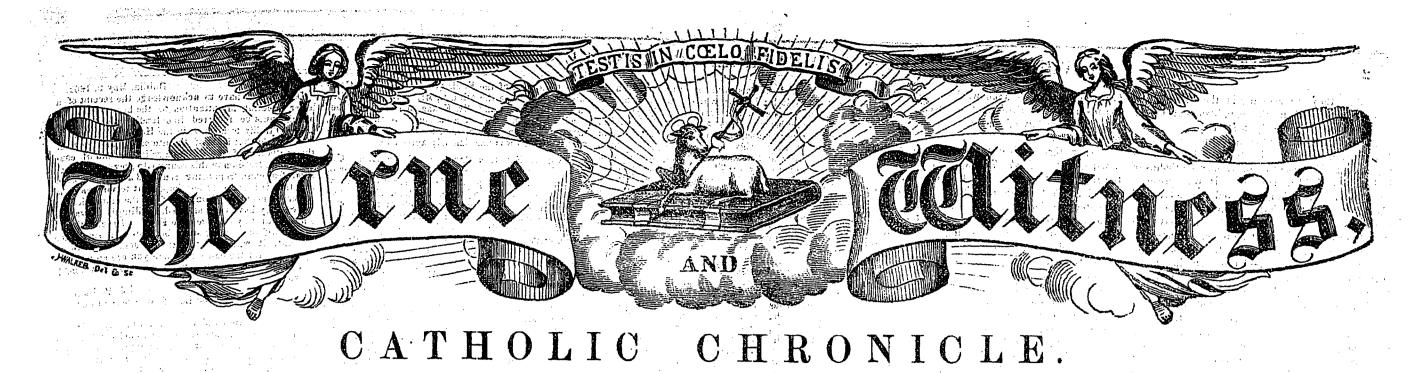
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VOL. XII.

THE BRIDEGROOM OF BARNA. CHAPTER III.

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Barna was shining far through the stormy night, with the blaze of a hundred wedding lights. Roof and rafter shook to merry music and uproarious revelry, and the jocund dancers thronged with untiring steps every corner of the edifice. The older portion of the assembly, ranged along the sides of the apartments, or huddled together in the corners, intent upon the joyous groups that rustled by, discussed the comparative merits of their young acquaintances, some as to their personal graces, others as to their artificial accomplishments; and ever their remarks were qualified with a-' My service to you, Mrs. Ryan !' or, 'Mr. Keating, your good health !' followed by triffing sound resembling the jingle of a spoon in a tumbler, and a bland but scarcely perceptible smacking of the lips, and on they went upon the subject again.

Many a rustic beauty obtained her due meed of praise that evening-many a diffident beau was patted on the back with an approving-'That's your sort, Phil !' and long continued and vehement were the differences of opinion upon the comparative deserts of the girls of Borrisoleigh and Nenagh.

Upon one topic alone did any unanimity prevail, and on that there was not one dissentient voice-that Hugh Lawlor and his bride were the handsomest couple that had been married in Eliogarty for twenty years.

Fatigued from dancing, and overcome by the heat, that fair and delicate bride now stood, leaning on the arm of her husband, in the recess of a window to which he had led her, upon reaching the pottom of the set; and the plain but ample curtain with which the window was furnished. while it afforded them a kind of retirement, was doubly welcome by its screening off, in some degree, the glare and warmth of the room.

Ellen, darling Ellen !' murmured the low deep voice of Lawlor, 'you are weary of this sceneyou have over-exerted yourself-you look faint -let me implore you to retife.'

'I am not weary now, Hugh,' and she slightly pressed the arm against which she leaned her forehead; ' besides, I have promised to dance the next set with John Butler of Palace.' 'The stupid fool.'

'Come, sir, don't be pettish; I thought you would be to-night the happiest and most grateful swain that ever won a wife after so long and

gaged her three sets ago; there goes the pipes, watched, extending before him, in doubt whether breathed in her hearing. She had loved him and Sir Roger de Coverley for ever !'-and

away swept John Butler with the passive bride. ' Right and left-hands across-down the middle :' and in ten minutes twenty merry couple were footing it away to drone and chanter .----' Well done, Masther John !' 'Luck to your own pretty toot, Miss Ellen.' ' Now for it, Miss Harriet ; set the girls of Borris a pattern.' ' Ah, Mr. Lawlor, you take the shine out o' them all,' ejaculated the servants, as they stood crowded inside and outside the door, waiting until a cessation in the dance afforded them an opening to slip unharmed through the throngs, laden with trays of sparkling glasses filled with positive lemonade, comparative negus, and superlative punch, for the refreshment of the dancers, and the edification of the high contracting parties who looked on, imbibing from the proceedings, as we have said, a large portion of pleasure, with a modicum of potation.

' See how them Thurles girls dances'-the domestics went on ; ' well, the dickens wouldn't tire them; 1 give it up to them.' 'Oh, Master Ned, the foot is off me'! that I mightn't die in sin, but that boy threads like a colt. Who's that pushin' there behind ?' ' Nanse, the fortune-teller !--Wisha 'iss a-graghal. let me jest have one peep,'

and the sybil edged into the room. 'Oh then, blessings down upon you, Miss Ellen, this night; it does my heart good to look in your face."

Thank you, Nanse; do you remember telling me my fortune?' and the bride flew on.

' Master Hugh, I wouldn't doubt your step to be the nimblest in the room ;' and still Nanse edged forward, as Lawlor danced to his place at the bottom of the set. You had always the swiftest foot in the barony."

'Oh, I hear you, Nanse,' said the modest bridegroom.

' If you do,' she said, stooping forward until, unnerceived, her mouth came close to his ear, heed me-see if your foot is able for a jug without pumps now-the red-coats and peelers are crossin' the bawn-field-they'll be on you in five minutes; but try one good run for your life at any rate !'----

If on a bright sunny day, while some gallant vessel, with every sail set, went careering, all life motives bear so remote a relation to the crime as and bravery, before the wind, the ammunition to warrant in a great degree such a conclusion.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

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the death or life contending in her frame was finally a triumph.

There lay Ellen Nugent, crushed as utterly by her sudden disasters as were the delicate blossoms that leant upon the window-stone all withered by the thunders of the night. From the moment the officers of justice burst into the dancing-room, she never uttered a word. A moment before she had been turned in the dance by her husband, her fingers still trembled from the light kiss he had secretly dropped upon them as he fidelity that none but her glorious sex can feel or touched her hands; the next instant there was a cry-the room was filled with armed men, she heard one beloved name hissing from every lip. She sprang forward. With the glance of love, almighty in its power to search for the one amid the ten thousand, she saw that Lawlor was not there. She felt her eyes broadening ; the faces round her spread into monstrous aspects ; then all things turned the color of the blood : a noise as

of the sea swam in her ears, and the rest was forgetfulness. She was borne insensible to the couch where her distracted friends now watched the first symptoms she had yet exhibited of returning consciousness.

And where was Lawlor?

Far away, amidst the wildest fastnesses of impracticable mountains, the morning saw him shrink to cover, like the stag from the huntersa doomed and guilty man : his flight alone sufficient evidence of guilt ; his guilt most dire assur-ance of his doom. That any one, however degraded in soul or lost in principles, could be found, in an age like the present, capable of committing the enormous atrocity with which his flight avowed him stained, may well be matter of horrible surprise; but that it should be perpetrated by one like Lawlor, gifted with intellectual attainments of no common order, and raised by fortune sufficiently above those of his class to free him from contact with all that impedes humanity of heart and refinement of manners, involves a moral anomaly as extraordinary as it is appalling. That such persons, however, are capable in one frenzied hour of the commission of deeds the most fiercely at variance with the natures, has ere now been abundantly proved ; and it has been attempted to account for such preternatural excesses, by attributing them to monomania or hallucination. In the instance at present under contemplation,

with a love surpassing that of woman. She had for his sake long encountered the stern anger of good night,

her brother, the loss of her father's confidence, the reproachful unbraidings of her mother, whose she should not wed with Lawlor, she had disregarded. The more loud the whispers of calumny spread, that his life was irregular, that his pursuits were unlawful, the more perseveringly she fought in his cause, with all that generous devotion and

practice.

' Were Hugh here,' she would scornfully say to his detractors, 'you dared not insinuate in his presence the stories with which you are so ready to wound the feelings of his only defender. Pronounce them to his face, and I will judge by your boldness whether they are descrving of belief. And now that idolized one, no longer her lover,

but her husband, was, like the first murderer, a fugitive upon the earth, with a curse as deep as Cain's pursuing his footsteps; and she, but no, she had no more to hear of him in blame or obloquy ! for, coarse as the people were by whom she was surrounded, their hearts too deeply sympathised in her early sorrows not to respect the eternal silence that sealed her lips. Of one thing only, connected with Lawlor's fate, it was thought she could not be ignorant-that her abode was watched by the emissaries of justice, from a supnosition that she was so passionately heloved by the criminal, that he would at some period attempt to visit her; but on this subject, too, it is needless to say, she never ventured a remark ;--perhaps she felt the current of her existence dying away too surely, to care further about any event by which it might be momentarily ruffled or illumined.

It was far in summer. At the close of a sweet evening in July, Ellen sat alone in the window of her chamber that opened upon the deep soft grass and refreshing umbrage of the orchard, by which the greater part of the man-sion was overshadowed. The air was sweet and all its prizes, pleasures, wealth, fair fame, are with the fragrance of lune-trees, and slumberous to me henceforward what they are to the dead. with the lulling hum of the bees that clustered in I had long ceased to value them; one thing the branches. The melancholy girl had thrown alone, your affection, bound me to earth ; that, the window entirely open, and sat reclined, with that is gone too, this terrible hour convinces me. her head thrown back, resting a revery against | What, then, have I to dread? No; here I rethe wainscot, scarce conscious of the departing main; let me die at least within the air you sunset, whose lingering tints, as they fell upon breathe.'

No. 43.

Ellen's heart died within her ; she inquired no further, but bid the woman a scarcely audible

"The best of good nights and blessings, Miss," said the herbalist, about to depart ; but pausing, dying injunction, scaled with a solemn curse, that she added, . I believe that masther is not at home to-night, Miss ; I saw him go yonder the road this morning, as if for the fair of Nenagh."

' My father is not at home; did you want him?

"Oh geh ! no Miss ; good night, and luck attend you.'

"Mother of Him, Whom you watched upon the cross through the long and killing night ? murmured the distracted girl, when again alone, · look down upon me with pity ; you, whose sinless soul was wrung with more than mortal agony, teach a helpless and erring creature to struggle with the lot that is wearing her to the grave ? and she raised her eyes to the brightenng stars. When she dropped them again Lawlor was standing close to her; his very breath almost mingling with the rich shadows of her hair. One frantic shriek, as she sprang with an electric shiver from the spot, gushed to her lips ; but, with an instinctive sense of the result, she stilled it ere it passed them, and with a groan sank upon her knees before the window, her hands in vain motioning the intruder to depart.

