scenes of desolation and violence were passing in the mountains of Donegal. I received the lamentable details to-day by the medium of a Londonderry journal. I will observe here that this journal is one of the organs of the Orange party in the North, and I know how systematically hostile to Catholics its views usually are. The information which it gives on this affair may then be accepted without any distrust, and our habitual adversaries will not find here what they are so willing to call the angry and headstrong expression of Catholic prejudices and rancours against the Protestant landlords. I confine myself to translating, with some abridgment, the recital that I have just read in the Londonderry Standard.

In the month of November last, there was found in the mountains of this wild region of Donegal, at the bottom of a precipice, the corpse of a Mr. Murray, the agent of Mr. John Adair, the rich proprietor of Derryveagh, in the district of Letterkenny. Had Mr. Murray met with an accident? had he been assassinated? Although this latter hypothesis is the most probable, justice has found it impossible to discover the murderer. An attempt at burning took place at the same time at a house where Mr. John Adair was passing the night, and the authors of this new crime have remained unknown, notwithstanding all the investigations of justice.

Already, and even before those two base outrages, which cannot be too much condemned, Mr. Adair following the custom of many Irish proprietors had sent notices of eviction to his tenants at Derryveagh. His intention was, according to a familiar expression in the country, to consolidate the farms. We may believe that he might have suspended the execution of this, or that he would have done it upon a less grand scale but for the deplorable events which, doubtless, have justified to his own eyes the severities of which we have now to trace the picture.

A sentence of the Court of Common Pleas authorised Mr. John Adair to execute these evictions by the assistance of an armed force. This is what took place on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of April.

The Sub-sheriff had marched out 200 policemen, commanded by three sub-inspectors. The evictions commenced on Monday morning; arrived at Loughbarra, the police halted and the Sheriff accompanied by a few of them, went to a house inhabited by a poor widow of sixty years of age, and her seven children—six daughters and one son. When these unfortunate people saw the armed men coming towards their dwelling, they filled the air with piercing cries. The Sheriff entered the cabin, gave possession of it to Mr. John Adair's agent, and signed to six men of the Crowbar Brigade, who instantly set to work.

While the iron bars rapidly demolished the roof and walls of the poor cabin, the old woman and her seven children, seeing themselves suddenly reduced to the most absolute distress, with no shelter for the coming night, flung themselves on the ground in the convulsion of despairing grief. Their groans, mingled with exclamations in the old Celtic language made an impression of terror and deep compassion on the assistants. The constables themselves were moved to tears while obeying the orders of their chiefs.

When the cabin was completely demolished, the Sheriff and his troop pursued their writ. The evictions and demolitions continued till about the middle of the day on Wednesday.

Here is, from the Protestant paper, the exact list of tenants who have been evicted, and whose houses have been thrown down:—

- Hanna M'Adair, widow, and seven children.
- Charles Doohan, wife, son, and two grand children.
- Francis Bradley, wife, and five children.
- Patrick Bradley, wife, and four children.
- Roger O'Flanagan, wife, brother, mother, and four children.
- James Gallagher, wife, and seven children.
- Brian Doherty, mother, sister, and one child.
- Hugh Coill, wife, and four children.
- Patrick Devenney, wife, and two children.
- John Friel, wife, and two children.
- Michael Friel, and one child.
- Robert Burke and wife.
- Charles Callaghan.
- John Moore, wife and two children.
- Manus Rodden, his brother, and two sisters, orphans.
- Bernard Callaghan, his mother, and brother.
- Gaochee Kelly and two servants.
- William Armstrong and three children.
- Alexander Lawa, wife, and four children.
- Rosa Dermot, orphan.
- Daniel M'Adair, wife and six children.
- William Doohan, wife, and four children.
- Patrick Curran, wife and five children.
- Owen M'Adair, wife, and three children.
- Mary M'Adair, widow, and three children.
- James Doherty, wife, and one child.
- John Bradley, wife, and three children.
- Michael Bradley, wife, and four children.
- Catherine Conaghan, widow, her sister, brother-in-law, and two children.
- Edward Coyle, wife, and one child.
- Gaochee Friel, wife, and six children.
- Edward Sweeney, and three children.
- Daniel Doherty, his father, mother, and two children.
- Bryan Doherty, wife, and four children.

Besides, three other families were evicted, but their houses were not thrown down. These are:—

- Hugh Sweeney, and his two sons.
- James Sweeney, wife, and eight children.
- Owen Sweeney, his wife, mother, and eight children.

Finally, three families were kept as weekly tenants—that is to say, that the sentence of eviction having been pronounced against them, the execution of it is reserved for the short reprieve of seven days, at the proprietor's pleasure: these are no longer even lodges in the ordinary sense of the word.

Now, let us recapitulate this long and painful enumeration.

Thirty-six houses, or cabins, have been completely destroyed. Thirty-nine families, making altogether two hundred persons, were thrown upon the high roads and on the mountain sides, without shelter.

Among these two hundred persons, there are thirty-seven women and one hundred and twenty-one young children.

In all these cases, our Orange journal adds, were renewed the same scenes of despair which had so strongly moved the constables while they demolished the first cabin.

A poor old man was particularly remarked, who, before leaving his house, kissed his threshold repeatedly, as an emigrant would bid adieu to his native soil. His wife and children followed his example, still standing by in silent agony, they witnessed the levelling of their dear home. These cabins were generally so poor and so miserably built, that a few strokes of the crowbar were sufficient to throw them down.

When evening came, a fine and penetrating rain began to fall, and made the situation of those unfor-

tunates still more intolerable. They endeavoured to shelter themselves under the hedges near, and to light a turf fire, in order to prevent the children and women from being frozen by the night-cold and the rain. The Workhouse of Letterkenny was sixteen miles off, and it is said that the householders were warned not to harbour them. The police constables were indignant that the relieving officer, whom they had warned of this eviction, had not come, in order to provide for the first wants of these two hundred persons thus flung out, without food or shelter. The poor people have besided recognised the kindness with which the Sub-sheriff acted towards them, while carrying out, according to the sentence of the court, the terrible proscription of the law. Consequently there was no resistance; but in any case it would have been impossible, because they had taken the precaution to bring two hundred armed men.

Most of these families have no other resource but to shut themselves up in the Workhouse, to escape from a speedy death; those who would try to remain in the mountain and seek for some way of living there, will not fail to be soon lured away by the proprietors, and they will be forced to follow the others into the poorhouse.

It is not in the Kingdom of Naples, nor in the States of the Church that these things have taken place; it is in a country which, if we are to believe the Times of the last few days, enjoys the benefits of the British Constitution; it is not the *Armatona* of Turin, nor the *Civiltà Cattolica*, nor any Ultramontane paper that reveals to us the details of these barbarities; it is a journal which every day reprints at the head of its columns the *significant date* of 1688, no mistake may be made as to the colour of its flag and the direction of its sympathies.

The Protestant writer found himself in presence of an eviction *en masse* which struck down two hundred persons, and reduced them to a state of wretchedness from which they will never recover, for the punishment of an odious crime of which the author has not been discovered. We feel at each line of his recital the indignation that bursts from him; justice and humanity here sweep away the prejudices of sect and party; it is a Protestant who has ordered these evictions; it is Catholics who are the victims; he is so. The proprietor has kept within his legal rights; he has, perhaps, only used them so vigorously in order to chastise the moral complicity with two hateful criminals—be it so too; nevertheless, the Orange paper cannot bear that in 1861, as in the barbarous ages, and among them thirty-seven women and a hundred and twenty-one children, should be enveloped in a terrible proscription which has not been able to touch the guilty one, if he be indeed among their ranks, except through more than two hundred innocent.

Yet, what will be the astonishment of the *Londonderry Standard*, if, for having yielded to a feeling of humanity and justice in pointing out such facts to the indignation of his Protestant readers, he finds himself accused, as I was formerly, of having taken pleasure in the crime, and of justifying the assassination? I know that in borrowing these sad details from him, I expose myself to new calumnies. It is necessary, however, to prevent such outrages from being buried in silence, and whatever may be the consequence, the truth should be known. Receive, sir, the expression of my most friendly regards.

ADOLPHE PRERAUD, Priest of the Oratory of the Immaculate Conception.

THE DERRYVEAGH EVICTIONS.—THE WORKHOUSE AT LETTERKENNY.—A small portion of the hapless people evicted from their holdings found a miserable refuge in the workhouse of Letterkenny. The following communication, from a valued correspondent, gives a striking picture of a scene in the workhouse on the Sunday after the arrival of those poor people, and also mentions circumstances connected with the evictions that are worthy of attention:—

Letterkenny, April 27. Connected with this awful transaction in Derryveagh, there are circumstances which have yet appeared before the public, although they are of such a nature that the sad and terrible history would be incomplete without the brief narrative, which I am now about to submit to you, of facts occurring under my own observation.

After the eviction, 45 persons, principally women and orphans—a portion of 242 human creatures, thrust out on the road-side at Derryveagh—made their way to the workhouse of this town. The remainder, nearly 200, still wander near the ruins of their homesteads where they had been born, and where their ancestors had lived and died. The poor beings who were brought to the workhouse had undergone great sufferings before their arrival here—aggravated by infirmity on the part of the aged, and by the tenderness of youth on the part of the children. On the Sunday after their arrival, these hapless beings attended Mass in the dining hall, which is the temporary chapel for religious worship. In a corner of this large room were congregated the poor outcasts, and it was a most pitiable and harrowing sight to behold them apart from the rest of the paupers, shrinking from the misery and degradation into which they were driven, huddled together by themselves, crying and sobbing during the whole time of the sacred ceremony; and altogether it was the most deplorable and heartrending sight that my eyes ever rested upon. One could not contemplate those innocent creatures, with the consciousness that they were perfectly blameless, without a feeling of awe at the act which had left them in this state of desolation. In my conversation with them after their arrival at the workhouse, I learned some particulars of the evictions which have not yet appeared in any of the newspapers. The Parish Priest at Garton, before the levellers had commenced their operations, had gone round amongst the poor people, administering to several, who had been bed-ridden or temporarily confined to bed by illness, the last rites of the Church before the period fixed for their expulsion, and the destruction of their houses. This precaution was most wisely taken on account of an apprehension of those infirm people not being able to survive the awful shock and exposure, day and night, to the cold and wet in the open air. The poor people bore all with Christian and heroic patience. They endured unmerited and unprecedented suffering with a resignation worthy of true Christians, and which edified even the officials employed in this repulsive work of devastation.

From some of the official who attended at the eviction, I have learned the extraordinary and remarkable fact that it was found impossible to get any Donegal men to undertake the work of levelling the cabins of the unhappy people evicted by wholesale in Derryveagh, and that the work was actually done by a number of persons brought up for the purpose from Killyman, in the county of Tyrone, a district long celebrated during the system of Orange outrages and house-breaking for the feats of the Killyman wreckers.

We may here mention that we are taking pains to obtain the most correct and complete information in reference to the transactions at Derryveagh, and the cause alleged for the evictions. We have no doubt in our own mind that we shall be enabled to establish a case, founded on facts that are unquestionable, that the public have been greatly misled by continued misrepresentations on this subject, and that there was not a particle of ground for the allegations that have been made against the people driven out of Derryveagh. On this subject it is our object to vindicate the cause of truth as well as the claims of humanity, without using harsh or irritating language, or saying one word which will not be necessary for the discharge of our legitimate duty.—Mr. Adair will have an opportunity of reading the statements which we intend to publish, and we shall be ready, if any misrepresentation may be made unintentionally at once to afford him the means of rectifying it, by publishing any communication which he may deem expedient.—*Evening Post*.

FRESH EVICTIONS IN PARTRY.—The fresh evictions of Tuesday last were effected under the most painful circumstances. Poor Prandergast, with his wife and nine, was one of the marked men in November last; but, at the last moment was apprized, it is thought, through the interference of the High Sheriff. His furniture was actually cleared out, the doors of the hings, everything ready for the crowbar, when—the brigade got orders to pass his house, and he was told to rest in security. Now, with a refinement of cruelty, he is flung out, when there is no possibility of his getting a place for twelve months more, and after his oats, wheat, and a great part of his potatoes are sown. He and his wife made a desperate struggle. He would not quit his house. He and the Sheriff, a most humane man, came to grips in that sanctuary of his happy day. The Sheriff, though a powerful young man, was brought down. The Sheriff got some blows. He twice committed the frantic creature, and twice released him again. It was horrible to behold the scene. This is the poor man who strove to hide from Dr. Townsend and Miss Plunket behind a basket, and that a bit he couldn't do him good, as he knew he was acting contrary to his conscience and to God. He has six children fit for school. His wife is being given to one of the few "converts" of the famine years. His crime is—that his son lent the Priest his cart. This is the crime for which a wife and nine children are flung hopeless on the world. The second case is not so sad, as anticipating the event, the Priest had provided land for the victim. Had he ever expected such a snare as the one now so successful, he would have done the same for poor Prandergast. But now it is too late, and the poor wife and children are at this moment lying by the old walls! No wonder that the Christian bishop fled to Dublin as this renewed attack was being executed.—*Cor. of Morning News*.