'Ellen,' he murinured, 'Ellen, hear me !'

She made no reply, but remained bent in attitude of supplication and dismay, until she perceived him attempting to enter the apartment with a stifled sob she rushed forward and essayed to close the window against him.

. Very well,' he said, 'it is a matter of indifference to me; for you and for your love I have become what I am ; I have lost them both, and life is intolerable; here then, I remain until I am observed and given up to justice,'

'No, no !' she almost shrieked, ' do not drive me to distraction ; wretched, smful, outcast man, what have I done to deserve this trial ?'

her wan, fair forehead, and the long locks of paly 'Madman ! will you kill me. Every path gold that descended to her shoulders, invested about the house is beset with armed men thirsting for your blood." 'I know it, Ellen, yet I have ventured, and of Guido. To a careless eye she would have dared them all. Oh, darling ! what have I nct seemed intently listening to the mellow song of dared in this world and the next, to be for ever the blackbird, that gushed at intervals upon her within sight of the beauty from which I am deear; but the sweetest sounds of earth had no barred forever? Yet one hour with you, only longer charms for Ellen. Her spirit was far one hour, Ellen, if it were but once in the long dreary year, and I could bear to live." "May God assist me !" cried the frenzied girl. Oh Hugh ! live, live, to repent what has come between us, and left us blackened and withered wretches upon the God's fair world." 'Give me one sign, one proof then, Ellen,' said the impassioned criminal, ' that you still have not lost all the fond love you so often vowed me; let me clasp you once more to this breaking heart, and, degraded and branded as I am, I will be more boundlessly happy than thrones could make me out of your sight. Say that you disclaim me, that I am not your husband, wedded m the sight of that church you reverence so deeply; shut out from your presence, all of heaven I have long dared to hope for, and give me up to a shameful death ; or afford me one hour's shelter in peace and rapture by your side. May I enter !' There was no reply, he sprang through the window and extended his arm-shuddering, she recoiled from him, but only for an instant-with one broken gasp she darted forward and fell senseless on his bosom.

weary a wooing as ours.'

'And so I am, my own beloved girl,' he said : 'how little did 1 think two years back that I should stand here as blessed as I do this hour, holding you close to this heart, that you may hear beating loud with its fulness of love and truth to you. Are you indeed at last my own forever !' and he folded her closer to his side.

'God only knows, dear Hugh-(gracious powes?--often and often I think of that nasty Nanse, the fortune-teller-that woman you are always so ejected her. I never liked that woman, Hugh : do you remember her look, and what she said the day she first examined my hand? 'A bride wedded' -and the innocent girl paused-

'I do well, dearest ; 'twould be bad for Nanse that all ber predictions had so poor a chance of being realized. What a start-the thunder is search of the military and police through the certainly terrific ; but you are sadly nervous .----John Butler of Pallace - let me lead you from this place.'

'Hugh, will you never check your hasty temper?-ah! remember all that it has cost us. I own, whenever I hear you burst out thus, and had no place to meet but by Dempsey's Heap, for we knew no one else dared come near it .-in the world."

'With every one ?'

Oh, yes ! once, when I asked you in a joke, after and after a comfortless wag or two of the tail, a long absence, what kept you away-was it turning away to repeat their rounds again. Yet, Mile Byrne's murder ? and you grasped my neck | lonely and abandoned as that house appeared, so, and held back my head to look at my face, how much of terrible affliction-of hope forever claim Ellen Nugent as the bride of his son ; and and said-___sh ! Heavens ! I have made you prostrate-and blasted youth, and desnairing old angry again. Come away from this spot-indeed, indeed you hart me-you grip my arm 50'-

'Stay, girl ! what did I tell you when I looked in your lace ?'

'I don't remember-I don't indeed.'

"By all your hopes of heaven, you do !"

'Something about your not minding twenty from this spot-I cannot bear the lightning .-ligued'____

parable than that which one hour effected in the happy abode of Barna.

The cold peevish morning broke upon a little world of the most abject misery. Here were seen guests burrying from the spot, as though it had been the centre of pestilence, not of pleaers! how it lightens-did you ever see such flash- sure, their faces sickly from the exhaustion of re- his inauspicious attachment to Ellen Nugent.the lower classes, the peasantry, the neighbors, kind to-that you gave the cabin to when Cregan the servants of Davy Nugent, standing sullenly with folded arms around the mansion, communicating their surmises in whispers, full of apprehension and dismay.

Within the house the derangement consequent was heightened by the confusion produced in the apartments. The furniture lay in heaps, sideboards and tables shattered or overturned, where they tell with their piles of glass and china, as the terror-stricken reveller rushed away upon the entrance of the authorities.

that your look grows so dark, I always fly back chambers that a few hours back shook with the way. The wounded brother of his beloved reto that hideous time when you used to be obliged noise of music and the dance, all was now silent covered to fall by the slower but surer band of to steal over here like a thief at night-when we as the grave. A couple of greyhounds and a fa- death. The irritated mother, too, resigned her vorite terrier seemed the only things that remained to tell where so much life had lately been ;---How savage you used to be then with every one they strolled lazily and unquietly through the lower part of the house, occasionally going to the by its dreadful originality, indicated the revenge foot of the stairs, placing their fore-paws upon of a master spirit, it was that by which Lawlor, But me, Hugh; you were never cross to me. the lowest step, snuffing auxiously up the ascent, so fatally for himself, resolved to cross his enemy. age, did it contain!

In an upper and remote chamber that needed hand of his long-wished for inistress. no artificial darkness--for the ancient trees of the orchard grew with their broad branches against the windows, knelt at the foot of a bed, two female servants, their heads bent down upon the coverlet, and enveloped (as is the custom with all that could be ascertained of his fate; and blow, and making an effort to be resolute .--the women of their country in affliction) in the murders sooner than lose this face or lose my- folds of their ample aprons. On one side sat hours of bliss and the profoundest nights of afflicsell-or some such foolish saying. An ! come their wretched master, his aged head bent down tion, saw his hapless bride revive to a state of upon his breast in that kind of stupor exhibited languid health and mournful resignation. She Come, I will even retire -1 will say I am fa- by one who has received a stunning blow, from again attempted to resume the little daily round which he value strives to rouse himself to life of domestic duties, and to whisper peace to her 'Ellen Nugent-I beg pardon-Mrs. Lawlor, and recollection; while opposite to him, with infirm father when she knew there was no peace came betune them, I believe; they used to say listed institution is a gigantic fraud unon' the the set is waiting for you to lead off : permit me. looks of auxiety and horror, stood the venerable in the sinking heart that prompted her. From he was wild, and all that ; but sure, at any rate, weak credulity of society. Honest and simple-Lawlor, there's Harriet Burke dhroppin' alone priest, whose blessing had so lately been pro- the fatal evening of her nuptials, she never pro- that's no reason for separating man and wife after minded Englishmen are systematically plundered

store exploded, and in place of the stately sha- | It is the only way that we can account for one dow that a moment before danced upon the waves, deed at war with a whole life, blasting, indeed, left them one wide scene of wreck and devasta- for ever the happiness, but making little revolution, the ruin could not be more sudden and irre- tion in the pursuits and dispositions, of the character.

From an early age we have seen that Lawlor was left his own master. Endued with feelings of high susceptibility and strong passions, he unfortunately lacked a guide to restrain them when they could alone be taught control. Then came velry, and wild with horror. There, groups of The long and bitter, and hopeless opposition that attachment had to undergo, no doubt gave his spirit an inflexibility and sullenness that gradually hardened a heart not naturally ill-disposed, and imparted to it a selfishness by which it was finally corrupted. To his lonely and affectionate spirit, Ellen was all the world, the only living thing that upon the termination of unbounded festivity, was he felt necessary to his existence; and, as he grew to manhood, the potency of this master passion affected more or less all his social proceedings, until the possesssion of his mistiess became with him almost as much an object by which his skill in baffling his focs (for so he deemed all who did not favor his suit) was to be estimated, as one that was to confirm the happiness of his life. By The servants were nowhere to be seen ; and in degress the impediments to that happiness gave ennity and her breath together. But then came White Will, with his impressive purse and his long train of persecutions; and if ever a crime, The deed was done. By the death of Byrne, Redmond was reduced to comparative poverty, and with his wealth subsided his pretensions to the desperate but devoted lover at once effected the humiliation of his enemy, and secured the

CHAFTER IV.

Months passed away, and Lawlor still conti- | night, and yourself you're not very sthrong." nued to elude the officers of justice, but this was Time, that veers alike through the most buoyant

her whole aspect with that mournful and spiritual beauty that subdues us in the immortal pencilings

away, in petitions to Him who had chosen, for His own wise purposes, to break so bruised a reed as her pining and tortured heart. The warm tint of evening faded from her face, and the twilight night of summer came down amid the green recesses of the orchard, and still she sat motionless, drinking the holy peace of the scene. All at once she was roused by a shadow encroaching on the faint light admitted through the window; and, starting up, she saw the tall figure of a woman close to it. It was Nanse, the fortune-teller, who curtested low when she saw that she was perceived, but preserved that respectful silence by which, with innate good sense or taste, the Irish peasantry evince the sense of the sorrows of their superiors, when they feel that they are beyond human consolation. Associated as this woman was with some of the most painful recollections of her past life, Ellen naturally felt shocked upon recognizing her; but she was too sorely inured to little trials of this kind not to overcome them; she therefore, upon recovering herself, inquired of the woman the cause of her being so late about the house.

"Picking a few herbs about the orchard I was, Mrs. Ellen,' was the reply, ' for a poor girl that's not very well. I was just going away when I saw you, and I made bould to come and ax afther your health ; and proud I am to see you sitting there looking'-but she dared not to finish the hollow flattery.

"What is the matter with the girl ?"

"Wisha, Miss, nothing but downright fretting ; she was married last Shroff (Shrovetide) was a twelvemonth; but I'm loth to keep you in the damp, Miss; the dew is very wet entirely to-

• Who did she marry ?

match didn't turn out well, at all, at all.?

· Why ?' persevered Miss Nugent. 'Sorrow a-one of me knows,' replied Nanse ; [but they don't live together ; their people

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(To be Continued.)

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

(From the N. Y. Tablet.)