THE CENSUS.—The Rev. Dr. Spratt has written to the *Freeman* saying:—"You are aware of the many remarks that the present census has created as to anticipated results. So decisive were some parties that because it was physically impossible for the police to call for their census papers in a day or two, they rushed into print attributing the delay to a possible conspiracy to suppress the number of Protestants by the mode of never calling for their returns. They never took the trouble of ascertaining were their Catholic neighbours in the same position, but jumped to the worst conclusions at once. We know that even now all the papers are not collected, but such impressions are abroad, it is most necessary that the Government (who certainly have given an earnest of their wish, at least to satisfy public opinion, as to the proper mode of securing impartiality by appointing a Catholic commissioner) should follow this step up by preserving a fair proportion among those who will have the actual manipulation of the returns and the calculations derivable from them. The census should be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion; and if, as I hear, among those employed up to the present in the Census Office to the number of twenty-one, including the commissioners, there are but three Catholics, it is certainly far from being a satisfactory or impartial arrangement, especially as some of those who were employed on the former census were distinguished by an amount of religious intolerance seldom exceeded. Having originally, before the appointment of a Catholic Commissioner, given to public some few considerations which the subject seemed to call for, and being most anxious for the correct and impartial working out of a measure full of important results of various kinds as regards our social economy, I take the liberty of asking you, Mr. Editor, whether what I stated was the fact, and whether, in this Catholic country, such an outrageous disproportion exists as regards the number of the national creed at present employed in the Census Office."

The Cork Constitution says—"The rather novel sight of a French ship of war is now to be seen in our harbour, anchored in the man-of-war roads. Her destination is said to be the North Sea for the protection of the French fisheries; but some of the quidnuncs seem to say she is just taking a sly survey of our coast as she passes. Her officers have been on shore and a good deal about since her arrival. She is barque rigged and of forty guns, and called the *Expeditive*."

SEIZURE AND THE WORKHOUSE.—Instances are not wanting to prove the dread the poor entertain of entering the Workhouse—the privations they endure before they do so, and how they grasp at the slightest hope of release from it. A Mrs. Linskey, who had become a patient in the Galway fever hospital, had become convalescent, and was told that she would have to be sent to the workhouse. On Thursday, while walking in the grounds of the hospital, she slipped away from her companions, and threw herself into the river. She was subsequently taken up in an insensible state by Mr. Smith and Coyle, the gatekeeper, and is now out of danger. This did this unhappy woman illustrate by her rash act the general feeling of horror with which the workhouses of Ireland are regarded by the poor.—*Galway Vindicator*.

ARREST OF A GANG OF NOTORIOUS COINERS.—Kells, (County Meath), Monday, April 29.—Three notorious characters have been just arrested here, on serious charges, under the following circumstances:—A description of certain parties who had been carrying on the business of coining and imposing on the public in Galway, having appeared in the *Hue and Cry*, the keen eyes of Head-Constable Keating tested on two persons in the garb and carrying the apparatus of travelling tinkers. In company of Sub-Constable Myers, the Head-Constable followed the party and felt that they answered the description nearly to a letter. They were at once put under arrest, and, afterwards, the wife of one of them was also taken into custody. The parties were brought before G. T. Dalton, Esq., J. P., when the circumstances under which the arrest was made were fully explained. The prisoners were remanded, in order that the necessary inquiry should be made at Galway with the authorities, relative to the particular charges against those named in the *Hue and Cry*. It is rather a strange coincidence that the vigilant head-constable on looking sharply at one of the prisoners, detected in his features those of a man described in the *Hue and Cry* some time in the year 1856, who was then supposed to have stolen cattle which were being driven towards Castleren, in the County of Roscommon, and which were stolen in the County of Cavan. He has also a third charge against the same party, for issuing base coin at a distant period. This man's name, it appears, is Martin M'Donogh, and the head-constable has not a single doubt on the matter. He has also a second charge against one of the prisoner's wives for having passed base coin some time ago. They will be preferred at the proper time and place. They are all well known to be part of a gang which was arrested about two years ago, being absolutely detected in the act of coining at a place called Rantavin, in the County of Cavan, at the house of a poor man who kept lodging beds for travellers of their class. From many circumstances which have transpired in this and adjoining County of Cavan, little doubt can be entertained that these are part of a general gang, some of whom have been lately arrested in different parts of England, in Dublin, and other places, very lately. The public cannot be too much on their guard in receiving silver pieces. The counterfeiters are principally in half-crown pieces, and the deception is so complete as to enable the rogues to impose in many cases on the most active shopkeeper. Head-Constable Keating is the same person who detected the notorious Mary Cunningham, who for a period of many years carried on a system of midnight plunder unopposed by her sex in the annals of criminal record.

SABBATARIANS.—There is considerable opposition in Dublin to the movement for opening the Botanic Garden, on Sunday. All the Protestant ministers and laity unite in opposing it.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The proceedings of this august body were brought to a close on Saturday last, at 2 p. m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council; and the members of the other House having been summoned, and a number of Bills assented to in the name of Her Majesty, the following speech was delivered by the Governor General:—

Honourable Gentleman of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me much pleasure to find that you have completed the consideration of such measures as you deem necessary for the Province, and that I am thus able to close the fourth Session of this Parliament. You have in some important particulars amended the Criminal Law, and facilitated the transaction of judicial business.

You have dealt with the several measures submitted to you, and you have bestowed a patient attention on the petitions and representations of Her Majesty's Subjects.

I may congratulate you on the prospects of Canada and the increase of her exports and imports. The ships now lying under your windows, in the River St. Lawrence, announce the opening of an abundant traffic, and I pray that Providence may bless our fields with another plentiful harvest.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the Supplies which you have liberally granted for the Public Service. Care shall be taken to expend such money in accordance with your wishes.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: Her Most Gracious Majesty has suffered a deep domestic affliction, on which you, as Her loyal subjects, have expressed your condolence and sympathy. I have taken care to forward your Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I believe that we may shortly expect the honor of a visit, of a private character, from His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and I know that the presence of another member of the Royal Family of England will be a subject of congratulation.

I now release you from your labours, and prorogue the Parliament of Canada. The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Thursday, the 31st day of June next, to be here held, and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the 27th day of June next.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The prospects of the King of Italy are not bright. His Parliament is useless for all purposes of legislation, and Cavour has been compelled to rebuke it for its disgraceful conduct.—

In Sicily there are symptoms of more than discontent with annexation, and the Garibaldian faction are agitating for a Republic, which was to have been proclaimed at Palermo on the 29th ult. Measures however were taken to suppress all popular demonstrations, but only to manifest themselves on a more favorable occasion. In the South of Italy a bloody though desultory warfare is still kept up betwixt the loyalist patriots and the Piedmontese mercenaries. We hear every day that the "reactionists" have been crushed in one district, and every day we also hear of their reappearance in some other quarter.

The Government of Victor Emmanuel seems determined to carry matters with a high hand in the conquered provinces; it has imprisoned the Archbishop of St. Andrea, arrested several of the chief landed proprietors, and threatens the Archbishop of Naples with a legal prosecution for having refused to allow public prayers in his Cathedral for the usurper. These measures may win for Victor Emmanuel from Protestants, the praise of being the champion of religious liberty; but they will not have much effect in mitigating the hatred entertained towards him and his usurped sway, by all true Neapolitan patriots, and Catholics.

The condition of Poland is the exact counterpart of that of the Kingdom of Naples; the policy of the Russian Czar towards the disaffected Poles, is the transcript of that of the *Re galantissimo* towards the conquered Neapolitans. The latter prescribes to the Prelates of the Catholic Church what prayers they shall recite, how and in what terms they shall approach the Throne of Grace, and upon their refusal to submit to his dictation, casts them into jail, and confiscates their property. In like manner, through his deputies, the Russian despot assumes the right to regulate the devotions of his Catholic Polish subjects, and by official proclamation directs what hymns shall be sung in their places of worship. In Poland, as in Naples, the Catholic laity and the Catholic Clergy set the edicts of Cæsar in things spiritual, at de-

finance, and continue to pray, to sing, and to address Almighty God without the slightest respect for the injunctions or prohibitions of "Jack-in-office." In Poland, as in Naples, the Catholic Hierarchy are the virtual leaders of the patriotic party, the animating spirit which directs and controls the agitation for national independence, and they are therefore the first objects of the foreign despot's hatred. The most superficial observer of passing events cannot fail to notice the close family resemblance betwixt the policy pursued by the King of Sardinia, and that pursued by the Emperor of Russia, towards the Catholic Church and her Prelates; the student of history, who dives below the surface, and traces events to their origin, will find in that resemblance additional proof of the close connection, we may say blood-relationship, which subsists betwixt "Modern Liberalism" and "Cæsarism." As a specimen, we give side by side, two passages, both copied from the Foreign Correspondent of the London Times—the one with reference to the action of the Russian, the other with reference to the action of the Sardinian officials as toward the Catholic Church and her Prelates, in Poland and Naples respectively:—

POLAND.

Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a letter to the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs which he commences by saying that "it has come to his knowledge that certain Roman Catholic priests have mixed up politics with religious offices" and in which he proceeds to declare that "the Government would bring disgrace upon itself if it delayed to take the necessary measures prescribed by the law to put an end to the hatred thus systematically excited against it." He then bids the Minister call the attention of the bishops to the conduct of the clergy, warning them that "the civil and military Governors have received an order to arrest every ecclesiastic, without distinction of rank or dignity, who shall be guilty of the offence named, in order that he may be punished with all the rigour of which the laws admit."—Times Corr.

NAPLES.

The Archbishop of St. Andrea and three landed proprietors have been arrested. A letter addressed by the Director of Public Worship to the Archbishop of Naples has been published, in which he reproaches the Archbishop with having forbidden public prayers for King Victor Emmanuel, and warns him that if he persists in such a course he will be prosecuted according to law.

The similarity of language of the above edicts is more than a mere accidental coincidence. It is the result of that hatred which all tyrants entertain toward the Church; it is the expression of the antagonism which ever has, and ever must subsist betwixt Catholicity and despotism; it is but the modern version of the old injunction laid upon the first Pastors of the Church by her enemies, who, calling before them Peter and John, commanded them not to speak at all, or teach in the name of Jesus. The voice of Victor Emmanuel is but as that of Annas the Jewish High Priest, and the threats of the Russian official are but the echo of the menaces of the Sanhedrim. We know what effect these had; we may thence easily anticipate the result of the present persecution.

Prince Napoleon having prudently declined any personal explanations with the Duc D'Aumale, and the latter's famous pamphlet being unanswerable because of the truths it contained, the French Government has deemed it best to convict the publisher and printer of the offending work—which, with the accommodating tribunals existing under Imperial regime, was no difficult task. Accordingly M. Dumineray, the publisher of the pamphlet in question, has been sentenced to pay a fine of about \$1,000, and to one year's imprisonment, and M. Baux, the printer, to a fine of similar amount, with six months' imprisonment. This has not stopped the circulation of the work itself, which is read with greater avidity than ever. The condemned have appealed, and so strong is the popular feeling in their favor, that a mitigation of sentence is expected.

The British news is of little importance.—Great importance was attached to the outbreak of hostilities in the United States, and an increased naval force is about to be dispatched to the North American Station for the protection of British commerce. A proclamation was about to appear warning British subjects that if they interfere in any manner in the affairs of the United States their blood will be on their own heads, and that they need not look for any protection from the British Government upon the plea of being British subjects. In case of a blockade of the Southern Ports it is probable that the doctrines laid down by the Yankees themselves as to the rights of neutrals and the "Right of Search" will be applied by the European Powers; if so, any effectual blockade is out of the question, and Jonathan will find himself "hoist with his own petard."

There is really nothing new from the States. The belligerents are "just about going to begin," and have been "just about going to begin" for the last month. After all it is to be hoped that that North and South may yet agree to an amicable separation; after which President Lincoln and President Davis will sit down to liquor, and deadly weapons shall yield place to the peaceful brandy-cock-tail—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

DIVORCE AND POLYGAMY.—The British Herald complains that we have spoken disrespectfully of divorce—qualifying it as old polygamy under a new name; and of having said that, it is the inevitable tendency of Protestant principles to set aside the Christian law of marriage, and to substitute in lieu thereof, the heastly system of divorce, which now obtains in almost every Protestant country upon earth.

Our cotemporary favors us also with the very remarkable information that Our Saviour Himself admitted adultery to be a sufficient ground for divorce *a vinculo*; and that the Church of England holds to the same opinion, and recognises, "re-marriage" as lawful to the innocent party injured by adultery.—"But even if this, or either opinion, is, in the judgment of Roman Catholics, erroneous"—continues our cotemporary:

"Still when they know the belief is sincerely entertained as justified by the Word of God, such outrageous language as that used by the editor of the True Witness cannot be too strongly condemned."

"*Pausa verba*, Master Herald, good words." You jump to conclusions too hastily, and your condemnation of the TRUE WITNESS is as unjust, as as your exposition of the doctrines of the Church of England on the law of marriage is contrary to fact—Whether "Our Saviour" did, or did not, admit the lawfulness of divorce *a vinculo* under any circumstances, is a question we care not to discuss; for whilst we know with the assurance of faith that He never made such admission, we cannot chop Scripture with heretics, or dispute almost the meaning of words until we have the *ipsissima verba* before our eyes. The words attributed to Our Lord are not handed down to you in the language in which He uttered them; you have them only in the guise of a translation, made, you cannot say by whom, and of whose accuracy you have no voucher. We will not therefore waste time in disputing as to the meaning of those unknown words, which are reported very differently in the different translations of the Gospels which have been handed down to us.

The sense in which those words have been understood by the Church of England is certainly not that assigned to them by the Herald. In theory, that body has always retained the old Catholic doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage, and has always—to its credit be it said—denied the right of divorce *a vinculo* under any circumstances: but then the Church of England has—of all the sects—been the most inconsistent in its Protestantism, and therefore the most Christian. The Herald is guilty of gross injustice towards the Church of England in representing it as sanctioning divorce *a vinculo*; and we would recommend to him, before again dogmatising upon the subject, to make himself a little better acquainted with the history and doctrines of Anglicanism. We admit and admire his zeal for divorce; but as yet he has been more successful in establishing his own ignorance of the Anglican theory of marriage, than in refuting the TRUE WITNESS.

Divorce at its best, is but the legalisation of concubinage, but it assumes its most repulsive form when restricted to cases of adultery. The daily experience of the English Divorce Court shows that to admit adultery as a valid ground for divorce *a vinculo*, is but to put a premium upon crime. If we must have divorce laws, then in the interests of morality, divorce should be accorded for any and every conceivable cause—for incompatibility of temper, or cold feet—except adultery. Of all legislation on the subject, that is the worst which actually holds out inducements to violate the laws of God, and which, practically, says to the ill-assorted and unhappy couple—"so long as you are content to live chastely, nothing can be done for your relief; and you shall be released, in so far as human law can release you, from the bonds which gall your necks."

To insist upon an act of adultery as a legal formality, or preliminary, without which release from the marriage yoke is impossible, is a certain means to encourage crime, as the article by us quoted from the London Times by implication admits. "Shrewd observers of the proceedings of the Divorce Court"—says that high authority—are well aware "that an application for the dissolution of one marriage is seldom made until another has been resolved on, and that Sir Cresswell Cresswell is not more the follower than the precursor of Hymen." In other words, the practical operation of the Divorce Court is this: A and B, tired of one another's company, and intent upon contracting new sexual unions, by mutual agreement go through the prescribed formality of adultery; and then being qualified, by application to the anti-Christian tribunal over which Sir Cresswell Cresswell presides as "the precursor of Hymen," they obtain a legal sanction to their predetermined re-espousals. In our opinion it would be better to grant the divorce at once, without insisting upon the formality of adultery.

Betwixt the Christian law of marriage, as stated by the Catholic Church, "one with one, and for ever," and the filthiest excesses of heathen polygamy, there is no middle ground logically tenable; and no community which has once abandoned the Catholic position has long been

able, to resist the further encroachments of passion upon the restraints which the divine law imposes upon human lusts. The polygamy of the Mormons is but the logical, and indeed inevitable consequence of Protestant tamperings with the divine law of marriage.

Nor are the Mormons the only Protestant denomination who have, by a rigorous application of Protestant principles, arrived at the comfortable conclusion that polygamy is a domestic institution perfectly lawful to the Christian, and in harmony with the Word of God. In Scotland, it appears that this is a fundamental tenet of a Protestant sect, whose petition in behalf of the right of polygamy was read in the House of Commons during a debate on the Marriage Laws upon Wednesday the 17th ult. This document, important as showing the tendencies of Protestantism, and as an illustration of the "right of private judgment" upon the laws of God, was read by Mr. Lyon, and professed to come from "The Communicants of a sect of Protestant Dissenters in the Royal Burgh of Dundee." It was couched in the following terms:—

"That the sect whereof your petitioners are members believes that there is Scripture warrant for the continuance of the family institution as it existed in patriarchal and Jewish times—namely, the state in which the head of a family may have one or more wives. That your humble petitioners do not adopt such a principle from any other than the purest and most enlightened motives, and because they believe it to be in accordance with the Word of God; and, further, that your petitioners, so long as they are resident in this land, and subjects of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, never will attempt contravention of its laws. That your petitioners would, nevertheless, respectfully state to your honourable House that they feel it to be a grievance that they should, by the laws of this well-governed realm, be debarred from exercising their rights of living in conformity to the dictates of their conscience; and that while not wishing to impose their views on others, they yet think that others should allow them to live in conformity with their own views, and not impose their views on them. That your petitioners would call the attention of your honourable House to the fact that the prayer of this petition is not without precedent in Her Majesty's dominions—that is to say, Her Majesty's colonies—for that the natives of India and other un-Christian subjects of Her Majesty, are permitted to have more wives than one. (Laughter.) That your petitioners regretted to observe that the Bill which your honourable House passed into a law in your last Session for the better regulation of the laws of divorce and matrimonial causes, did not contain any such provision as would meet the peculiar case of your petitioners." (Laughter.) They then went on to pray

"Your honourable House to pass a law to remove these wrongs, by providing that if a man, the husband of one wife, shall present himself before a magistrate, and solemnly swear that his conscience believes the lawfulness of the Divine institution of polygamy, and he therefore wishes to marry another wife or other wives, the magistrate shall be empowered to issue a licence for the celebration of such marriage, which shall be a legal marriage, according to the law of this country, and the issue thereof legitimate; your honourable House annexing to the said law such provisions as your honourable House, in your wisdom, shall think fit necessary to prevent its abuse. (Laughter.) That thereby your honourable House will right the wrongs of a considerable number of Her Majesty's subjects, and approach one step nearer to absolute perfection in legislation."—From Parliamentary Report—Times, 17th ult.

It will be seen that the prayer of the "Protestant Dissenters" of Dundee did not meet with a very respectful hearing from the House of Commons; though the conscientious, even if erroneous, private judgment of one Protestant sect in favor of polygamy is certainly as much entitled to the respect of its fellow-sectaries, as is the opinion of any other Protestant sect in favor of divorce, to the respect of Catholics. We know that both are alike condemned by the law of God, and incompatible with Christian civilisation; we know that one is the inevitable and logical precursor of the other; and we speak of both therefore in terms of unqualified condemnation, as we would speak of theft, fornication and all other kinds of mortal sin.

In this we are guilty of no disrespect to Protestants. We deem their marriages, as the unions of baptised persons, chaste, honorable and holy; and we raise therefore our humble voice against those who would degrade them to the level of mere concubinage.

CLERICAL INTERFERENCE IN POLITICS.—We know not whether the inconsistency, or the cool impertinence of Protestants be the more worthy of our special wonderment. In one breath they deprecate all interference on the part of Priests with secular affairs; in the next, they declaim against the Catholic clergy for their non-interference, for not exerting their influence soon enough, or actively enough. They are like the poor wretch at the halberds, of whom the flogger complained that, "hit high, or hit low, there was no pleasing him."

For example, there has just taken place an election riot at St. John's Newfoundland, the origin of which is as yet obscure. The military were however called out, and after some trouble, and with some loss of life to the rioters, they succeeded in quelling the tumult. In the midst of the fray the Catholic clergy were to be seen rushing through the crowd, exhorting, commanding the people to disperse, and to retire to their homes; and in consequence of this "clerical interference," amongst the names of the persons shot by the troops, we find that of the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, a Catholic Priest. A local journal, the Express, thus comments on the transaction:

"It is due to the Roman Catholic clergy to state that they went among the crowd, commanding and entreating them to disperse, and go home, without success."

Such conduct must, one will naturally expect,

have provoked the gratitude of the public; and the respectful homage of the press. Not a bit of it; the Protestant journals had occasion therein to reproach the Clergy with their non-interference in matters secular, and to hold them up to the public as morally responsible for the riots:—

"Thus we have another instance of what has been frequently observed, that when men become excited, and resort to deeds of violence, those who at the commencement might have restrained them, lose all control over them."—16.

We have witnessed violent political riots in Montreal; we have seen Her Majesty's representative outraged, and the Parliament Houses burnt down by a Protestant mob; but we are not aware that any Protestant clergymen of any denomination exposed themselves to personal danger, or to the chances of a stray musket ball, in their efforts to restrain the rioters; but we have never heard that any Catholic journalists had the impertinence to insinuate that, to the apathy of the Protestant clergy, the brutal and disgraceful political riots of 1849 were in any manner attributable.

We are told also that the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Alexander Bannerman, has had the bad taste and the bad manners to address a letter, couched in the spirit of the above given extract from the Express, to the Bishop of Newfoundland, reproaching His Lordship and the Clergy for not having used their influence at the right time. We can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that a gentleman could so far forget what was due to himself, to his office, and to the sacred character of the illustrious and amiable Prelate and the reverend clergymen whom he addressed, as to write to them in the following terms, which we find quoted in the Montreal Herald of the 22nd instant, from the Boston Transcript:—

"From my experience here, I have invariably seen the influence of your clergy predominant at the height of a storm, when men's passions were strongly excited—but I have never seen that influence used at the beginning of that storm, when it might prove so very beneficial to the peace of society."

Analyse this reproach, and to what does it amount? That the influence of the Catholic Clergy is most vigorously exerted then, when it is most needed, and when its exercise, is accompanied with no small amount of personal risk, as in the case of the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell shot by the troops whilst exercising his influence over the rioters of St. John's. What would the Governor have? Our Newfoundland Dogberry, we suppose, would only have the influence of the Clergy "appear when there is no need of such vanity." This we take to be the meaning of the complaint that it is only apparent when the storm rages, and is kept in reserve for seasons of emergency; and yet it might have suggested itself to the Newfoundland Solon to have inquired whether, in quiet times, the influence of the Catholic Clergy might not be exercised over their flocks in a manner of which Protestants cannot take cognisance.

It might be asked to—what right have Protestants to expect that the Catholic Clergy shall attempt to exercise any influence at all over their people? They are not stipendiaries of the State; from the Civil Magistrate they receive nothing; and to him they owe nothing but what every other citizen equally owes. Why then should special services be exacted from them? And yet, we say it fearlessly, throughout the British Empire, always and everywhere is the influence of that Clergy actively at work in the cause of order and authority. It is so exercised in Canada; it is so exercised in Ireland—as witness the complaints of John Mitchell; and it is so exercised in Newfoundland; and if it be not always successful, if the exhortations of the Priest are sometimes disregarded, and his pacific counsels are despised by those to whom they are addressed, it is because Protestants have been only too successful in decrying priestly interference, and in creating prejudices against ecclesiastical influence. They have done their utmost to diminish the influence of the "Rome" Clergy; they are incessant in their denunciations of the interference of Priests and Bishops with politics, even when spiritual interests are directly affected by the acts of the legislator; and yet, in times of trouble and riot, when Protestant Ministers prudently—small blame to them—keep close within doors, and out of harm's way, whilst the Catholic priest regardless of death or mutilation rushes forth amidst the combatants armed only with his crucifix, and in the name of the God of peace bids the tumult cease, the only thanks the latter receives for his gratuitous services to the State and to the Civil Magistrate are a sneering paragraph in a Protestant journal, and an insolent letter from a Protestant Colonial Governor! Surely there is no inconsistency like Protestant inconsistency, no impudence like unto Protestant impudence!

A Protestant cotemporary takes the Toronto Freeman to task for its language with reference to the Blessed Virgin, and invokes the censure of the Bishop and clergy of Toronto upon the offending journal for its absurdity and impiety.