It surpasses our comprehension how any intelligent body of people can quietly submit to be gulled by designing knaves. Nevertheless it is of daily occurrence and can only be explained on the principle attributed to Barnum that the world loves to be humbugged. Clucanery has now-adays become a regular science, and the most barefaced of its branches, to characterise them by a "I don't mind it,' said Ellen swerving from the milder term than swindles, are assuredly the "Bible Mission Associations." A grand expose of the " Irish Church Missions" has lately taken A boy of the Donoghues, Miss; and the place in Liverpool, which forcibly reminds us of the old adage that " when rogues fall out honest men get their due." The disclosures which have been made unveil the interior rottenness of the Protestant system, and prove that the law establike the last rose of summer; she says you en- nounced upon the bright frail head of her he now nounced the name of her husband, nor was it ever being married before the althar. ta en general de la série alle destruite destruites n'il sainver, jours bus carens definities

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 6. 41862

Protestantism and in the enlightenment of the benighted ignorance of Irish Papists.

A short time since " the annual meeting of the | of discussion. Liverpool Auxiliary to the Society for promotthat the only way to eradicate the Catholic rascalities in Ireland. Church from England would be by decapitating the Priests. On being remonstrated with by his ference and respect, of course, to the members congregation upon such unchristian doctrines, he of the Bible Societies, that they may expect to apologized in his evening discourse, by attributing see Ireland converted from the great apostacy it to the passion of the moment. Such was the chairman of this delectable assembly. A few days previous to the meeting, the Darly Postthe leading newspaper of Liverpool-had warned world-when she apostatizes Rome's mission will its readers of the folly of the undertaking, by | bave failed. All Catholics are assured from an stating that the efforts of Protestant missionaries, Bible-readers, and soup-shops, were total failures has ended her mission the " consummation of the in Ireland; and that the people of England were absolutely throwing away their money, believing that they were successfully proselytizing Irish Catholics.

The Rev. P. Hains, incumbent of St. Matthias' (Protestant) Church, was present at the meeting, but prevented from speaking by Dr. McNeill, who well knew that Mr. Hains would lay bare the secret springs of the Society. The assembly ended in an uproar, but Mr. Hains, determined not to be baffled in his object, carried his exposure of the religious imposture to a higher tribunal-the public press. He was aided in his disclosure by the Rev. Mr. M'llwaine, of Belfast. Mr. Hams declares that the Committee have expended during twelve years (in Ireland) \$1,680,-000, but have always carefully avoided sanctioning any authoritative statement of the number of converts from Rome. The reports of the various missionaries are also remarkable for the conspicuous absence of any such information. Instead of plain statements on this point the public are coolly told that a spirit of inquiry has been awakened. and that multitudes who are not in a condition to give up the Romish system are prepared to find that Rome may be in error. The vigilance with | which the Catholic Church counteracts the efforts the success of the Bible Missioners! He also gives some interesting particulars of the "evangelizing" agents of the Society-one, a superintendent, turned out a political spouter and a regular nuisance; another, a schoolmaster, was often seen drunk in the streets. All this time the Society received the returns and statistics from these ture of your intermation, each one henceforward will gentlemen and duly recorded them in the report. Another, a bill distributor in Belfast, read his recantation in the Catholic Church, got drunk, and was sent about his business, returned to Protestantism, got revived, and ended by running away with another man's wife ! At Donnybrook the agent was noted for intemperance, and the missions were made the laughing-stock of the Roman Catholics by the Society's readers being discovered helplessly drunk in the gutters of Donnybrook. Mr. Huins concludes by stating that a folio volume might be filled with such disgusting detail. Mr. McIlwaine says of the work done but a serious study, and facts are presented to us; in his own town, Belfast-" I look upon its pro- and, thanks to you, henceforth will be proved in the ceedings as totally unsuited to the spiritual exigencies of Ireland, and calculated on the whole to | land has made of Ireland, and what an amount of cagencies of freiand, and calculated on the whole to retard rather than to advance the conversion of fortunate country by the laws, the administration, Roman Catholics. Whatever the results of the and the men who have ruled over, and who still goproceedings have been elsewhere, I can answer for it in this important town and diocese, where present day a people near to us, still duily condemned they were formerly carried on with great vigor, they have proved an utter failure and worse."---Now these are plain palpable facts which challenge the searching scrutiny of Protestants who value truth and the interests of their eternal salration. They are not the speculative theories or cx parte statements of Catholics, but the experience of Protestant clergymen who had been mer.bers of the Society, but left it in consequence | futed ; for as everything in England is made public, of the duplicity and dishouesty of its directors. Another question, however, is involved in the above facts, viz : if the Bible Societies and Protestant proselytising missions have proved so glaring an imposture and so decided a failure under the very shadow of the souper propaganda what must they be when far removed from its supervision-for instance in Italy, India, Africa, and other remote regions, where the public have been assured that the inhabitants are flocking to Protestantism by the million. If so large a sum as \$1,680,000 has been expended during twelve years with so li the success in Ireland, the expenditures to support the swaddlers, soupers, colporteurs et id hoc omme genus of the law church in those great fields of Protestant enterprise must be beyond computation and their labors equally as barren as in 1reland ? Mr. Hains speaks of the efforts of Protestantism for twelve years, but the Irish Catholic reads the bloody pages of the history of three centhe bloody pages of the history of three cen- human aid, and how error, when mistress, is turies, during which the pertinacious attempts to able to communicate an ardent perseverance for evil, pervert the children of St. Patrick have signally a tenacity and perversity of oppression in every form. failed. The expedients have been as various as they have been cruel and inhuman. Massacres and spolations - the perjured witness, and the packed jury-evictions and transportations-in fine, every means that the fiends of hell could devise-attest the indomitable devotion and constancy of the Irish race to the faith of their fathers. " Thus," says a French author, " thus have centuries perpetuated the alliance of the Saints and the people, of Catholicity and Ireland, tounded by St. Patrick, cemented by his disciples. Revolutious have failed to shake it; inken part in the enterprise of an odious policy, persecution has not broken it; it has gained which seems, of late years especially, to be inspired strength in blood and tears; and we may believe, only by egotism, and to rely upon the principle of alter thirteen centuries of trial, that the Roman our worst revolutions, namely the sovereignty or the aim in view. But thanks be to God, it was not faith will disappear from Ireland only with the so, and the world beheld another spectacle yonder, name of St. Patrick and the last Irishman."-- in that island evangelised by the glorious St Patrick, No other people have been so cruelly reviled in that island of Saints, which in former times sent and maligned by their enemies-no other race so many missionaries and generous apostles to Eusuffered so long and so patiently for the love of rope, we beheld a race faithful above all to the Gos-God and devotion to His Church-and Ireland science, and to suffer, rather than sell their souls, or to-day presents the unparalleled and magnificent the souls of their children, the martyrdom of the spectacle of being as truly Catholic and as stern-blood, the martyrdom of famine and of exile, or the blood, the martyrdom of famine and of exile, or the persevering secular martyrdom of inexpressible pofiendish torture and bloody persecution. The resplendently to manifest the miracle of Catholic he- Galway subsidy was also adopted.

beyond the shadow of suspicion or the sophistry

A short time before the census an obscure ing Church Missions to the Roman Catholics of newspaper, the Irish Times, gave currency to Ireland" was beld in that city. It was presided the report that Ireland was fast becoming conover by the Rev. Hugh MiNelle, Doctor and verted to Protestantism. The result, however, Canon of the Law Establishment. The most indicated the deeply rooted Catholicity of the distinguished traits in this gentleman's (save the Irish race, while the late expose of the "Irish mark!) character are, that he is an Orangeman, Church Missions" gives a triumpliant refutation a zealot and a firebrand among the inhabitants of to the slanders and falsehoods of the Bible Sothat town. He once declared from his pulpit cieties throughout the world by unmasking their

We would quietly intimate, with all due deabout the time popularly known in the " Island of Saints" as " Tib's Eve." Not till then .--For Ireland is the keystone of the Catholic infallible source that when the Church of Rome world" will be at hand. The existence of the Church of St. Patrick is inseparable from that of Rome, they are as indissolubly linked together in life as they will be eternally united in the realins of bliss.

THE WRONGS AND SUFFERINGS OF IRE-LAND.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

To the Author of "Ireland of Our Own Time." (Abbe Perraud):

My Dear Friend-I am always delighted at the appearance of a good and beautiful book. But the volume which you are now publishing touches too closely upon one of my most lively and profound sympathies for me not to feel particularly happy in greeting its publication. On a former occasion-and I recall it as being one of the consolations of my life-I had the good fortune to plead in France the sacred cause of Ireland; you do this also, but in a much better manner in your learned and eloquent work. A subject which could but be imperfectly developed in a discourse, a book permits you fully to enter into; to tell everything, to reveal all, to proclaim the whole truth, and to bring to light the unspeakable evils of that unfortunate and ill-fated country. We are aware that Ireland has been opprossed; but, separated as we are from her by the stormy ocean, her cries of wailing and distress are weakened in proportion to the distance that divides us. One must hear, of the swaddlers is also adduced as testimony of and observe closely what is going on, what is being endured, yonder, in that island, in the midst of the seas. Truth, simple, terrible truth, must be spoken : you speak it; facts, daily facts, unexceptionable, overwhelming facts must be made known; you proclaim them. Thanks to your personal inquiries, to your long and indefatigable research, to your obstinate study of the countless circumstances you bring forward, together with the positive and precise nabe able to see with his own eyes, and, in a manner of speaking, grasp with his very hands the whole truth bout Ireland. What is this truth? That there has been in the world a people whose blood has cozed out drop by drop during three centuries - whose chil-dren are still often to be found dying in the borrible agonies of misery and starvation; and this in sight of, and under the rule of a wealthy nation ; this takes place in Europe, in the full tide of Christianity, in the broad sunlight of the nineteenth century ! The friends of Ireland were accused of exaggerating her misfortunes. No one could believe that a people surrounded by European nations could be allowed to suffer now-a-days such excessive misery and oppression. Well then ! here are not indefinite complaints, most intimate and authenticated narrative what Eng-It will be shown that there exists at to exile, voluntarily evicted from their holdings and the soil they cultivate, handed over without pity to the tender mercies of the too notorious landlord class, oppressed in every detail of life, ruined, famiabed, in one word, reduced to such a condition of misery that an Archbishop of Dublin, when addressing the English Government about five years ago. did not besuate to compare Ireland "to a land devastated by sword and by fire!" This is what you undertake to prove -and your demonstration of the fact cannot be reall your documents are official : you even cull from those containing facts condemned by the English people, from whom truth, and the crying voice of conscience wring the terrible avowal. It is an invaluable service rendered to Ireland thus to lay bare to the gaze of the whole world, accompanied by all the details which this great and mournful subject comprises, the immense and persistent iniquity of which Ireland is the victim -" that great social crime, the greatest of all," as the Times itself has called it. But another great merit of your book is the flood of light which it casts upon that question of such vital importance in our time, and in every epoch. I allude to that power of resistance which Catholicity gives to disarmed right in presence of overwhelming brute force, and to what faith is able to accomplish for the defence of an oppressed people groaning under the weight of a tyrannical government; in one wordfor the cause of Ireland in this instance is only a particular case; the phenomenon is general - what Christian courage is capable of, for the grandeur, the dignity, the liberty, of human society. After the perusal of your book, one is brought to consider how the Church is able to sustain consolation, life, and energy in the heart of a people destitute of all to a government otherwise sensible, enlightened, and liberal, and in every other respect the least imperfect of all Evidently, from a historical point of view, and after the numberless facts so exactly and impartially analysed in your book, the cause of Ireland's woes-and nothing more redounds to her glory is her fidelity to her Church. If, in the sixteenth century, as you prove with great power, Ireland had followed the fatal incline down which England slided. Ireland, as the price of her apostasy, would have been left in pence. She would not have been deprived of her liberties ; she might have preserved the riches of her Church and retained the wealth of her soil ; and perhaps she might at this day remorselessly have our worst revolutions, namely the sovereignty of pel, ready to sacrifice all for the sacred rights of conly uncompromising to the errors of Protestantism verty, and that, as long as God should be pleased to tion of one of the Protestant members of the Coun-evert, after the lapse of three hundred years of permit the excesses of Protestant oppression in order cil. A petition to Lord Palmerston in favor of the