We should not presume to interfere in the matter, believing the Freeman to be fully competent to deal with its Protestant assailant, yet it not that our attention had been especially

called to the peccant article, and our opinion thereupon by implication requested. We have therefore no hesitation in expressing that opinion, and in saying that, with the views expressed by the Freeman with respect to the Ever Blessed Mother of God, and her place in the economy of man's redemption, we cordially concur; and that we as heartily endorse all the theology of our Toronto confreres as, upon certain occasions, we oppose his secular politics. The language of the Freeman is perfectly in harmony with the Catholic Church, and its statements of doctrine cannot be impugned without impugning the fundamental dogmas of Catholic Christology and of Tridentine anthropology.

The doctrine of the Catholic Church with respect to the Incarnation is, that Christ was One Person, and a Divine Person; that mother is a term implying the relation of person to person, not of person to nature; that the Blessed Virgin was the Mother of Christ, therefore the Mother of a Divine Person, therefore the Mother of God.

The Protestant censor of the Toronto Freeman admits that the Virgin Mary was an "instrument in the scheme of Redemption." But if an instrument, either a passive instrument destitute of all volition, as is a hammer or chisel in the hands of the carpenter; or an active intelligent instrument, endowed with free will, and therefore capable of co-operating or of refusing to co-operate, in the Divine scheme. Here, then, we come at once to that great question of "Free-Will" or "Serf-Will" which was the cheval de bataille of the Protestant controversialists of the XVI century, and which underlies the questions of "grace, merit" and "good works." Now the opponent of the Freeman must of two things assert one. Either he must with Luther deny to man, in general, the privilege of "free-will" reducing him therefore to the condition of the brute, of a stone, or the block of wood, and therefore denying his moral responsibility; or he must accord that privilege to all, with one exception—that of the most highly favored of creatures, the Blessed Virgin Mother of God.

The Catholic Church, especially by the Council of Trent, Sess. VI. asserts the Free-will of man:—

"Si quis dixerit liberum hominis arbitrium a Deo motum et excitatum nihil cooperari assentiendo Deo excitanti atque vocanti, quod ad obtinendam justificationis gratiam se disponat ac preparat; neque posse dissentire, si velit, sed veluti inanime quoddam nihil omnino agere, mereque passive se habere: anathema sit."—Cen. IV.

"Si quis liberum hominis arbitrium post Adæ peccatum amissum et extinctum esse dixerit: anathema sit."—Cen. V.

The Catholic Church asserts therefore the free will of the Blessed Virgin, inasmuch as she was certainly not inferior in any moral or intellectual endowment, to others of Adam born; and in asserting her "free-will," the Council of Trent by implication asserts her power, either to have co-operated, or to have refused to co-operate, with the Grace of God freely bestowed upon her. Her merit consisted—as does the merit of every Christian—in her co-operation, by the exercise of her "free will," with the freely given Grace of God. She was therefore something, and indeed a good deal, more than a passive instrument in the work of Redemption; and it is as an active agent therein, active because endowed with free-will, that Catholics honour her, and assign her a most conspicuous place in the economy of man's redemption. The language of the Freeman is perfectly in harmony with the doctrines of the Church; and its exposition of her doctrine with reference to the B. Virgin cannot be impugned without impugning, either the Divine maternity of Mary, or her "Free-Will"—without, by implication, denying that she was the Mother of Christ, or that she became so of her own "free-will," co-operating with the Grace of God announced to her by the Archangel, and expressed in the ever blessed words—"Ecce ancilla Domini: fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum." In the beginning God said "Fiat lux, et facta est lux; when the fullness of time had come, the Virgin full of grace also exclaimed "fiat mihi," and at her "fiat," the Son of God became incarnate in her chaste womb; Et Verbum caro factum est." In this bare statement of facts is assigned to Mary that "place in the economy of man's redemption" which the Catholic Church recognises, and from which Protestantism and all the powers of Hell have sought in vain to depose her.

We call the attention of the public, and of visitors from the country especially, to the advertisement of Messrs. Bergin and Clarke, and recommend a visit to their new establishment, as one where they will get excellent articles at the lowest charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Ottawa Subscriber with answer crowded out: shall appear in our next.

We take this occasion of returning thanks to our Kingston agent for his active services in behalf of the TRUE WITNESS, and to our good friends and subscribers of the same city for their promptness in settling their accounts with this office.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT AT A REVIVAL.—The Scottish Guardian publishes an article entitled "A Day at the Revival Meetings" at Glasgow, at which a most affecting scene occurred. The "stricken" were numerous; the singing was nasal, dolorous and unctuous; a poor hard working man, a Papist, "who the night previous had been delivered from the tyranny of anti-Christ, had given his testimony and declared what great things, &c.;" anxious inquirers were pressing to the platform by hundreds, crying out "what shall we do to be saved?" two persons had given signs of a change of heart, and were preparing to become communicants—and everything was progressing most auspiciously when the following thrilling incident occurred:—

"A dexterous thief had extracted a gold watch from Mr. MacGregor's pocket while affecting to make inquiries regarding Salvation \* \* \* a mingled feeling of justice and pity thrilled through the mass of people present as the detective who had been sent for announced that the culprit was caught; and thus closed a Revival Meeting fast on the hours of midnight."

Moral.—Button well your pockets when you go to a Revival Meeting, and keep a sharp look on him who begins by making anxious "inquiries regarding his salvation."

We copy the following from the Phoenix, an Irish journal published in New York. The statements therein contained should be extensively circulated by the Irish press:—

DISTRESS AND POVERTY IN AMERICA.—Before the late volunteer excitement and throws so much of the lower strata of society to the surface, no one imagined there was so much misery in New York. The ragged, squalid, destitute appearance of many of the groups bespeaks the sufferings which the working population must have endured, as well as the falling off in the demand for labour, which has taken place within the last few years. We hope the present aspect of affairs in this country may, at once and for ever, put an end to emigration from Ireland. The thousands who have come or are on their way here, will meet with bitter disappointment. They will have the alternative of starvation or enlistment in the United States Army placed before them. Upwards of a year ago we created many enemies, amongst some good meaning but deluded portions of our countrymen, by advising our people in opposition to the advice of Dr. O'Connell, to remain at home; we have now the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that we will not expose ourselves to the same hostility by repeating that advice. It is too late; but those who have arrived should immediately write to their friends in Ireland, put them in possession of the real state of affairs in America.—N. Y. Phoenix.

The facts with reference to the late Italian Revolution, and the agencies by which it was accomplished, and still upheld, must come to light some day, and when dragged out into the open glare of day, these facts will present anything but an agreeable aspect. Whilst waiting for fuller revelations, we avail ourselves of the labours of the Marquis of Normanby in the House of Lords—whose statements have not as yet been contradicted.

The Marquis of Normanby moved for a copy of a despatch from Sir James Hudson, and in so doing spoke as follows. We copy from the report in the London Times:—

"The main object he (Lord Normanby) had in view in noticing this despatch was that the Foreign Secretary commented on the vote of annexation by universal suffrage, and said that Her Majesty's Government attributed to that vote 'little validity,' and the noble lord added that the votes were little more than a formality, following a popular action, or on a successful invasion. He was not surprised that the Foreign Secretary had referred specially to the case of Naples, for, in point of fact, there was a foreign army in the country before the annexation. There were also the volunteers under General Garibaldi, and that General had announced the fact of annexation without consulting the people at all. Treason, founded on corruption, had effected the deposition of the King of Naples, who was not able to disengage himself from the treachery of Liborio Romano. The noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, naturally enough, alluded to invasion in his despatches as one of the causes of annexation; for, in point of fact, we had now the best authority—that of the Sardinian generals, that Garibaldi would have been driven out of the kingdom of Naples but for the intervention of a foreign army—the army of the King of Sardinia. They had the famous letter of General Cialdini to Garibaldi, in which he said 'nothing could be worse than your position on the Volturno.' Within the last few days a statement had appeared in a pamphlet that certain officers of the Neapolitan army had conspired against the King of Naples and used to meet at the house of the Sardinian Minister. They were promised certain things, and were now complaining that the promises had not been fulfilled. The answer of General Fanti to this complaint was that they were not rewarded because what they did was not of the slightest use; that what they promised to do was not required of them, because it was by the Sardinian army, and the Sardinian army alone, that the result was effected, and that had it not been for Sardinian intervention, Garibaldi would have been taken and shot. If the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, did not think there was any ground for asserting to the annexation up to the time of the meeting of the Sardinian Parliament, it became most important to ascertain what validity had been given to that annexation by the Parliament to which the noble lord referred. They might take it that there were 23,000,000 of a population supposed to be represented; for though there was a part of Italy which was not included, the island of Sardinia and the island of Sicily were included. Of the entire 23,000,000 only 420,000 were inscribed on the electoral roll. That was the entire number for the whole of Italy, from the Alps to Cape Parnaro. And out of the 420,000, how many had actually voted for the 444 members returned? Only 171,000. By the law of the country no election could be valid unless the person elected had received at least one-third of the votes of the registered electors. Of the entire number of 444 representatives, 57 were returned by less than 200 votes; 161 by less than 300; and 359 by less than 500. Only 21 had more than 700 votes; only 9 more than 800; and only two more than 1,000. No less than 130 members were returned by less than one-third of the electors; and their lordships were aware that a second election had to be held. Did this show that enthusiasm on the part of the Italian people in favour of the new kingdom which partisan of Sardinia would have us believe? Naples had 12,549 electors, out of a population of 600,000. Only 4,099 of these voted, or one in three of the electors, and 1 in 150 of the population. Milan, in its five districts, has 8,600 electors. Of these the five members had the votes of only 2,668 or less than one-third. At Genoa, in none of the

three colleges did one half of the electors take part in the elections. In two out of three colleges less than one third of the electors voted. In Tuscany, with the single exception of Leghorn, in no district did the majority of the inscribed vote at the elections. At Florence, the electors qualified were 6,225 but only 2,094 voted for the four members. In Bologna less than two-fifths voted, and in none of the other Papal provinces did 400 vote. In many the number was under two hundred. He now came to Ancona, the town which General Cialdini had taken by assault, and which it was alleged he had bombarded for 12 hours after the capitulation had been signed with General Lamoriciere. Count Cavour subsequently made a Parliamentary invasion of Ancona, and 267 votes were all he could get there. In Perugia, Napoleon Repoli, a relative of the Emperor, received only 260 votes. He thought that these facts afforded ground for the question of which he had given notice. Count Cavour said that the Italian Parliament contained the principal men in Italy, but an equally great authority, General Garibaldi had applied to some of these representatives an opprobrious term which he should not repeat, but which described those to whom it was addressed as being in a state of servitude to the Ministry. When making some observations last year, as to arrests and other proceedings in Italy, he was placed rather at a disadvantage; for, though on that occasion he stated what he knew to be facts, he could not give the name of his informants, and in those provinces to which he referred not the slightest power of writing anything in the press was allowed to the inhabitants. There was not a single phrase allowed that was not agreeable to the views of the Minister. Since then there had sprung up throughout Italy papers of great ability, and which had a very wide circulation. They had corroborated the statements which he made to their lordships last year. It was a very thankless task to be so often pressing on their lordships and on the Government views which did not agree with their sympathies by which they were animated—sympathies which he ventured to think were all the stronger from the fact that their knowledge of events in Italy was of a limited character. But he was induced to bring forward the subject because some of the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's despatch of the 27th October were calculated to endanger the vital interests of England, and, as connected with her colonial empire, to diminish her greatness. (Hear, hear.) His object was to work while it was yet time, and, if possible, to avert the consequences which the reckless course of the present rulers was likely to draw upon the country which, next to his own, he loved best in the world. (Hear, hear.)

We have to welcome the advent of a new contemporary in the person of the Hamilton Herald, a cleverly edited, and handsome journal, independent in politics, and published in the city of Hamilton, U. Canada. We wish him all success.

We would call the attention of the public to Messrs. J. O. Miller, Woods & Co's advertisement, in another column. They keep constantly on hand all kinds of American and English Coal, of the very best description, and are prepared to sell at very low prices.—Office, corner of Youville and McGill Streets. See advertisement.

The Toronto correspondent of the York Herald describes a new Protestant sect just hatched in the Queen City of the West:—

"Our love of humbug is not less marked than our desire for amusement; indeed we have rather a penchant for that which tends to mislead. We prefer what is mysterious and doubtful to plain truth. Accordingly, while the magician and the dramatic performer have their numerous votaries, those of a more serious turn find caters to their tastes, in the preaching of two reverend gentlemen from the western part of Canada, who make the announcement, backed by a formidable array of figures and authorities, that the advent of the millennium is to take place in a few years. According to their predictions, the 'good time' coming is to commence about the year 1867, and the present American war is to continue until that date, when it will be merged into one universal conflict of all the nations of the earth. The wicked will then be exterminated, and the righteous will be preserved to people another earth. They are not very complimentary to the present Emperor of the French, whom they designate 'Anti-Christ,' and who is to take a very prominent part in the great and final battle, and then he is to be thrown into the bottomless pit. The system appears to be a second edition of Millerism somewhat modified to suit the times. Such are the theories that night after night attract hundreds of anxious proselytes, who, when questioned on the subject, refer triumphantly to the fact that 'they (the ministers) prove it all from scripture.'"