sion that they are assisting in the extension of Government census acknowledges the fact, and roism' Babold the magnificent example given to Protestantism and in the enlightenment of the the testimony of Protestantism itself places it the world by Ireland. For, whilst a neighboring naand allowing her monarchs to dally with her faith, submitting her conscience to every yoke, Ireland alone resisted invincibly; neither heresy nor schism could prevail; and at the present day the Church cannot point to any other people in the universe whose innermost soul is more devoted to Catholic unity and the Holy Roman Church, its immutable centre. Such a sight is worthy of the Benediction of God and of the admiration of men-the thought of which enraptures my heart with enthusiasm, even when nigh burating with grief. Were I not already a believer in the divine nature of the Catholic Church, the meditation of your book would alone suffice to convince me. Your lessons are all the more impressive, in that you borrow from heresy itself the principal testimony that you bring to bear against it. Thus on one side we have a courageous people, loyal, chuste, laborious, claiming the right to adore God freely, to live by their own free labor, to transmit to their children a patrimony acquired with the price of most honorable endeavors ; that is to say, the same right which society and nature accord to whomsoever does not rank amongst scoundrels or malefactors. But, a period arrived in history when, suddenly, without any forfeiture on their part, this people lost at one blow liberty of conscience, freedom of labor, the rights of property, equality before the law; and not till three centuries have passed away, do they begin to reconquer, by imperceptible instalments, those inalienable rights. And, as humanity is often mentioned with regard to Ireland, is it pos-sible that the greatest benefit which could be conceded to the Irish nation would be now to drive the inhabitants from the soil ? and are we to be told that, as the enemies of Ireland have already proclaimed, it is not extermination by the sword, but the extinction of the race by famine and by exile that is needed? Yet, after passing through three centuries of such frightful injustice, this people preserves its faith, the superiority of its morals, the loyalty of its character, its fidelity to masters whom the impenetrable justice of God imposes on them. Manifestly, it is in their indomitable attachment to the Catholic Church that the Irish gather strength to practice virtues worthy of the catacombs. But, on the other hand, what do we behold ? A great nation manifestly destined by Providence to play one of the first parts amongst the nations of the world, which in the sixteenth century apostatised to follow the fashion of a monarch whose brow is branded for all eternity with the stain of blood and the mark of corruption ; and this done, this nation selected from her neighbors, from her own bosom as it were, a whole people for her victim! During three centuries of impunity, she had recourse, not to doctrine-for error never proceeds thus when mistress-but she employed every kind of torment, from bloody proscriptions to wholesale confiscations, and superadded

to this that most atrocious system of legislation, of which the renowned Burke has said :-- " Never was a machine so well made or better adapted for the purpose of oppressing, crushing, and degrading a people never had the perverse genius of man over invented anything like it against his fellow-man." Well, then, who remains the conqueror? Where is the vanquished in this prolonged duel between all-powerful but Protestant England and frightfully exhausted but Catholic Ireland ?- that is to say - for it now becomes a question of moral victory-on which side do we find dignity honor and justice? Who ought to yield? It is evident; every contemporary voice proclaims it; every line of your book proves it - the vanquished is England. Yes, England, under pain of an universal anathema, and even to avoid her own ruin at no distant period, perhaps ought to change her harsh laws, her detestable customs, and oppressive traditions. Yes, Ireland oppressed, bruised, but Catholic ever - Ireland by the force of principle has conquered England? Ireland's claims are now recognized, if not sutisfied ; it is the conduct of England that is stigmatized even by English lips, as well as by the voices, free and honest, of the entire world ! But, after the moral victory, another remains which we confidently hope for, and of which your good book shadows forth a presentiment. I believe firmly with you, that the term of trial apposches, in spite of discouraging signs which daily ppear to create alarm amongst the real friends of Ireland, and those who value truly the honor of England. For too long has England dragged after her, and trodden under foot a whole race odiously treated, tyrannically enslaved, cruelly famished. She cannot allow this social crime, as her own statesmen have termed it, to bear perpetual witness against her before the judgment of the civilised world. Oppression must cease at last ; and when, under the auspices of generous sympathy, just laws and an equitable administration, Ireland, poor Ireland, shall have been restored, and a great act of justice will have been rendered before the world, and one more prosperity will have been added to the prosperities of the English people. And already, I am happy to mention, that some modification is apparent in the anti-Uatbolic prejudice of England. This great na-tion appears at last to be capable of comprehending the truth-the whole truth on the Irish question .--Even her statesmen, who, of all men are the most difficult to convince that honor and justice, after all, is the best policy to pursue, have ceased to say of Ireland what the counsellors of Pharaoh said of the Jews. • • • Venite, supiciler opprimamus enn.if they yet lack courage to suppress all infamous laws, at least they create no new ones; and it is manifest that equity and common sense will end by triumphing over ancient prejudices of sect and race. And this is what a people will have been able to accomplish by long patience, unswerving fidelity to its morals and to its faith, as well us by the pacific and constant assertion of its rights and liberties. Such is the method adopted by the Holy Catholic Church in raising oppressed peoples. She never counsels or practises violence ; but she never tires, never despairs, never balts, according to the language of Holy Writ :- Erue cos qui ducuntur ad morlem, et qui trahuntur ad interitum liberare ne cesses. (Prov. xxiv) It remains only for me, dear triend, to congratulate you once more for having been in this book the faithful interpreter of our common mother -- for hav-ing raised in favor of Ireland a voice that is free, sincere, disinterested, courageous and pure ; worthy of addressing to the oppressor the language of trath, and to the oppressed the word of resurrection. Such books do honor to the priesthood. It is glorious for us to take in band the holy cause of the oppressed, and it is only meet that from France and from the ranks of our clergy, voices should be uplified that are called to the distinguished honor of pleading the cause of a nation, sister of France, and the cause of a clergy which has shown itself so often the brother and the friend of the clergy of France. Yours, faithfully in our Lord, † FELIX, Bishop of Orleans. Orleans, April 9, 1862.

At a meeting of the Ennis (Co. Olare) Town Commissioners held on the 5th plt., Mr. Onlinan, a Oatholic, proposed, and Mr. Keane, a Protestant, se-conded the adoption of a memorial to the Queen, praying her to grant a charter to the Oatholic University, which was unanimously agreed to.

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LONGFORD ELECTION PETITION .- There is no Catholic Irishman, or indeed any Irishman, a lover of the land of his birth, proud of every sight of national vitality, who did not rejoice at the triumph achieved by the result of the late Longford election, and who would not regret, if by any machinations of the Go-vernment, the result of that election would be so far lost as to deprive the country of Major O'Reilly's services in parliament. The educational project of Sir Robert Peel was in full swing at the time that this contest opportunely occurred, which gave an important constituency an opportunity of "smiting it on the hip."

In the words of our revered Metropolitan, ' The contest was carried on against the system adopted for the government of Ireland by Sir Robert Peel, and the foreign policy, so revolutionary in its character, of the heads of the ministry, who had selected the gallant Colonel (White) as their colleague.' To sustain Major O'Reilly is a national duty, and we have much pleasure in publishing the following important letters .- Dublin Telegroph :-

Dublin, May 9, 1862.

My Dear Lord-May I beg of your Lordship to hand to the treasurer of the Longford Election Committee the accompanying cheque for £12-viz., my donation of £10, and £1 each from the Rev. P. Smith Haddington-road, and Rev. Dr. Murray.

The parliamentary contest in your county was one of principle-it was not carried on against Colonel White, but against the system adopted for the government of Ireland by Sir Robert Peel, and the foreign policy, so revolutionary in its character, of the heads of the ministry who had selected the gallant colonel for their colleague. The result of the election is a protest against the proceedings in Ireland of our Chief Secretary, and of the head of the government abroad, and especially in his attacks upon the temporal authority of the Pope. so necessary for the free and independent exercise of his powers as successor of St. Peter and Vicar of Christ.

Fortunately, whilst asserting the principles of truth and justice, the people of Longford have been most happy in the choice of the man who is to represent them. I have have had the happiness of being acquainted with him for a long period of years, and i am convinced that Major O'Reilly is a gentleman of such high acquirements, of such talent, and of so great integrity, that his presence in Farliament will undoubtedly redound to the honour not only of Longford but of all Ireland. I congratulate your lordship, and your clergy, and people on the glorious example they have given to Ireland; and I trust that Longford, will long enjoy the advantages of having so excellent a representative as Major O'Reilly.

Persuaded that every Irishman, and every opponent of godless education and starvation and policy at home, and of revolution in other countries, owes a debt of gratitude to Longford, I have considered it a duty to send my mite to assist your excellent committee in supporting the expenses which they have incurred, not so much for themselves as for all Ireland.-I have the honour to be, with the profoundest respect, your Lordship's obedient servant, † PAUL CULLEN.

Right Rev. Dr. Kilduff.

The Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street, May 9, 1862.

My Dear Lord - The last Longford election, resultng in the triumphant return of Major O'Reilly, does bonour to the electors of your county, to the clergy and, permit me to add, to their patriotic bishop. In the history of the people's struggles for their rights, it will deservedly take its place with the Clare election, and with a former memorable Longford election and it will, we may hope, be followed by similar results. Cheering as it is in the midst of the present gloom, it hids us hope for the future of our country, for it tells the world that Ireland is not yet dead.

You have found in Major O'Reilly a representative worthy of Longford and of Ireland. Longford and Ireland will maintain him in the proud position in which you have placed him.

May I ask your Lordship to have these few pounds handed over to the treasurer of the "Longford Election Defence Fund," for the purpose of defending the return of Major O'Reilly .- I remain my dear Lord,

Dublin, May 9, 1862. Dear Sir-I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter directing my attention to the heavy expenses which must be incurred in defending the right of Major O'Reilly to bis seat in the House of Commons. Believing that it is of the utmost consequence for the protection of the Oatholic religion, and of constitutional freedom in this country, to prevent the electoral franchise from being rendered a mere delusion and that it is scarcely less important to vindicate the generous people of Longford from the calumnies by which they have been assailed, I willingly forward a subsciption to your 'Defence Fund.' I regret that I cannot afford a larger sum, but however small the amount, it will serve to prove in some measure my sympathy for the cause in which you are engaged. I have the honour to remain, your obedient humble Bervant.

† J. P. LEARY. The Treasurer of the Longford Defence Fund.

Imperial Hotel, Dublin, May 9, 1862. Gentlemen,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular; and in reply to assure you that I feel very great pleasure in enclosing £5 towards your Election Defence Fund.

The Catholics of Ireland owe a deep debt of gratitude, which I am sure they will most cheerfully repay, to the patriotic people and clergy of Longford who have so nobly asserted their right of freedom of election in their late victorious struggle in the cause of religion and country .- Believe me, your faithful servant in Christ.

† M. FLANNERY. To the Secretaries of the Longford

Election Defence Committee. "Coffey's Hotel, Feast of St. Michael, 1862.

"My Dear Lord-I am desired by the Bishops of Killala, Clogher, Clonfert, Derry, and Achonry to forward to your lordship their subscriptions, together with my own towards defraying the expenses of the Longford petition. This is a duty which I cheerfully discharge, and accordingly send you a cheque for £10 to sustain in the cause of the devoted electors of Longford, the rights of the freeholders of ireland. They have given to the country a noble example, and I trust it will be duly appreciated. The aparby which has seized the freeholders of Ireland in those latter years was owing not more to the virulent bostility of those who opposed the exercise of the franchise than to the want of correspondence on the part of the elected of their choice to the patriotic requirements of their electors. The men of Longford have courageously and triumphantly encountered the former, and the latter will, I trust, prove biniself worthy of the confidence with which he has been honored. At all events the people of Longford have done their duty. To them and their bishop and clergy Catholic Ireland is deeply beholden. It was by the fearless exercise of the franchised whatever of liberty we enjoy was regained. It is by the continuance of its exercise that liberty must be maintained and extended. Our poor are starving and unheeded, whilst the only solace proferred them is a noxious education. For the exercise of the popular franchise in foreign lands our rulers extend a protection which enables it to amount to licentiousness and revolution. At home they labor to coerce its constitutional and legitimate exercise. I hope, therefore, that the people of Ireland will generously sustain the freedom of election, and prove their abhorrence of the hypocritical scale of political weights and measures adopted at home towards them, and abroad towards the insurgent nutions of Italy .- I remain, my dear lord, your lordship's faithful servant,

"† Jons, Archbishop of Tuam."

"Imperial Hotel, Dublin, May 8, 1862.

"My Dear Lord-A letter has been sent to me from the committee charged with the defence of Major O'Reilly's return for the county of Longford. In the history of memorable contests Longford is destined to hold a high place. Believing that the efforts and sacrifices already made by its noble-minded electors give them strong claims to sympathy and support, I have to request your lordship's acceptance of the accompanying £5 as my subscription towards the defence fund. With deep feelings of extrem and regard, I have the honor to remain, my dear lord, your ordship's faithful and devoted servant,

" † WILLIAM KEANE."

DEATHS FROM DESTITUTION - BARNA. - Robert Stephens, Esq, coroner of this district, held an inquest at Barna, in the parish of Rahoon, on Thursday last, touching the death of David Calloran, a labouring man, alleged to have died from destitution. A ver-dict that his death occurred from destitution and the want of nourishing food was returned. A dispatch dated Rathkeale, Limerick, May 1, says :- Dr. Enright, Coroner, held an inquest, on vesterday, on the body of Thomas Grady, who died at Parkmore, on the 25th ult., from want of food, -The jury returned a verdict of died from want of the common necessaries of life.' The same coroner held on Friday an inquest at the Claddagh on view of the body of a man named Thos. Connelly. The jury returned the following verdict : -We find that the deceased, Thomas Councily, met his death from extreme destitution and want of the common necessaries of life. The verdict was accom-panied with the request 'that the coroner be requested to bring under the notice of the authorities the great destitution at present existing in the Claddagh.'- Galway Vindicator. DISTRESS IN THE WEST-OUGHTERAND, May 14, 1862 .- My dear Sir-I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £10 from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam for the relief of my people. They are in great distress, and I did not receive a penny for their wants from any source since I received it last from his Grace. His Grace has sent me assistance to relieve, or rather to mitigate the distructs of my poor, more than once-though I am not his subject, being a parish priest of the diocese of Galway. But the fact proves two things the great benevolence and unconfined charity of Dr. MacHale's heart, and that his Grace knows the miseries of this extensive parish, whose people are not only oppressed by funine but assailed by proselytism. When persons come daily to me begging, in the most plaintive tones, assistance of any sort, my heart feels. I must answer truly the young and old-' I cannot relieve you. I gave you all I had; but go to the local committee.' Their answer invariably is, 'What use? We are offered meal at one shilling a stone. We could buy it at that price elsewhere if we had means.' I must, how-I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient ever, in justice, say that the local committee gave employment in cutting bogs to the poorest labourers, and some seed potatoes; this relief has ceased, but I ask (as I asked before in your journal) who is to assist the widow and the orphan, the poor tradesmen (who are, indeed, in a wretebed state), the small farmers, and the weak, the sickly, and the distressed in the distant villages ? - I remain, dear Sir, yours sincerely and respectfully, M A KAYANAGH. A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, declaring that from and after Monday, 5th of May, the Pence Preservation Act shall apply and be in force for the baronies of Longford and Granard. A dispatch, dated Drogheda, May 6, says: There is a general 'strike' amongst the hand loom linen wavers for an advance of wages; and I understand, on the most reliable information, that six hundred and fourteen shuttles were actually pawned to-day. The Irish Viceroyalty is not fated to fall at present, ance on the list of notices was every day looked for. "At the urgent request," says the London correspon-dent of a Dublin paper, "of some Irish members, who feared that their opinions on this subject might prove to be at right angles with those of their constituents, the intention of challenging a vote has been relinquished."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH HIERARCHY .- Monday the following prelates left London, en roule, we believe, for the Eternal City :- The Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, and the Most Rev. Dr Kilduff. Their lordships were accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Clogher; Rev. John Hoey, Clogher; and the Rev. Mr. Molloy, Mullingar. On Saturday the following bishops also left Rev. Dr. Keane, the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, and the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly.

At the usual quarterly meeting of the Corporation of Wexford, held on the 1st ult., a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant in favor of a Charter for the Catholic University was adopted unanimously on the mo-

faithfully yours, † P. LEAHY, Archbishop of Cashel, &c. Fildniff. Bisbop of A The Right Reverend Dr. Kilduff, Bishop of Ardagh.

May 9, 1862.

Gentlemen - The noble stand intely made by the clergy and people of Longford, and the victory they have courageously and peacefully achieved against such fearful odds, entitle them to the gratitude of every lover of religion and society. By rejecting the nominee of the present Government they have entered their formal and solemo protest against those pernicious principles alike subversive, of the altar and the throne, which, on more than one occasion, have been enunciated by the leading members of the present Government, and which have already borne their bitter fruits in other countries - principles which, enuncisted in this country in reference to our governing authorities, would and ought to render the men who would dare propound them amenable to the severest penalties of the law. By their course of action the clergy and people of Longford have manifested their reprobation of the doctrine, too practically acted upon of late by public men, that promises solemnly entered into may be observed or broken, according to the convenience of those who make them; and they have declared with every good and honest man in this country that as long as the most important of social questions - viz., the settlement on an equitable basis, alike consulting for the just interests of the parties concerned, of the relation between landlords and tenant-is neglected or disregarded, there can hardly be permanent peace or prosperity, or contentment in this country. The contest in which they have been engaged can hardly be regarded as a local one. It is a contest intimately affecting the interest of the county at large. And as they are threatened with a procedure which can be regarded with no other than a vexatious light, it is but fair that the country should show its pratical sympathy and share in its responsibilite. As an earnest of my conviction on the subject, I beg to forward the enclosed. servant.

† JOHN M'EVILLY. The Secretaries of the Longford Defence Commit-

Dublin, May 9th, 1862.

Gentlemen - Believing that the electors of Longford have only done a duty they owed to themselves and the country, I feel that all who agree with them ought not merely to rejoice with them, in the victory achieved, but also share with them the burden of the expenses incurred.

tee.

For my own part, I feel convinced that your noble county has both done a service to the cause of true liberty at home in Ireland, and also given a check, in the proper quarter, to a revolutionary propagaud-ism, so opposed to the just rights of legitimate authority abroad, and encouraged by our Government at for London : . The Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea, the Most home, in a way neither consistent with the history of English diplomacy nor of future English interests although it is said the terms of a motion for its aboand glory. I enclose £2 as my subscription to the lition had been committed to paper, and its appearfund necessary to meet the ill-conceived and vexatious petition being now prosecuted against the return of Major O'Rielly,-I have the honor to remain, yours very faithfully,

The Secretaries, &c.