"Having thus given you a brief account of the manner in which a large portion of the people of Toronto spend their evenings, I shall close for the present, hoping to return to the subject at another time.—Yours, &c., OBSERVER.

"Toronto, May 11, 1861."

The London Prototypist considers that the returning prosperity of the Province is illustrated in no more satisfactory way, than in the railway traffic receipts. Both the Grand Trunk and Great Western show a steady increase of from twelve to fifteen per cent. over the past year, and the financial exhibit made by the well-named Company, at the general annual meeting, is a matter of congratulation to every well-wisher of the Province.

We find the following in the Cobourg Star:—"Among the localities which have already suffered severely from the stagnation of commerce in the States is the town of Peterboro', the lumber trade of which is, for the present, totally destroyed, and the town is, in consequence, brought to the verge of ruin. In their distress, the people of Cobourg, are partakers to a very great extent, as, of course, we miss the harbor dues on their lumber which formed so material a part of our municipal revenue. The lack of this important branch of trade serves as a reason why the Peterboro' Railway has not, even at this late date, commenced its annual labors."

It appears that in the present crisis the Northerners bear no love to the Canadian French. Thus, we are informed that the French Canadian newspaper, L'Union of Odgenburg, having refused to boast the American standard, was attacked by a mob of Yankees and the office threatened with pillage. But the editor hastily gathered together his compatriots from different parts of the town, and arming them, stationed them in his sanctum, with orders to fire on the first stone being thrown. The consequence was, that the valorous mob, beginning to smell powder in the transaction, retired grumbling to the adjacent grog-shops. We congratulate our Canadian confrere on his pluck. He has just done as we should have done under the circumstances.—Quebec Chronicle.

AFFAIRS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The election in this island has been disgraced by unusual violence. At Harbor Grace the "liberal party" smashed up a printing office, and did other damage, till the military were called out. At Harbor Mains two men were shot dead. The "reform" party, so called in contradistinction to the "liberals," have, however, the majority. It was in their interest that the Governor dismissed his late Ministry. The latter were denounced by the Catholic Bishop; they were no sooner called out than he wrote a letter advising the people to put them again. The Legislature was to meet on the 13th, and threats of violence had been made.—Montreal Herald.

Loss of a STRAHER AND TWO LIVRES.—The Daily News informs us of the loss of the steamer "Comet," Captain Patterson, in leaving Kingston Harbor.—She got involved among a large number of sailing vessels coming down the Lake, and struck a schooner on the side with her stem springing her own plank. The Captain having changed the steamer's course and bore after the schooner, they having hailed that they thought they were sinking and to keep close to bear a hand, but running past with the wind she got out of hailing distance. Meanwhile the pumps were worked and the fires kept up for the purpose of making ashore, the steamer at the time of collision being about ten miles above Nine-Mile Point. The firemen waist deep in water, did not abandon their task until their fires were drowned and if the steamer had held out ten minutes longer, much would have been gained towards raising the steamer. During this time the life boat was swung out, with three lady passengers, one gentleman and the lady's maid, and brought round to leeward, and as many of the crew put into it as the captain deemed consistent with safety. These made for shore, but at the same time the large yawl was out towing astern and taking in water. Two hands, John Blake and John M'Carthy, the former from the neighborhood of Kingston Mills, and the latter a salt-water boy from Dublin, Ireland, got out to bale her, but while about to do so she struck against the steamer's guards, thus throwing the men off their balance into the lake.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Bennies Corners, T O'Connors, 10s; West M'Gilvray, W H Millan, £2 10s; Quebec, M Carroll, 10s; Morrisburgh, T Dardis, £1 5s; Hemmingford, T P Ginnay, 10s; South Finch, P Foley, 5s; Newburyport, A S, Rev H Lennon, £1 15s; North Lancaster, A M'Donnell, 10s; Belleville, W Donovan, 7s; Pakenham, A Harris, 15s; Norwood, M Shea, 10s; Sherrington, D Mahony, 7s 6d; Pembroke, Dr B L M'Vear, 10s; St Raphael, H J M'Donnell, 5s; Brockville, T Scanlan, 5s; Belleville, M O'Dempsey, 10s; St Anicet, J Crevier, 5s; Amherstburg, M J Bailey, 10s; Keenanville, Rev Mr Lebandy, 5s; St Zephrin, M Puriell, 10s; New Richmond, P Walsh, 7s 6d; Tannery West, P Carroll, 10s; Jos Dunne, £1; Pike River, J Healy, 15s; Hemmingford, J M'Nanus, 5s; Fitzroy, M Herrick, 10s; Ottawa City, Mr Whalen, 10s; Prescott, P Ford, 10s. Per P Purcell, Kingston—P O'Rielly, 12s 6d; Mrs M'Namara, £4; Wolf Island, J Hawkins, 12s 6d; Portmouth, P Crimmins, 15s; R Howard, £1 5s. Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria—J M'Donald, 15s. Per J Rowlan, Ottawa City—Est. J Aherne, 12s 6d; H F Simms, 12s 6d; D Egan, 12s 6d; E O'Neill, 12s 6d; T F O'Brien, 10s. Per J Kennedy—Downeyville, P O'Grady, 10s. Per T Quinn, St Anicet—P Barrett, 10s. Per J Heenan, Thorold—F Kelly, 5s. Per M O'Leary, Quebec—W M'Kay, 16s 3d; J O'Neil, 7s 6d; T M'Laughlin, 12s 6d; Miss M'Connack, 6s 3d. Per Rev R Keleher, Maidstone—J Quinlan, 5s. Per Rev J Rossiter, Gananoque—J Sugrue, 10s. H Summers, 5s. Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—E Ryan, 10s. Per E M'Connell—Bonismore, J Carow, 5s; P Heffernan, 5s; South Dour, D Quinn, 10s. Per J Ford, Prescott—J Hennessy, 10s. Per D Shea, Fort William—Self, 10s; M Hays, 10s; W Darcy, 10s. Per Rev J S O'Connor—Martintown, Estate of J A M'Donald, £1. Per J Keboe, Westport—J O'Brien, 5s. Per A D M'Donald, St Raphael—J M'Donald, £3 5s; A J M'Donald, 10s. Per Rev Mr Stafford, Pictou—J Smith, £1 10s. Per Rev Mr Auclair, Hemmingford—Self, 10s; J Ryan, 10s. Per W M'Namany—Oakville, Rev J Ryan, 5s; Brantford, N Nolan, 5s. Per J Brennan, River Beaudette—M Darraugh, 10s. Per J Doyle, Aylmer—B Daley, £1 5s. Per C Cashman, Whity—N Jordan, 10s; J Sullivan, 5s; W Goodman, 5s.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour is in rather better demand, and we hear of sales at \$5 for Super. No. 1, (from Black Sea Wheat), and \$5.05 at the Sheds for a parcel of 500, of a good brand. In the higher grades, and Oatmeal, there is nothing to notice. Wheat.—The latest sales are at \$1.12 for Spring Wheat by the car-load. Ashes.—The price here has not been affected by the English news, Pex being steady at \$6.70, and Pearls at \$7.20. Butter.—Good parcels of new Dairy are in demand, at about 15 cents. There is nothing doing in old Pork is quiet; the prices offered by dealers and those at which they are willing to sell being considerably apart. Prime, \$13.50 to \$15; Prime Mess, \$15.50 to \$17; Mess, \$19 to \$20.50. Eggs are in large supply, and sell at 81 cents.

Births.

In this city, on the 25th ult., the wife of P. Donovan, Esq., of a son. In this city, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. T. C. Collins, of a daughter. In this city, on the 18th inst., the wife of R. T. Godfrey, M.D., of a son.

Died, At Carleton Place, on the 4th inst., David Dowlin, a native of Cork, Ireland—aged 63 years. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. On the 8th inst., at St. Jerome, Daniel E. Wilson, Esq., merchant, brother of Hon. Charles Wilson. On the 13th inst., near Three Rivers, after a short illness, John O'Kane, jr., Esq., aged 31 years, Lumber Merchant.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



EIGHTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF THOMAS MOORE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL LITERARY and MUSICAL Entertainment, by the above Association, to commemorate the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of the Bard of Erin, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th MAY, IN THE BONAVENTURE HALL.

The Literary portion of the Entertainment will consist of the Anniversary ADDRESS, by T. D. M'GEE, Esq., M.P.P.; Essays, Readings, &c. The Musical Programme will consist of Thirty Performers, vocal and instrumental. The chief part of the selections will be taken from Moore's Melodies. "The Moore Club" have kindly consented to perform on the occasion. The Programme will be published in hand-bills. TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 25c. each. To be had at Messrs. Saddle's Book Store and of the Committee. Doors open at Seven; the Entertainment will commence at Eight o'clock. By Order. P. E. RYAN, Rec. Sec.

J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO., GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL, &c., &c., &c. OFFICE: Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets, (Foot of McGill Street,) MONTREAL.

Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL—Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg, S. M.; do. Stove or Walnut; do. Chesnut; Lackawanna; Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidney, and Pictou; Blacksmith's Coals. Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay; Oakum—English and American, &c., &c. Orders promptly executed.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

BERGIN AND CLARKE, (Lately in the employment of Dannelly & O'Brien,) Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters, No. 48, M'GILL STREET, (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,) MONTREAL.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

T. RIDDELL,

(LATE FROM MR E. PICKUP,) HAVING commenced Business on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant, No. 42, Great St. James Street, (Opposite B. Dawson & Son.) Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES. Newspapers neatly put up for the Mail. Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS, INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c. A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION. Montreal, May 4, 1861.

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2, St. Constant Street.

OWING to a great many Pupils of the Higher Classes of the above Establishment having gone to business, and some of the Preparatory Pupils having been promoted, there are vacancies for more in both Classes. Parents, desirous of availing themselves of the many superior advantages derivable from a Select School, will do well, on account of the number being limited, to apply without delay. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on moderate Terms. For particulars, apply at the School. WM. DORAN, Principal. 3m.

THE MONTH OF MARY.

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

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS.

PARTIES wishing to bring out their friends, can procure TICKETS at the following Rates:— INTERMEDIATE, \$30. STERAGE, 25. available for any Steamer of the Line during the season. Apply to G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal, 30th April, 1861.

WANTED,

A GOOD PLAIN COOK, to whom liberal Wages will be given. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Apply at No. 146, St. Denis Street, Montreal, 18th May, 1861. 3t.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public School. Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald, 125 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E. April 4. 1m.