+ P. DORRIAN, Coadjutor Bishop, &c.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-JUNE 6, 1862

IRISH "PROSPERITY"-At the meeting of the Statistical Society on Tuesday Mr. D. C. Heron, Q. C., read an able paper. "A progressive decrease in po-pulation and in the production of wealth is a sign that something is not right, in the legal, and social conditions of a country." In 1841 the population of Ireland amounted to 8,175,124. It was then some-thing less than one third of the population of the United Kingdom. Between the years 1841 and 1861 the population of Ireland decreased from 8,175,124 to 5,764,543; being a total decrease of 2,751,381. Pob) (62,040; 001113; 00111; 0001018; 01-2; 101,381. ; Po-pulation is everywhere proportioned to the means of subsistence; and the decrease in the cultivation of land, and the decrease in the number of domestic animals in Ireland, accompanied the decrease in population. Men decay, but wealth does not accumu-late. The total diminution in the cereal crops from 1860 to 1861 is 15,701 acres. The total decrease on green crops in 1861 is 36,974 acres. Decrease in meadow and clover, 47,969 acres. Total, 100,644 acres. Increase in flax, 19,271 acres. Total decrease in the extent of land under crops in 1861, 81,373 acres. Total number of live stock in Ireland from 1855 to 1861: -- Horses, 1855, 556,287; 1860, 619,811; 1861, 613,818. Difference between 1855 and 1861increase, 57,531; do. decrease between 1860 and 10crease, 01,501, 00. actuate between 1860 and 1861, 5,993. Gattle, 1855, 3,564,400; 1860, 3,606,374; 1861, 3,468,058. Difference between 1855 and 1861 -decrease, 96,342; do decreaso between 1860 and 1861, 138,316. Sheep - 1855, 3,602,342; 1860, 3,542,380; 1861, 3,543,919 Difference between 1855 and 1861-Decrease, 58,423; do increase between 1860 and 1861 — Increase, 1,839. Pigs — 1855, 1,177,605; 1860, 1,271,072; 1861, 1,097,976. Difference between 1855 and 1861-Decrease 79,629 ; do decrease between 1860 and 1861-173,096. The annual production of Ireland is almost exclusively agricultural. The manufacturing industry is of litthe consequence. The population that has remained in Ireland is deteriorated. The best educated, the most energotic of the peasants have emigrated during the last fifteen years. Population is not the sole test of prosperity-it is one of the tests. Production of wealth is not the sole test of prosperity - it is one of the tests. The diminution of population, the diminution of cultivation, the diminution of domestic animals in Ireland, all show that in the present struggle for existence, which all nations as well as all individuals undergo, Ireland is beaten. The legal conditions under which the peasantry live extract almost all the produce of the land from them, leaving only potatoe and turf to cultivators. The law of landlord and tenant is only a complicated machine to collect rent. The consequences of the peasantry always, in their times of so-called prosperity, being

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unable to retain and use for themselves more of the produce of the land than potatoes and turf is, that on the slightest climatal change there is nothing for them to fall back upon, and whenever turf and potatoe fail, famine, eviction, and assassination again become the normal conditions belonging to the tenure of the land in Ireland. If the rent of Ireland were paid over the whole of Ireland at the same acreable rate as the rent is paid in the tenant right district of Ulster, the rental of Ireland would amount to twenty seven millions per annum. The actual sum of rent collected is not excessive. considering the natural capabilities of the country and its population. And from the statistics of the

acreable rate of rent in the tenant right districts, from what has occurred in France, Prussia, and Switzerland since the peasantry obtained possession of the land, the inference is inevitable that under just legal conditions, merely providing that the tenant of land should possess the property in improvements made by him, a rental of thirty millions per annum could be easily paid by Ireland. One of the causes of the decrease of production is, the best of the peasantry under the present system emigrate. But the working of the poor law in Ireland has had a serious effect in degrading large numbers of the peasantry unable to emigrate. The system of administering relief in workhouses, in my opinion, has been one of the prominent causes in late years for the degradation of the peasantry. Can one of us imagine the feelings of an evicted tenant, with the prospect of the workhouse before him for his wife and family? If he enter and keep them there his sons are doomed for the remainder of their lives to be dishonest beggars. His daughters, after living a few years of squalid misery in the poorhouse, will leave the place and become prostitutes. They will lead the lives of prostitutes and die the deaths of prostitutes; they will drown their wretchedness in drunkenness; they will wake the echocs of our streets with their midnight shricks of despair; they will die of unnamed disease in some splendid hos-were present to testify their respect for the dead and

ceased. Was speaking to him on the last Thursday touching language of her reply, she says, 'she will in April, at the fair of Carrick-on-Suir, about the farm. I advised him to give some money to Michael Kennedy, £20 or £30, to enable him to go out of the country, and he said he would not. I cannot say why I said that to Maguire. It is usual in the country, when a person is put out of his farm, to get some compensation from the person who took it. I also considered that Michael Kennedy might have angry feelings towards Maguire. If another person took the land from which I had been ejected, I am sure I would have angry feelings against that person. I heard many people speaking about Maguire taking the land, and they considered it an ugly turn. 1 spoke to the wife of the decrused about influencing her husband to give Kennedy some compensation. I came to the house about it, when Maguire said he would not give Kennedy anything. I reasoned with him, and he replied that he had laid out too much money on the land already, and that he was sorry he had anything to do with it. I was afraid that there might some bad end come of Maguire for taking the land Kennedy had been put out of. I also thought that it would be more creditable for the deceased to give Kennedy something. I think any man of hon-est feeling would speak to Maguire about it. I am married to the niece of the deceased. There was a great deal of talk in the country about his taking Kennedy's farm.

To Mr. Hanna-I never heard a rumor that Kennedy used threats to Maguire.

Sub-Constable John McCormack examined-I am stationed at Glenbower. On Tuesday last about eleven o'clock, I was called upon by Patrick Smith. He said that "Maguire was shot upon the land." Smith led towards Raheen, but I got there before him, and was first up to where the deceased was lying. He was stretched on his back, his throat cut, and a hole in his cheek just above the teeth. His trowsers and shirt were covered with blood. He was quite dead. I searched for any weapon that might have caused his death. I found none. James Maguire was there walking about, a short distance from his father. He had a stick in his hand beating the ground. He was bawling. I searched the person of the deceased, but found nothing on him but two bits of scorched paper in his trowsers pockets. - THE BULLET AGAIN-A JUROR SHOT AT .- We reyesterday. Will we never see the land question settled so as to secure the lives of landlords and tenants, and establish plenty and peace in Ireland ?-

Tipperary Advocate. THE GLENBOWER TRAGEDY-CLONMEL, May 13, 1862.-It is currently rumored that a Special Commission will be sent down early next month for the trial of the prisoners charged with the late frightful murders in Tipperary. The Crown Solicitor, Mr. Kemmis, and his assistants, have been in Clonmel for some days past, examining into the evidence given with respect to the murders at Glenbower and Rockwell. In the event of a Special Commission, the brothers Bohan, who have been fully committed to Nenagh Jail, on the charge of attempting to shoot Lieutenant-Colonel Knoz, near Templemore, will be removed for trial to Clonmel.-Irish Times Correspondent.

FUNERAL OF M. THIEBACLT.-CASHEL, May 2nd, 1862 .- After the close of the inquest yesterday, it was determined that the funeral of the unfortunate victim of assassination. Mr. Gustave Thiebault, should take place to-day. Fourteen or fifteen Catnolic Clergymen, from the surrounding districts, arrived at Rockwell this morning, all of whom celebrated Mass during the forencon, in the private chapel, where the coffin was placed. At eleven o'clock a solemn office and high mass was celebrated, the chapel-house and grounds outside being thronged by the multitude of people who had assembled from every part of the surrounding district. The scene was deeply impressive, and, under the awful circumstances, one not easily to be forgotten. At one o'clock, the funeral procession left the mansion of Rockwell for the village of New Inn, where the Parish Church is situated, commanding a magnificent view for many miles around. The clergy were first in the procession, then came the hearse, closely followed by the eldest son of the deceased and his bro-ther, Mr. Charles Thiebault. The father-in-law and other relations of this bereaved family were next. two and two. The tenantry with their sons numbering over one hundred, and headed by Mr. J. B. Kennedy, the agent of the estate, walked two and two. There were besides a large concourse of the people of all

ever preserve amongst her most treasured mementoes of Ireland.' This expression alone, independently of her awful bereavement, is sufficient to warm the hearts of every true Irishman towards her. - Dublin Telegraph.

The authorities of Cashel are still pursuing inquiries into the circumstances attendant upon the late tragedy and an amount of additional evidence has been procured since the holding of the inquest. There were rumors in town to-day of further arrests having been made of certain other parties implicated in the affair. Muher, the drayman, who passed while the body of Mr. Thiebault was lying on the road, has been taken into custody. We learn that some of the crown officials have arrived in Uashel, and are having a map made of the fatal spot where the unfortunate deceased met his doom, besides making other inquiries in order to perfect the evidence taken at the inquest, and upon which the prisoner has been committed for trial. Rumors of a special commission being sent down by government are in circulation, and it is said that Halloran, the man arrested for the murder of Mr. Thiebault, and the brothers Behan, who are in custody, charged with the at-tempted assassination of Golonel Koox, near Templemore, will be arraigned before that tribunal. These reports, as far as we can learn, are based upon no definite foundation. We understand that the prisoner, Halloran has retained the professional services of Mr. Prendergast, solicitor, Clonmel, to conduct his defence in the serious charge preferred against him. It is said that a requisition has been forwarded to the Right Hon. Viscount Lismore, lord lieutenant of the county, to summon a meeting of the magistrates of the county, to deliberate concerning the late awful tragedy, and the steps necessary to be taken to prevent the recurrence of any similar event in Tipperary. -Free Press.

Murder-broad, noonday murder -has once again bared its red hand in Tipperary! What demon of fury has suddenly burst over our land, but yester-day the praised of all tongues! But a few weeks ago and, from North to South empty docks and idle courts proclaimed a reign of virtue such as no other country but our own could exhibit. To day we count our sixth deed of blood, fearful and fatal, with gret to learn, as we are going to press, that one of in the short reckoning of a mouth! This is bad the jurors on the Rockwell inquest was shot at on work. It might do in England, where the frequency and impunity of such terrible crimes seem to have rendered them neither startling nor appalling. But this sudden burst of British 'civilisation' will cause a shudder throughout this island. True friends of Ireland will, at a moment so mournful, be active to repel the shocking idea of palliating assassination by any plea of 'provocation' while they will equally defeat the attempts that doubtless, will be made to hide the fruitful cause that underlies these agrarian murders. A talse and vitiated 'public opinion' amongst the peasantry - entirely and absolutely the result of their atter want of confidence in law, justice, or government in this country-is one cause of these crimes. There are certain broad, clear, strong, and well-defined principles of common justice, which the people see disregarded by the law, when one of the justest Judges of the land has publicly declared he has been 'compelled to administer injustice from the bench." Then, the ignorant and the passionate reason their way, after their own fashion, regarding law and its clients as hateful and unjust. Revenge whispers its hellish temptations as arguments of justice' denied by law; and the devil presents himself in the guise of the spirit of equity. Men brood over and judge their own grievances; hugging the most horrible delusions and setting up the most fatal doctrines of right and wrong. One authority, and one alone there is, which could save them, control them, and guide them in such peril. One authority, whose impartiality they never doubted; whose justice they never questioned; whose paternal love for them they have felt and owned from the cradle. One authority, whose laws have never outraged equity, or compelled injustice to be administered. One authority, whose voice has ever been raised to arrest the ready hand of private vengeauce, while denouncing the tyranny of unjust laws. But, alas, all the power of the Government of this country is exerted to crush, weaken, and destroy the influence of that authority with our people; and the laws that should gratefully recognise in it and its ministers the strongest barriers of society, pursue them as things to be put down .- Morning News.

> The eighth report of the directors of convict prisons comes opportunely to reassure the public mind and abate the alarm caused by the revival of agrarian

M. DU CHAILLU IN DUBLIN. - A lecture by the ce- | favor of young women, well and comfortably dressed lebrated African traveller, Mons. du Chaillu, was delivered last evening in the Metropolitan Hall, to delivered last evening in the Metropolitan Hall, to the members of the Young Men's Christian Associa-some of their nearest male relatives or friends. To tion, on the subject of "Western Equatorial Africa." The Hall was densely crowded, the interest of the subject, as well as the celebrity of the lecturer, combining to attract a very numerous audience. The chair was occupied by the Rev. C. S. Stanford, D D., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. Of the in-terior of Africa M. du Ohnillu said he had penetrated into the interior, and met, to his great surprise, with a tribe of cannibals. He did not see them kill any persons, but he saw the flesh of their victims in their buts, and their bones and skulls lying about the village. He remained two months with that tribe, so that he was perfectly satisfied of the existence of this horrible custom. He discovered those singular people in this way. He was one day watching a monkey which he meant to kill, as he telt very hungry, having travelled a considerable distance, without eating. Suddenly on looking round he saw a most magnificent surage with two of his wives. The savages were even more astonished to see him than he was to see them, and testified their surprise and alarm by trembling violently. The man neighbourhood on its erection that their influence had a number of spears in his hands, and was fur- was used with the inspector to have it pulled down; ther armed with a bow and poisoned arrows At first but, as the nuns were resolute in retaining the symhe (M. du Chailla) was afraid lest the savage might bol of redemption, the Protestant ire had to go off in take into his head to make him a mark for some of his poisoned arrows, but fortunately no hostile demonstration was made; and finally, on seeing him eat, the savage lost his fears and received him in a friendly spirit. He went with them to their village, where the inhabitants were greatly astonished by his appearance. He was the first white man they had ever seen, and amongst other things they were much surprised at his straight hair, which he allowed to grow long on purpose to astonish them. They had no objection to eat the flesh of any member of their own family, and when a relative died they handed over the body to the members of a different tribe, who returned the compliment at the first opportunity. This fact showed that the people had a civilisation, however low, of their own. They ate their prisoners, but they did not kill men for the pleasure of eating them, as bullocks were slaughtered in this country. In fact, man's flesh was considered by them as a bonne bouche not to be had every day. They were the best blacksmiths of which Africa could boast. They had the cutious custom of filing their teeth to a sharp point. This was practised both by men and women and he might remark that in that part of Africa to which he referred the ladies were not as handsome as the gentlemen. They scarcely wore any clothing except sometimes a scanty covering made of the skins of wild animals; as to their religious views it was exceedingly difficult to arrive at an accurate idea of their opinions. They had no written language, and superstition had run wild amongst them. In the first place, he did not think they believed in the mmortality either of the soul or body, but they had a superstitious belief in the existence of two spirits, one of good and the other of evil. He could not ascertaia, however, that they had an idea of the existence of a Supreme Being. Whenever a man became ill they attributed it to the influence of the evil spirit; and thought they should do something to oblige the good spirit to talk with the bad one, in order that the disease might be cured. He said he did not exaggerate when he said he heard the gorilla three miles off, and the beating of his chest a mile. The gorilla was a most terrific picture, and if there was anything to remind them of hell, he did not know any monster so calculated to make the blood run cold in their veins as the gorilla. He could not shoot the animal as he could a lion, but the lion had nothing of the human face, and its eyes were at the sides. One animal came at him beating his chest; he shot him, but after doing so he could not help shaking for a length of time after wards, though it would not do to let the natives see it was from fear. The number of bones in a gorilla was the same as the number in man, but when they came to the brain they found that the cranium was very small. The largest capacity was 341 cubic inches, and the medium was about 28 cubic inches, whereas the average of a man was 58 cubic He could not discover the slightest power of inches. speech in him, nor could he ever tame, the gorilla .--The male was brutish and not to be tamed. Their

IRISH MANUFACTURE. - The Times, in a notice of the textile fabric exhibited at the International Exhibition, says :- "Nottingham and Limerick show the most exquisite lace. As a whole, however, the Irish

mode of attack was standing erect, and the specimen

which he had in the British Museum opened a man

with a blow of his hand.

and of prepossessing appearance, the intches of particularise what parts of the country they were from, would be but to repeat the names of the thirtytwo counties of Ireland ; but entering into an analysis of their respective localities on the registry, we should say the great bulk of them came from - in the order wo place them-Kerry, Tipperary, Meath, Westmeath, Cork, Louth, Down, Antrim, and Wexford .-There were, of course, many from other counties, but these may be classed as the principal contributaries to the exodus of yesterday."

RECEPTION AT THE PRESENTATION CONVENT OF LISTOWEL .- There are few prettier towns in Ireland than Listowel in North Kerry. The Presentation Convent is a little outside Listowel, to the west, in the direction of the Atlantic, which is about ten miles distant. The National School (female) is under the charge of the ladies of this community, and forms a wing of the convent. Three hundred children are daily receiving instruction there. There is a cross over the entrance of the schoolhouse which so much excited the ire of the Protestants of the was used with the inspector to have it pulled down ; vapour. Thursday, the 5th of the present month, was the 18th anniversary of the founding of this convent, and was a fete day. It was further solemnised by the admittance of two postulants to the novitiate. These were Miss Hope, of Kilbeggan, county Westmeath; and Miss Rearden, daughter of Mr. John Rearden, of Cork. The convent chapel, which forms the second wing of the house, was thrown open to the townspeople. This is a pretty and tastefully decorated little building ; it is separated from the convent by a grating, as is the general custom. Inside the grating places were reserved amongst the nuns for the female relatives of the postulants. The cele-brant was the parish priest of Listowel, the Rev. Mr M'Donnell, who was assisted by his curate, the Rev. Mr. Barrett. Amongst the other clergymen in the sanctuary were the Very Rev. E. Hogan, of Cork, exprovincial of the Franciscan order; the Rev. Mr. Murphy, C.C; Rev. Mr. Hope, brother of the postu-lant; and Rev. Mr. Rephe, P.P.- Cork Examiner.

Died, on the 4th ult., at his residence, Syddan, Co. Meath, Mr. James Bashford, at the almost incredible nge of 114 years. Up to the moment of his death he was in full possession of all his faculties. He was born in the year 1748, and from that time up to the period of his demise he enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health.

A woman named Tracy died near Templemore, co. Tipperary, on the 30th April, at the advanced age of 112 years.

A Mayo paper announces the death a. Carramore, lately, of Thomas Hanahoo, aged 105 years. His faculties remained perfect to the last. He was never known to take a dose of medicine, never complained of a toothoche, and never wore a night cap. He had been employed by one family for the last 40 years, as herd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND. - From a return of the inquests held upon children under two years of age in London during the past year, we have the fellow ng numbers and classification :-

- Verdicts of Wilful Murder..... 66 Manslanghter....
- .. Found dend 141
- Suffocation (without evidence as to the cause)..... 131
- :1 Accidental Suffocation..... 147
- " Deaths from neglect, want,
- cold, exposure, and natural disease

614 Total number of deaths

1,104 Eleven hundred and four infant lives sacrificed either by murder outright, cruelty, neglect, or other means only less criminal by a shade or two. And this in one city, the one moreover in which there exist far greater facilities for preventing, detecting, and pun-isbing crime than in any other. This fearful amount of preventible deaths, however, by no means includes the real total of infant lives secretly destroyed with-

out the knowledge of any one save of the perpetrators themselves. Ot the deaths which are stated in the returns to have been the result of accident, natural causes, and the like four-little may be set down as having been designedly brought about. This fearful lurid spot on the civilization and enlightenment of our day is sufficient to make us wish for the return of what are so erroneously called the 'Dark Ages.' The unnatural destruction of their offspring by women is a piece of Pagan savagery becoming more frequent daily in England and elsewhere. In some instances it may be attributed to the Malthusian doctrines which have made more progress, and obtained more secret followers than most people imagine. The returns which we have quoted reter to the British metropolis only, but the crime of infanticide in various forms exists to a greater or less extent in the provinces, and in all the European countries. whilst in some parts of America it has assumed trightful and alarming proportions. - Dublin Telegraph. No man, woman, or child need die of starvation in Eogland. There are houses open, there is brend to be eaten. Yet two-thirds of the population of England would rather die of starvation than enter oue of those houses or ent of that bread May it never be otherwise! But we must remember this strength of the English workman's pride of independence before we can fully appreciate the fact that during the months of March and April the number of paupers weekly relieved in the distressed Unions of Lancashire and Cheshire has been no less than 104,508 It is true that Lancashire alone has a population of 2,. 456,000; but in that part of the kingdom, where abour was, remunerative and the spirit of independence was high, the presure must be very severe to have produced such a mass of pauperism as this. Between the last year and the present the difference is very marked. A return has just been printed of the number of paupers in every Union throughout the cotton districts, and, on looking over the figures, it becomes distressingly manifest that month after month in the present year hundreds after hundreds have been pushed by their necessities out of their independence and over the pauper precipice. Up to this time the distress is rather of a moral than of a material kind. Let us not be misunderstood. Moral distress, in the sense in which we now use the word, exceeds in positive suffering, perhaps, any physical suffering that can be en-dured. To part with cherished objects, to loge the dignity of independency are misfortunes which to an honest man are more poignant than the sharp physical pang. But these are turns in the wheel of destiny against which neither the State, nor the local substitute of the State, can guarantee any man. It is only against absolute cold and hunger that society can undertake to preserve any of its members, and, looking at the figures before us, it does not appear that up to this time the resources of Lancashire have in any respect failed to meet that exigency. Up to the end of last December the expenditure within all these distressed districts was only one per cent. more than it was in 1860, and very considerably less than it was in 1858. In many of these Unions we still find that the number of paupers in April, 1862, does not reach the numbers of pappers in April, 1858. Thus far the destitution has not spread over the whole district. While Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Preston, and Stockport

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pital-and such has been the fate of almost all the female children reared in Irish poorhouses. The amount of human misery represented by the statistics of Ireland for the last fifteen years. I trust. will ever retain a melancholy pre-eminence in European bistory. I trust no other nation will suffer the same. The emigration from May 1, 1851, to December 31 1860, was 1,163,418. Great distress was suffered before the host left this desolated land-

The desolate shore where the emigrant stands,

For a moment to gaze ere he flies from his hearth, Tears fall on his chain though it drops from his hands, For the dungeon he quits is the place of his birth.