WANTED,

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

WANTED,

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

CARD OF THANKS.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 29.—Our attention this week has been fully occupied with the evacuation of Syria which is certain and that of Rome (which is probable) in spite of, or rather all the more because of, the denials of the Patrie the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet, and the revolution which is still in progress at Warsaw. Lord John has won; General Beaufort will leave Syria without having done a thing that any fool could not have done. France will feel it hard to gulp this humiliation, and after this triumph of the two allies, England and the Revolution (alas! that these two Powers should ever stand together!) will perhaps obtain another and a more important one, the withdrawal of the French from Rome; for Piedmont, as Napoleon has said, is the sword of the Revolution, and England is the mainstay of his dynasty, and united they can always make him do whatever they require. Russia is not so much opposed as you might fancy to the evacuation of Syria, for she will then be able to say to the Orientals—"You see that you can count on none but me for a constant support." The relations between St. Petersburg and the Tuileries are not so sweet as they seem; the note against Poland in the Monteur was only inserted during a moment of ill-feeling against you, because the Times published the Duke d'Aumale's letter with commentaries. For all that, the Poles here were not a bit frightened, and are still as certain as ever that they may count upon the French Emperor. The Warsaw business is all the more grave, because nobody can say what will turn up. Poland has no natural frontiers; geographically it must either be absorbed by Russia, or must absorb it. But neither alternative is easy. There is but one way of settling the question—the despotism whose Machiavellian policy has separated the two countries must be abolished for ever, and the two peoples, alike as they are in origin, in qualities, and even in their faults, must be fused together by a common free constitution. Unluckily, Alexander II. has a soft heart, and a weak head; he hesitates about taking a bold line, and the nation is humbled by catastrophes brought on by foreign influence; it sees in the Warsaw business the hand of Napoleon, and on this side of the horizon it discovers nothing but the threats of interminable quarrels. And all this, it must be owned, is the fault of your amiable ally, and of the Palmerstonian policy which supports him. This policy is enough to make a saint swear; not being a saint, I don't know how I should have behaved, if I had not been laughing so heartily at the comedy played by Cavour and Garibaldi, and at the vain attempts here to smother the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet under a heap of new ones. To-day we are promised the reply of Pion-Pion. It is to be a bill of indictment against the Orleans family from the Regent downwards, cleverly drawn up so as to please both the Legitimists and the blouses, who will buy it for twopence. They say that the Count of Chambard has congratulated the Duke; I do not think he has, though he said that he would only see in the pamphlet the points on which he could agree, and would forget all the rest. The courtiers of the Palais Royal declare that Pion-Pion will fight after publishing his reply. The Count of Rochepousm will take that opportunity of settling an old quarrel with him. In 1845 he publicly horse-whipped the Prince at Florence. The next day the Prince ran off to London, whither the Count followed him; as soon as the Prince knew that his enemy was in London he packed off to Marseilles; here the Count caught him, and boxed his ears at the table d'hotel of the Hotel Beauran. There was no helping what followed now; the next day he was on the ground, but before any business could be done, the combatants were arrested by the police, who had received the most exact information about time and place from Prince Napoleon himself. In spite of the awkward attempts of the Times correspondent to patch up his reputation, he himself is quite cynical in the confession of his own cowardice. The difficulties which the Government puts in the way of the smallest religious publication surpass belief. Lately the Society of St. Francis Regis, at Versailles, printed a report which contained the words—"Perhaps the time is not far distant when the children of the Church will have only themselves to depend upon, and when they can only look to charity for pecuniary aid." This was interpreted to be a political allusion; the printer was told to lodge the pamphlet at the imperial procurator's office, and only to print on stamped paper. The very day when Delange published his monstrous circular, he sent his card to the Archbishop of Paris to signify that the circular was not meant for his Eminence. I don't believe that the Government seriously intends to execute it; it was only meant to humiliate the Cure in the eyes of the policeman, and to expose the clergy to the suspicions and the jeers of the people; this object is completely attained. Priests are now insulted in the streets as they have never been before; the son of M. Nicholas, who is a Dominican, was most grossly insulted a day or two ago. I have seen a copy of a secret circular of Delange's, in which he recommends his agents to make the most of any scandalous revelation of the private life of a Priest. Marshal MacMahon passed last week at Paris; he told the Emperor what a miserable effect the expulsion of the Redemptorists from Douai had produced. "Rouland never produces anything else," said the master; "speak to him severely." The Marshal went at once; Rouland received him as if he had not a moment to spare; the Marshal told him that he came by the Emperor's orders to ask an explanation concerning his savage mode of proceeding. "That is very fine," replied the minister; "every time the Emperor sees me he says, 'Rouland, you are asleep; do something to frighten the clergy; and it was with his formal consent that I began with the Redemptorists of Douai, and the Capucins of Hazebrouck.' The turn of the Jesuits has already come; six houses have received orders to disperse; and the Noviciate of Pau is dissolved. The Nuns are not out of danger of this silent persecution; the Convent of Notre Dame de

Sion is closed; it was founded by the Abbe Theodore Ratisbonne for the conversion of the Jews. The Constitutionnel comments with fear and trembling upon the acts of Government; the Steele and Opinion forebode its future acts. These journals make me think that the troops will be soon withdrawn from Rome; and the Corps Legislatif dissolved. The other day M. Jouvenal said to Persigny—Why dissolve us? Because you are mere animals. Why animals? Because you are Royalists. Then you want an advanced Chamber? Of course. Mon Dieu! then, it is ridiculous to pack us off; you need only declare that you are Reds, and the Chamber will be at once as Red as you.—Correspondent of the Weekly Register. The Archbishop of Tours has published a letter to M. Delange, the Emperor's Minister of Justice. The Bishop of Poitiers himself has not spoken more decidedly. He says it the temporal power of the Pope should be entirely abolished; the conscience of Catholics all over the world will hold the Emperor of the French responsible. With regard to the present state of uncertainty, "clear and unambiguous declarations must put an end to the anxieties which, for the last two years, have been torturing the minds of Catholics." As to the Minister's late circular, he says—"Your threats have no terrors for the clergy. We will not allow ourselves to be influenced by any human consideration. Believe me, M. le Ministre, the Government had better think twice before it engages in a conflict with men whose sole motive is a conscientious determination to do their duty." La Patrie publishes the following contradiction of the report of the intended withdrawal of the French troops from Rome:—"We have already declared in reply to the Independence Belge that the report of the departure of our troops from Rome which has been circulated in Italy was incorrect. The same journal returns to this question, and asserts that a project of convention relative to the evacuation of France of the States of the Church is about to be carried out. We are again enabled to affirm from personal and positive information that the assertion is untrue; that the plea spoken of by the Belgian journal is not serious, and there is no question at the present moment of the departure of our troops. France is at Rome to provide for the safety of the Holy Father, but, in consequence of the immense consideration she enjoys, the sole presence of her flag on this point assures peace to Italy, which at the present moment is the greatest blessing she could have, because it allows her to devote herself fearlessly to her internal organization and to the development of her institutions. It is known to the political world that our departure from Rome, by depriving the two nations engaged in Italy of a mediating Power like France, whose straightforwardness is appreciated by all parties, would leave the belligerents face to face, and would speedily lead to a conflict between Austria and Piedmont,—a struggle which all Europe would regret, and this is why all the Powers, England at the head, now behold without regret the promulgation of our occupation, which, from other grounds religious interests equally demand." Upon this semi-official notice, the London Tablet has the following comments:—"Let the Standard and other revolutionary papers take comfort. The Emperor means no harm to their cause by stopping at Rome in the persons of General Goyon and 20,000 men. They may depend on his hostility both to religion and the Pope, and as he understands the position of affairs better than they do, they should confide in, rather than criticize him. We fear that the Conservative papers will hardly take to Conservative principles till they have well nigh seen through the plank on which they stand. Happily for them, there is in the power and prerogative of the Vicar of Christ a fortress, which, as it has stood ruler shocks than those of the crowned conspirators who are now attacking it, it may be expected to withstand Napoleon the Third, and Victor Emmanuel, though backed by the English revolutionary press. The Monitor of the 23d ult., contained the following note:—"The events at Warsaw have been spoken of by the French press with the feeling of traditional sympathy which Poland has always excited in Western Europe. These marks of interest would, however, be of little service to the cause to which they relate, if they tended to lead public opinion astray by leaving it to be supposed that the Emperor's Government encouraged hopes which it could not satisfy. The generous ideas by which the Emperor Alexander has not ceased to prove himself animated since his accession to the throne, and which have been evinced in the great measure of the emancipation of the peasants, are a sure pledge of his desire to also carry out the improvements which the state of Poland can support; and it is to be hoped that he will not be deterred by manifestations of a nature to place the dignity and the political interests of the Russian Empire in antagonism with the measures of its Sovereign." The Monitor is under the control of the Minister of State, nothing official or semi-official appearing in it without his sanction; and, curious enough, the Minister of State, M. Walewski, is himself a Pole, and was at one time most enthusiastic in the cause of his country. Whoever was the author of the note, it is certain that it has produced a very bad effect throughout France, for the cause of Poland has ever been, and is, extremely popular in this country. POPULATION OF PARIS.—The progress from 1817 to 1856, of the population of the area of the capital, lying within the old octo: wall, or external boulevards, is shown by the following figures:—In 1817 there were 713,966 persons; 1831, 785,862; 1836, 868,438; 1841, 935,261; 1846, 1,053,897; 1851, 1,053,262; 1856, 1,174,346. It will be observed that there was no increase in the five years ending with 1851, a circumstance which is attributed to the effects of the revolution of 1848, and other causes. The total increase in the period comprised by the above dates, 460,380 persons; of this only 90,000 being due to the excess of births over deaths; the augmentation from other sources had been, say 370,000 inhabitants up to 1856.—The Builder.

ITALY. GENOA, May 2.—The Corriere Mercantile announces that large bodies of troops have embarked for Southern Italy. Annexation turns out to be financially expensive, and sacrifice does not meet all its requirements. Sardinia wants to borrow £20,000,000, to meet a deficiency of £12,500,000, and to get a little pocket money to carry on with. As the Sardinian 5 per cents. are at 81, the operation, however necessary, will be costly. If the European money market furnishes the required supply it will be an evidence in support of the proverb about fools and their money. We know the flourishing state of the Neapolitan finances up to the period of the Sardinian invasion, and we are told by the revolutionary papers that the Sardinian armed occupation has greatly developed the wealth of the country, the tranquillity of which we are told day by day is re-established. If so, King Victor Emmanuel will draw the useful supplies from the wealth and loyalty of his new subjects.—Tablet. General Garibaldi has left Turin. He accepted, it is said, an invitation from the Marquis Pallavicini Trivulzio to spend a few days at his villa near Voghera, after which the General is expected to go back to his own solitude in Capri. This would be a fit close to what has turned out to be the most memorable episode both in Garibaldi's life and in the history of this country.—Times Cor. As he said himself in the Chamber, Garibaldi is not a man of words; but deeds. He hardly ever opened his lips or put pen to paper without damaging himself. It is not possible now, nor ever will it be possible hereafter, to ascertain for what amount of the letters, addresses, protests, and proclamations attributed to him, or even bearing his actual signature, he may be truly answerable; hardly one of the speeches delivered by him from the balcony of the Casa Annone, in the Via della Rocca, in Turin, or of the Palazzo d'Aneri at Naples, or from any other place where he was suddenly called upon to exhibit, has been truly reported, or admitted indeed of a faithful literal report. But, in Parliament!—que diable allait-il faire dans cette galere? The moment Garibaldi was on his legs, he should have been aware that the House was hushed into the stillness of death; that four sharp, nimble-fingered, shorthand writers were ready to take down any untoward syllable which might fall from his lips. 300 pair of eyes, cold, prying, impassible, were riveted on him, and one of them at least, those of the greatest of living states men, spying into every gap in his red flannel and grey Scotch-plaid armour, to find out his vulnerable side. Garibaldi, though vanquished, departs unscathed. He is no worse off than he was in the autumn 1859, when he withdrew from the Romagna after relinquishing his plan for an attack on the Marches, which superior judgment deemed at that time premature; no worse off than last summer, when he turned his back upon this same Parliamentary arena after his ill-fought battle for Nice. Venice, agreeably to Count Cavour's views, must either be won by moral force or must fall to Italy as her own share in the prey of a general European war, into which this country may be forced to take part. Those who flatter themselves they are in the Government's secrets here are far more confident of imminent success at Rome. "September will not turn the first leaves," they say, "ere Italy shall have possession of her eternal metropolis." For my own part, I am no dealer and no believer in prophecies; all I know is that sanguine anticipations as to the withdrawal of the French from Rome were again and again entertained last Christmas, in the Carnival, in Lent, and at Easter, and my misgivings as to the French Emperor's intention on that score have proved hitherto to be too well founded. Napoleon III. still holds Rome for the Pope, and the Pope still harbours Francis II., to be a scourge to Naples and a danger to all Italy. The newspapers report the arrest of Signor Alberto Mario at Ferrara, and the protest of his wife Madame Mario formerly Miss Jesse White. The reasons of this incident, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are the following:—A certain number of political exiles from the Venetian provinces had assembled at Ferrara, and the Government had positive information that some of these refugees, lured on by the Austrian authorities, and anxious to provoke an outbreak of hostilities at any price, were plotting an expedition across the Po; a resolution was therefore taken to remove from that frontier city all the emigrants established there. Signor Mario, who, as a Venetian exile, had received notice to quit, insisted on his right to reside in any part of the Italian kingdom he preferred, and protested he would not move from the spot unless he was driven away by the Carabinieri or Gendarmes, whereupon the authorities ordered him to be arrested. ROME.—The Neapolitan Bourbons are evidently settling themselves here for the summer. It is still expected that the ex-King will inhabit Castle Gandolfo. I hear that Count Trapani has taken a summer residence at Frascati, and that the dowager Queen is about to take another elsewhere in the environs. By my letters from Turin I find that, even at so short a distance from Rome, very exaggerated reports have been current respecting the Pope's late indisposition; I do not believe that his friends were ever seriously alarmed about him, and he is now, according to the best authorities, restored to his usual health.—Times Cor. All the telegrams from Naples appear couched in a stereotyped mould—"Tranquillity has been restored." The private letters, however, tell a very different story. The greatest disorganisation prevails in the capital, the condition of which may be compared to that of Paris after the revolution of 1848; whilst in the Abruzzi the Piedmontese troops are barely able to hold their own. This state of affairs is the more deplorable, as it affords a pretext for French intervention. I am assured, on reliable authority, that the 7th Regiment of the Line has left Rome for the Neapolitan frontier.—Standard. THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The Patrie says—"It is ascertained that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that, should the disturbances which have broken out at several points continue, the country will be placed in a state of siege." The same paper asserts that Corfu is militarily occupied, and that the troops are encamped in the squares and streets. La Patrie says—"The schism between the Ionians and the English Government assumes daily larger proportions. We learn by a despatch that a conflict has taken at Zante, between the English garrison and the people, and that twelve soldiers and eight inhabitants were wounded. The details of this collision are wanting. AUSTRIA. VIENNA, May 1st.—Both Houses of the Council of the Empire were opened to-day. The Emperor in his opening speech said:—"It affords me the greatest satisfaction to greet to-day in this assembly the Imperial Princes, the high dignitaries of the Church, and the heads of the noble families of the country. I also welcome the Deputies. I have been deeply moved by the many addresses of thanks which I have received from the Provincial Diets. I consider them as a token for the future, which is rich in hope. I am convinced that free institutions, accompanied by a conscientious protection of the equal rights of all the nationalities and the equality of all citizens, will lead to a safe reorganization of the whole monarchy. With this aim in view I sanctioned the introduction of tried constitutional forms. A liberal policy shall be equally developed in all parts of the empire, with special regard for the historical traditions of the provinces. I desire to learn positively, through the mouths of the representatives of the people, what they consider best for the welfare of the country. It is necessary to show the world that political, national, and religious differences do not form an insurmountable obstacle to a national understanding. Austria is powerful enough safely to carry out the development of her internal interests. She will inspire no fear abroad, because we shall avoid all passionate excitement. Relying on the justice of my policy and on the intelligence of the peoples, I expect a satisfactory solution of the question of the representation of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Slavonia. As soon as they shall understand the real state of things they will be inspired with the necessity for, and the advantages of, the institutions I have granted, and will then justify my confidence by their actions, and I shall see around me with the greatest satisfaction the representatives of the whole monarchy. I hope to enjoy undisturbed the blessings of peace. Europe feels the same want, as she wishes to repose from the agitation of recent times, and to recover her equilibrium. This universal feeling imposes upon the Powers the duty of not exposing the precious treasure of peace to any danger."

Austria acknowledges this duty, which has also been admitted by the other Powers, in order to give herself up to work for the general welfare. Estimates will be submitted to you for establishing an equilibrium between the incomes and expenditures; and also proposals for the introduction of desirable modifications in some branches of the revenue, and for the settlement of the relations between the National Bank and the State. The Emperor concluded as follows:—"I acknowledge the duty which, as a Sovereign I have assumed before all nations, to protect with all my power the Constitution of the whole Empire in the sense of the diploma of October and February last, as the inviolable foundation of the unity and indivisibility of the whole monarchy; and it is my intention to repel any violation of the same as an attack on the existence of the monarchy, and on the rights of all the provinces and nationalities. Towards the end of the month of August the Emperor will be crowned at Prague as King of Bohemia. The Bohemian Crown, which was made by order of Charles IV., in 1346, is of fine gold, and contains 111 precious stones. For some years this crown rested on the head of a figure of St. Wenceslaus, which is in a chapel at Prague, but at present it is in the safe custody of the keepers of the orb and sceptre. To the Bohemian regalia belongs a sword, with which the canonized Duke Wenceslaus of Bohemia is said to have been slain in the year 936. RUSSIA AND POLAND. WARSAW, April 20.—In a recent leading article in the Evening Mail on passing events in Poland there was a remark to the effect that the Polish nation must be possessed of some peculiar vitality if it had resisted the assimilating influences that had been brought to bear upon it by the Russian Government. I do not propose to enter into any ethnological or historical discussion as to the origin of such a vitality, I merely speak to the matter of indisputable fact, that in the period that has elapsed since the first partition of Poland in 1772 the nation has in no sense become Russified. The present generation is not Polish, as un-Russian, as was that of its grandfathers and great-grandfathers. And this is the more remarkable when we consider the common Slavonic origin of the two nations. Their language, moreover, is so far similar that the Russian has very little difficulty in understanding the Pole, or the Pole the Russian, even after a very short sojourn in each other's country. To make their wants known each speaks his own language, and each answers in his own, and yet they comprehend each other's meaning. Nor have ingenious efforts been wanting to assimilate the Pole to the Russian. Not to mention the Russian system of organization which has been introduced into the administration, many social influences have in vain been exerted to this end. By an Imperial edict it is enacted that all children of mixed marriages, where one parent—father or mother—is of the Greek faith, shall be brought up members of the Greek Church. In every school, too, even the lowest, the Russian language is one indispensable subject of instruction, the highest rewards being given for proficiency in it. Even more subtle influences have been tried equally in vain. Nicholas conceived the idea of making the future mothers of the nation Russian at heart, and for this purpose established at Pulawy, on the confiscated estate of the Prince Czartoryski, a large girls' school, where, under Russian principals and professors, in the midst of Russian ideas and associations, a free, or partly free education should be provided for privileged Government nominees. The present number of girls is about 400, I am told; but they take the education and leave their Russianism behind them when they leave the walls of Pulawy. Nay, they manifest their unchangeable Polish sympathies within those walls. While the recent demonstrations have been taking place in the streets of Warsaw, and the other towns of the kingdom, demonstrations, equally serious in the little world where they have been enacted, have taken place in the school-rooms and corridors of Pulawy. The national mourning was worn; and when that was forbidden, the sombre tints of school-room ink easily replaced crape and gauze. At last an emeute occurred before which the lady principal had to fly. It is to be hoped that infantry and artillery will not be used to bring back the little Polish damsels, the mothers of the Poland of the future, back to order and obedience. I write lightly of a subject that cannot be treated very seriously, but I mention it because it has its grave significances. If the centre and focus of Russianism in Poland is not Russified, is it any wonder that the nation is not? The only one of the partitioning Powers—Russia, Austria, Prussia—that has all succeeded in denationalizing the Pole is Prussia; but the treatment of the Poles of Posen by Prussia has been much more liberal than that of his brothers of the kingdom and of Galicia by the two other Powers. I mentioned in my last restlessness and agitation which was beginning to be felt among the peasants. This has assumed very grave dimensions. At Sieradz and in the neighborhood of Piotrkow, towards the Prussian frontier, and at several places to the eastward of the Vistula in the department of Lublin, the peasants have absolutely refused to do their compulsory labour (corvee); nor will money payments tempt them to resume it. If this continues, the effects on the year's harvest will be very serious. In some cases proprietors are hurrying off to their estates to use their personal influence with their peasantry; in others they are coming up to Warsaw, finding their efforts in vain. The distress, too, in the town from the excitement and consequent stagnation of commerce and trade during the past six or seven weeks is great. To remedy this in some measure Government (and in all justice it should have what praise it does deserve) has provided work for certain trades. Boots and clothes are to be made for the troops, old houses are to be demolished and new streets laid out. But, while such are its measures of wise consideration for national distress, it adopts other of most impolitic interference with national prejudices. An order has been published forbidding the attendance of any but the immediate family of the deceased at funerals. It is said, too, that a communication has been made by M. Wielopolski, as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, to the ecclesiastical authorities in reference to the number of services celebrated in each church during the day, and to the singing of certain religious hymns in which also the national feelings of the people find an utterance. When a Government begins to meddle in matters out of its province, it must fall into contempt. This has been the case too much already. In my last I mentioned the orders relating to mourning, and sticks, and lanterns, after 10 o'clock in the evening. Such measures were sufficiently trivial to border upon the ludicrous. Since I wrote, police agents have been employed to regulate the arrangement of articles for sale in drapers' and other tradesmen's shopwindows, lest anything in the articles themselves or in their manner of display should assume a national or demonstrative character! Where is the dignity, self-respect, and moral power of statesmen who concern themselves in such child's-play as this? The late orders about not wearing mourning, carrying sticks, &c., have given rise to all sorts of absurdities. The shopkeepers were ordered to take all signs of mourning dresses, &c., out of their windows, on which they all, with one accord, exhibited things only of the two colors—red and green—the former signifying bloodshed and the latter hope—and actually a fresh order has been issued, forbidding these colors to appear. Everybody is obliged to carry a lantern who is out after ten o'clock at night, as you know, so all sorts of devices have been resorted to, to render this order ridiculous: two schoolboys were seen marching through the streets, between 9 and 10 in the morning, with a tiny lantern suspended on a huge pole, in the manner in which the soldiers carry their sumps. Again, between 5 and 6 in the evening, a man might be seen bearing

two lighted lanterns suspended on each end of a stick; and another with a lantern fastened to his coat in front, in the fashion of an order. Another made the tour of the town in a droshka with an enormous Chinese lantern on each side of him, and so on. When the order for leaving off mourning first appeared the English and Prussian Consuls-General went to the Prince and told him they had been ordered by their own Sovereigns to wear mourning, and they therefore intended doing so, but they decidedly objected to the idea of having it forcibly torn off by the patrols appointed for that purpose; so the Prince caused papers to be drawn up containing a permission to wear mourning, "or anything they liked," which were given to the British Consul-General, Vice-Consul, and chaplain, and to the Prussian Consul, who now accordingly walk about the town each with his crape on his hat and his "permit" in his pocket, blocking the autograph of the most merciful General Zablocki. A few days ago M. Laszczynski, the Civil Governor of Warsaw, was walking along the street with a stick in his hand, when a patrol met him, stopped him (sticks being forbidden), and handled him rather roughly. He was extremely indignant at this, and went back immediately to the Castle, which he had just left, to complain to the Prince, saying that it was intolerable that Government employes should be so insulted, but the only remedy the Prince could devise was, that the employes should give up wearing hats, adopting caps with a star in the front instead. POSAN, April 29.—An ordinance of the Governor of Poland has been published at Warsaw to-day ordering proceedings to be taken, without any reserve, against all clergymen who may excite the people by their preaching in the churches. It has been forbidden a number of the principal inhabitants to receive company at their houses. When Alexander II. came to the throne the severity of the penal laws against Catholics was relaxed, hundreds of priests returned from exile, and at St. Petersburg those of our faith enjoyed a liberty of which they had been long deprived. An idea arose that union with Rome might bring about more political advantages than the Protectorate of the Greek Church, which seemed to be losing ground in Turkey, and which threatened everywhere to be destroyed by movements similar to that which has united the Bulgarians to Rome. In Slavonic Austria the Russian sympathies are neutralized by the Catholic faith of the vast majority of the people, as is the case also in Prussia and Poland. It seemed that if Russia could make use of the Catholic faith to attract instead of to repel, the prospects of Pan Slavism would be all the brighter. But this theory has fallen to the ground. Since 1859 the counsels of the ardent Russians have prevailed; the old penal laws have once more been awakened to their old severity, Polish Catholics are once more sent to Siberia for conscience sake, the administration of the Sacraments is interfered with, conversion is made a crime, and the knot is once more, as in the days of Nicholas, the apostolic staff of the Russian clergy.—Weekly Register. GREAT BRITAIN. THE PAPAL QUESTION.—On Sunday last a pastoral letter from the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was read in all the Catholic churches and chapels of the archdiocese of Westminster, recommending, during the present month of May, a special "devotion." The pastoral explains why this year, in particular, the congregations should exercise their special devotion. "It is," he says, "dearly beloved in Christ, on account of the peculiar circumstances of perplexity and affliction in which the Holy Father is placed, for although there appears to be no ground for apprehension in his late attack of illness, we must all be aware how wearying and trying must, necessarily, be that state of uncertainty regarding his future position which the complicated state of politics must produce. Miserable and humiliating it is to every Catholic heart to think that the tranquillity and happiness of the Vicar of Jesus Christ should have become the sport of those whose natural duty it was at any sacrifice, to secure them. Shame, that it should be a matter of daily and fluctuating rumour whether or no he is to be handed over to one calling himself his son, to another boasting of the same title, and what is the price at which he is to be so transferred. Hateful it is to any loyal and affectionate son to see those conditions every day canvassed; and the familiar question reported as repeated with varying answer—"What will you give me and I will deliver him up to you?" The more gross injustices may have been inflicted; the more personal insults may have been exhausted; the pangs of his crucifixion may have been fully felt; the grief of speculation, of the rending in pieces of all that gave him outward and worldly dignity, may have been completed. He is now left hanging in what is intended to be ignominious suspense, while the dice are cast by political gamblers for his seamless robe of state—that capital of the Christian world—that seat of his eternal pontificate—to see 'whose it shall be,' a secular possession of one or many declared foes, no longer the object of the world's veneration, admiration, and love. It is that God will bring our Holy Father quickly out of this harassing and humiliating condition that we wish you more particularly to pray. That God alone, in whose hands are the hearts of kings, is our only trust for counteracting the strength of our Pontiff's enemies. In the abyss of His wisdom is our only confidence for the overthrow of the craftiness of the many Achiopels who have combined the wiles of their diplomacy to aid every form of rebellion against King and Father." His Eminence then proceeds to say that the Church grants an indulgence of one hundred days to every one of the Faithful three times attending the devotion of the month of Mary. The Cardinal also recommends the faithful to pray for the success of the battle that is to be fought in Parliament "to rescue Catholic children from the dangers to which they are exposed in workhouses, prisons, and schools." THE PAPAL SUCCESSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Poor dear Mr. Newdegate called the attention of the House to a statement which appeared in the Independence Belge of the 20th of April, and which was confirmed by a correspondence of the 22nd in the same paper, to the effect that, in the event of the abdication, death, or removal of the Pope from Rome, Cardinal Wiseman was to be, during the interregnum, appointed Pope to all intents and purposes, under the title of Pius X., and that he should convene a council which should decide on the election of the future successor of the present Pope. He should have thought little of the report if he had not found that the correspondent of the Belgian paper stated that it was not Cardinal Antonelli who carried out this decision, but Cardinal Alfieri; the communication went on to say that all the Cardinals did not adhere to the new arrangement, the majority did, that Cardinal Wiseman, the Primate of England, was to be the Pope's successor. The number of the cardinals who approved of this decision was said to be 21, and of those who dissented from it only five or six. Now a circumstance like that could not be agreeable to this country. The hon. member having read the statements in the Independence Belge, proceeded—The House could not forget the measure passed last session to prevent the necessity of the Roman Catholic subjects of Her Majesty being compelled to resort to the courts of Rome in matters arising out of disputes relative to Roman Catholic trusts. Recollecting the feelings, which arose in this country in 1851, when English law was set at defiance, and when the independence of this country was invaded by an usurping authority, he naturally looked with anxiety to the possibility of the recurrence of such aggression, especially when he found that reports were current in 1850 of what was about to happen, which afterwards turned out to be correct. The reports now prevalent also were characterized by much

partiality, as might be seen by the statements of the...

Lord Palmerston said the hon. Member for Warwickshire...

OUR PROSPECTS.—Without being too sanguine, we may now hope...

EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR.—The London Times says—Unless the war...

THE "TURNS" ON ANGLICANISM.—The clergyman may be a Calvinist...

The litigation in the Yelverton case, though it has for a time...

It is lamentable to find to what an extent brute force and passion...

The class of Protestants which calls itself Evangelical is a very numerous one...

mories the glories of the Saints, instructed their followers to say...

UNITED STATES.

THE MEN WHO ARE EXPECTED TO FIGHT.—Some few years ago a friend...

TROUBLES IN ST. LOUIS.—Extract of a letter:—Saint Louis, Missouri, May 12, 1861.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S LETTERS OF MARQUE.—The recent events in America have given rise to a very curious event...

The honor of our soldiers is at stake in their conduct while in the service...

We confess our sympathies are with the South. No lover of us of Slavery...

The class of Protestants which calls itself Evangelical is a very numerous one in this country...

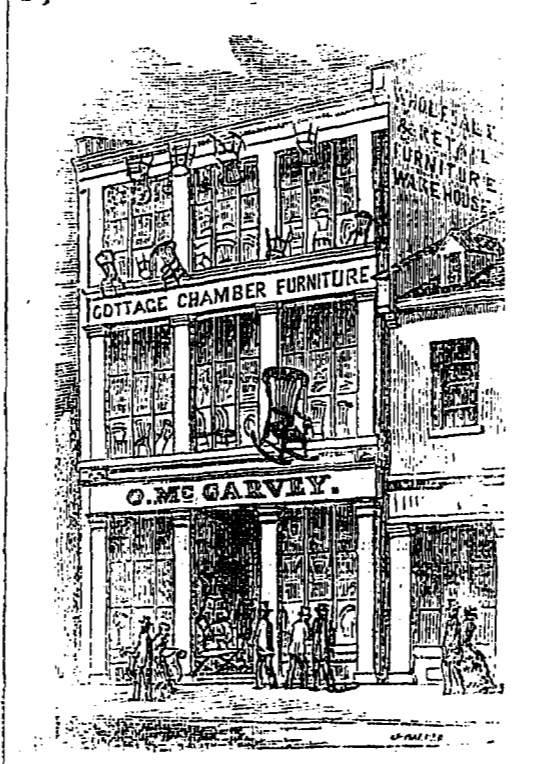
checking "intemperance," as it designates drunkenness—a particular form...

Some idea of the stagnation of business in New York may be formed from the fact...

THE ANTIQUITY OF GOLD IN IRELAND.—Dr. Wilde in the second portion of his catalogue...

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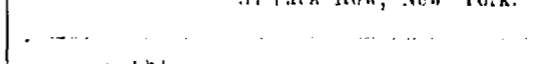
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From Dr. Eschscholtz, Philadelphia. "You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills purify the blood."

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From Dr. Edward Engel, Baltimore. "Dear Dr. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that I can."

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in small doses, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and of course it is under his own eye, with variable accuracy and care.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. AND SOLD BY Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail, and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

P. K. INDIAN CHURCH, Mo., July 3d, 1857.

Messrs. PRYER DAVIS & SON:—Dear Sirs—Having used your PAIN KILLER for two years, I find it to be the best medicine for what it is recommended for that I have ever used.

Sold by all the principal medicine dealers For Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

ST. JOHN'S MANUAL,

A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND PRIVILEGES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL.

Illustrated with fifteen Steel Engravings, after new and exquisite designs.

A new Catholic Prayer-book, 1201 pages, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the faithful in this country.

ARRANGEMENT OF CONTENTS. Meditation or Mental Prayer. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening.

Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations.

Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion. Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead.

Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually. Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Seasons.

Vespers, with full explanation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with Instructions. The Office of Tenebrae.

An ample instruction on the Sacrament of Penance. Instructions and Devotion for Holy Communion—Prayers for Mass before Communion—Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion.

GENERAL DEVOTIONS. Devotions to the Holy Trinity... to the Holy Ghost... to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord... the Passion... the Holy Eucharist... the Sacred Heart... Devotions to the Blessed Virgin; Little Office... Office of the Immaculate Conception... Rosary.

Devotions to the Holy Angels... to the Saints, general and particular. Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances, &c., &c.

Prayers for various states of life. DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK. Order of the Visitation of the Sick... Prayers before and after Confession and Communion... Order of administering the Holy Viaticum... Instruction on Extreme Unction... Order of administering it... Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence... Order of commending the departing Soul.

The Office of the Dead... the Burial Service for Adults and Infants... Prayers for the Faithful Departed. Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert.

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No Prayer-book in the language contains a greater number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved by the Church.

Various Styles of Binding, price \$1 and upwards. Wholesale and Retail, at No. 19, Great Saint James Street.

J. A. GRAHAM.

PROSPECTUS OF A LARGE AND ELABORATE MAP OF CANADA WEST.

MESSRS. GEO. B. & G. M. TREMAINE, OF TORONTO.

PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the County and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Site Lines and Lot Lines, Railways, Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Throughfares or Main Travelled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others.

Also, all Lakes and Harbours, the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c.

The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished the Cauter, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map.

It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, Showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place where Battles have been fought, or where other remarkable events have occurred, &c., &c., &c.

The Map will be published in the best style, with Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal Towns, on an enlarged scale.

It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvas handsomely Colored, Varmined, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscribers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and condition.

ROBERT KELLY, Agent for Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED,

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



AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Osholski. Adelaide—N. A. Coste. Albany—J. Doyle. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichal—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville—O. S. Fraser. Belleville—M. M. Mason. Barrie—Rev. J. E. Lee. Brantford—W. M. Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginn. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cobourg—P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Ghishain. Dewittville—J. M'Vee. Egauville—J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins. Eastern Townships—P. Hackett. Erinsville—P. Gafney. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Paul. Ingersoll—W. Featherston. Kemptonville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—P. Purcell. Lindsay—J. Kennedy. Lansdown—M. O'Connor. Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley. London—Rev. E. Bayard. Lockhart—O. Quigley. Loderough—T. Daley. Lucille—W. Harty. Madstone—Rev. E. Keleber. Merrickville—M. Kelly. New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City—J. Rowland. Oshawa—Richard Supple. Prescott—J. Ford. Perth—J. Doran. Peterboro—E. M'Comick. Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham. Quebec—M. O'Leary. Ruedon—James Carroll. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Tooley. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanasia—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Poetiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Catherine—Rev. Mr. Falvey. St. Charles—C. E. J. Caughlin. St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sex. Staraborn—C. M'Gill. Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold—John Henan. Thorpuille—J. Greene. Tyrone—T. Donagan. 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.

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

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

M. P. RYAN, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choicest description:— Butter Oatmeal Tea Flour Oats Tobacco Pork Pot Barley Cigars Hams B. Wheat Flour Soap & Candles Fish Split Peas Pails Salt Corn Meal Brooms, &c. June 6, 1860

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

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!! ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS. Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle. Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints. COULMAN & SHURTLEFF, No. 113 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental Instruments. 6ms. September 21.

PROSPECTUS OF SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BUREAU STREET, MONTREAL. THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852. The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts. Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty. Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 " " For Boarders, 11.50 " " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges. Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices. Washing, \$1.20 per month. Music, 2.30 " " Use of the Piano, 50 " " Drawing, 1.50 " " Bed and Bedding, 60 " " Libraries, 10 " " All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860. 4ms.

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

SEWING MACHINES. THESE really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarnia. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. TESTIMONIALS have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:— Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLLES & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations: in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

E. J. NAGLE'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, 25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding, 7 00 Washing, 10 50 Drawing and Painting, 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano, 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. P. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays for half-year 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 31st, 1861.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. THESE really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarnia. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. TESTIMONIALS have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:— Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLLES & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations: in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate, 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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

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

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

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

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS, Successors to the late John M'Cloosky, 38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, 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.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DORCHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL. CONDITIONS: Pupils of 12 years and upwards. Pupils under 12 yrs. Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & English languages, with Writing and Arithmetic, \$8.00 \$7.00 Half Boarders, 36.00 30.00 Classes of Three hours a-day, 25.00 20.00 Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, 30.00 30.00 Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess., 44.00 44.00 Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, 20.00 20.00 Landreud, 12.00 13.00 Bed and Bedding, 12.00 12.00 Gymnastics, (Course of 28 Lessons) Charge of the Professor. Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Professors. It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding, 7 00 Washing, 10 50 Drawing and Painting, 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano, 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

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

THOMAS WALKER & Co., Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS, 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense. TERMS CASH. All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery. PRICES. WINES. Per gal. Per dozen. Per bottle. PORT—Finest Old Crusted, 48s 4s 0d Very Fine, 30s 2s 6d SHERRY—Finest Pale or Golden, 42s 3s 6d Good, 30s 2s 6d MADEIRA—Finest Old, 36s 3s 6d CHAMPAGNE—Moet's Imperial, 90s 7s 6d Other Brands, 50s 5s 0d CLARET—Chateau Lafite and St. Julien, 24s 2s 6d SPIRITS. BRANDIES—Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848, 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Pilsnet, &c. &c. 15s 6d 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom, 12s 6d 3s 0d 2s 6d DeKuyper's, Hollands, 6s 3d 1s 8d 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thom's & Ramsay's Scotch, 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thim's & Jameson's Irish, 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d ALES AND PORTERS. ALE—Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. Pale, 15s 0d 8s 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingston, &c., old in bottle, 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER—Truman & Co.'s and Guinness & Co.'s, 15s 0d 7s 6d Montreal and Lachine, 5s 0d 3s 0d CIDER—Penner's and Devonshire, 12s 6d 7s 6d All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importations. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. May 31, 1860. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY, the 29th of April, Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:— EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 9.00 A.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) at 4.30 P.M. Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way Stations, at 4.30 P.M. \* A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train. WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at 7.15 A.M. Accommodation Train for (Mixed) Brockville and Way Stations, at 4.00 P.M. \* Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at 8.45 P.M. † This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West. W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, April 25, 1861. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BELBURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices. \* N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada, has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

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

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