The statistics of poverty are equally wonderful. In 1848 the extraordinary number of 2.043,585 persons received poor law relief in Ireland ; in 1849, 2,142,766 persons received poor law relief in Ireland. These last figures of themselves account for the decline in the numbers of the population. But whilst the peasantry have declined in numbers, have the upper classes in consequence been prosperous? Have even the cattle increased in numbers? The Incumbered Estates Court has sold by auction a vast quantity of property. This court has been a most useful court; but I never have been able to understand the exultation manifested at the enormous amount of ruin amongst the aristocracy and gentry of Ireland which these figures demonstrate. I regret that there are so many Irish gentlemen annihilated off the soil of Ireland.-The property sold represents about one-thirtieth of the rental of Ireland. A vast quantity of English capital has been expended in the purchase of the property of insolvent Irish landowners; but I have yet to learn that sheriffs' sales and bankruptcy sales of the personal property of traders are the signs of a flourishing trade. If our great Dublin shops were sold of by the Sheriff of the city of Dublin, and their goods purchased by strangers at a low valuation, no one would say that that was a sign of prosperity.

INQUEST ON MAGUIRE .- The inquest on the body of Magnire has lasted two days, and been adjourned to Monday. From the evidence it appears that the body was found within 100 perches of where Ma-guire's two men were working in the field, and the constabulary on patrol passed along the bye-road close to the spot of the murder (which was inside the field) about the time it was committed. It was besides within half a mile of the police barrack. A knife was selected, lest the police should hear the shot of a pistol or gun. Several witnesses proved that Kennedy had threatened the deceased, had complained that he only owed a year's rent, and that he would die on the road, to be revenged of any one who would take his farm. Soon after the murder and consoling recollection of the kindness and symwas committed Kennedy went into the neighboring smith's forge. The smith had heard of the murder and had mentioned it to another man, but neither of them said a word about it to Kennedy lest they should hurt his feelings, as he had been put out of the farm.

The Coroner said to David Murphy, the blacksmith | deration. -And you did not say a word about the murder ?

Witness-I did not.

Coroner-There is not a man in the room who believes you, nor do I.

The Cionmel Chronicle gives the evidence taken before the coroner on Saturday last. It will be seen that no verdict is as yet reported :-

The first witness sworn was Edmond Phelan. He said :- I live at Nine Mile House. I knew the de-

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their sympathy for his family. The Rev. Nicholas Herbert, J. P., Protestant Rector of New Inn; the foreman of the coroner's jury, M. M'Carthy, and several other gentlemen who served on it, also attended A vault was prepared in the chapel-yard, into which, at three o'clock the coffin was lowered. It was a solemn and imposing scene. A requisition has been forwarded to Lord Lismore, the Lieutenant of the county to convene a meeting of the magistrates at Cashel on an early day, for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence of this diabolical murder, to offer their sympathy to the family, and to devise means to guard against such crime in future. I should mention that his Grace the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev: Dr. Leaby, was un-avoidably absent from the funeral, but, with that true Christian charity for which he is distinguished, he wrote to Mrs. Thiebault, offering, in the most feeling language, all the consolations that religion could afford. The widow and children of the murdered gentleman leave this country for ever in a few days. -E. Post.

MADAME TRIEBAULT. -- Madame Thiebault and her yonthful family arrived in town on Thursday after-noon, and proceeded to the house of Mr. J. B. Kennedy, in Mountjoy-square, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Charles Delame, and Mr. Charles Thiebault, brother to the much lamented Gustave Thiebault, of Rockwell. Shortly after her arrival the address of Mr. Wm. Levinge and his tenants, was, by desire of Madame Thiebault, presented by Mr. Levinge him-self, who, having been introduced by Mr. Kennedy, briefly stated how truly be and all his tenants sympathised with her in her hour of affliction, and assured her that this sympathy was generally shared in by the whole country.

The following is Madame Thiebault's reply :-TO WILLIAM LEVINGE, ESQ.

Sir-We are desired by Madame Thiebault to express to you, and through you to your Tipperary tenantry, how deeply she is affected by the beautiful and touching address which you have presented to her in this her hour of deep and unavailing sorrow, and to convey to you, if it were possible for language to do so, her grateful sense and appreciation of the kindness which dictated a movement entirely unexpected on her part. It is impossible that she can ever forget the fearful scenes of the past week, when, by the commission of a most diabolical murder, she has been deprived, in a moment, of the fondest of husbands, and her children of a most tender and loving father : but she desires us to say that with this deep affliction she will bear with her to her own country a lasting pathy which, under her most painful circumstances. have been so freely accorded to her, and that she will ever preserve amongst her most treasured mementoes of Ireland the address which you and your tenantry have presented to her. We pray you to accept on our own parts the expression of our highest consi-

CHARLES THIEBAULT, Dundee.

withdrew, and in a few short hours the vessel had wafted this amiable and gentle lady, who is a native of France, towards her own country. Fortunately, of France, towards her bond country for the motion, the house divided, grants were just the same as those we have already 15,296 paupers, against 11,062 on the last day of with her a document which, in the beautiful and when there appeared for it, 111, and against it, 193. so often described, and the preponderance was in April, 1858. Times. l san 11 -. * . A. Barres

crime in Tipperary. The number of convicts in Irish prisons in 1853 was more than 3,000. In January, 1861, it was reduced to 1,492, and at the beginning of this year it was only 1,314. The report states that at the present time Parliament is asked to vote 60, 000l. per annum less than was required six years ago though the cost per head is now more than it was then, because there is the same staff of officers over a smaller number. Even now the cost is only 24l. 10s. per head, while in England it is 351. In the five years preceeding 1853 convicts were transported beyoud the seas from Ireland at the rate of 1,000 a-year. Since that time no person has been transported. In the meantime 6.121 convicts have been liberated in this country, and since the establishment of intermediate prisons, six years ago, only ten per cent of the liberated have returned to prison, the great majority having been steadily pursuing courses of honest industry. This gratifying fact is ascribed to three causes-the convicts are trained in small numbers. their labour and training are conducted on plans more natural and better calculated to establish good habits while the appliances for the detection and police supervision of persons who have been once convicted render the pursuit of crime so hazardous that few venture to resume it if they can manage to live otherwise, and the public confidence is so far secured by the reformatory system that employers assist in hav-ing the reclaimed convicts absorbed in the labouring population.

The Roman Catholic prelates have been sitting in conclave in this city for the last four days. The pro-ceedings are not yet made public, but the Morning News states that "immediate and important action with reference to the National system of education was resolved upon." It has reason to think that the clerical patrons of those schools will be inhibited from sending teachers to be trained at the model schools, or taking into employment in future any tenchers who may be so trained; but it does not state that they will be inhibited from taking the money. We have had many threats of this kind hanging over the National system. If it be so dangerous to faith and morals as the Ultramontane prelates allege, it is strange that the children have been left exposed to the danger for 30 years, and that the new generation that has grown up under the system are said to be the most virtuous people in the world, and the most devoted to their church .- Times Dublin Cor.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY .- An influential deputation from Ireland waited on Lord Palmerston on Monday, to present a memorial on the subject of the Galway subsidy. It bore the signatures of 76 members of Parliament and several public bodies. Lord Palmerston received the deputation graciously, and promised that the subject should receive full consideration. He was pressed by Lord Dunkellin to say that it would be favorably considered, but replied that he was only an individual member of the Government, and could only say that it would be considered.

Mr. Whalley has made his annual appearance in the House of Commons with a pertinacity of pur-House of Commons to abolish the Maynooth grant-

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collections carry off the palm both for fineness of work and richness of design, and, judging from the progress made within the last few years, Ireland bids fair to gain a greater reputation for its lacework than even Valenciennes or Brussels."

EMIGRATION. - The amount of emigration by Queenstown to America is so great as to attact considerable attention at the present moment. Having regard to the condition of America, divided and torn by civil war as it is, it does seem very extraordinary that so many people should be leaving our shores to seek their fortunes in it. Doubtless, it would not reach to so large an amount, especially amongst the very superior class who pass through our port, but for the prevailing depression amongst our farming classes. But we must be cautious before we assume that emigration generally has increased in proportion to the vasiness of the numbers leaving Queenstown. We are rather inclined to look upon the increase as local, that is to say that the natural advantages of Queenstown, as a port of departure, and the facilities afforded by the steamers now weekly leaving it, have attracted to our harbor numbers of those who before would have gone to Liverpool. For while the records of the Inman line show an increase at Cork, for the last month, the returns from Liverpool shew a great falling off. A letter in the Daily News gives the total departures under the act from Liverpool to the United States for the month of April, as 6,800 steerage passengers and 171 cabin ; and these went in 18 ships. In 4 ships leaving Cork during the same period there were 2,000 cabin and steerage passengers. The truth is, the large numbers leaving Queens land are to us a subject of congratulation, opposed as we are to emigration, for they are persons who would in any case emigrate, and from that port they sail with every possible comfort and advantage that the emigrant can find .- Cork Examiner.

The Cork Examiner of the 2nd of May, speaking of the emigration to America, further says :- " I would require scarcely any variation of phraseology, and but a more comprehensive and extended detail of facts, to chronicle the still flowing tide of emigration from our shores to the American Continent. The horrors and ravages of war in that distracted and disunited country seem to have not the shadow of an effect in checking the desire for, and the accomplishment of, that almost mysterious self-exile of a people, whose inborn love of their native land is perhaps more strongly testified to in history than that of the people of any country on the face of the globe To the observant eye-witness of the scene which the embarkation wharf at Queenstown presented on Thursday, there was more than sufficient for a discourse on these principles of political economy, which it is now our province to enter upon. Between eight and nine hundred of the best classes of our people-agriculturalists, artisans and laborers-were rushing in densely thronged and surging masses, each with his or her green ticket uplifted to get it stamped at the office of the agent, Captain W. D. Seymour, and to go thro' pose and a perseverance remarkable. He moved the the ordeal of passing the doctor and emigration. Mr. Levinge, having received the written reply at that is, to repeal the act of 1845. On this occasion from an early hour in the morning, long before the the hands of Mr. C. Thiebault and M. Delame, then he found a seconder in Mr. Somers, the member for this had an indicating in the morning, long before the he found a seconder in Mr. Somers, the member for ship had arrived in the harbor from Liverpool, that show an alarming increase in the number of paupers Kingston-upon-Hull. Sir Robert Peel held that it they forced their way through gates and broke in relieved, most of the other towns do not show much was impossible for the government to take any part windows in the desperate struggle to make sure that rise above the high but ordinary rates of 1857.— in its withdrawal. Mr. Newdegate, having delivered they would not be left behind. The class of emi-. Even Manchester itself shows only a present relief of

THE TRUE WITNERS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -- JUNE 6, 1862

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Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

"Jordan," says the sweet singer of the conventicle, " is a hard road to travel." Still harder, and more dreary is it to travel over, or through interminable columns of type, and to find naught therein of the least interest. And yet such is the lot of him who wades through the last journals from Europe in search of news.

In the absence of things positive, we must con. tent ourselves with surmises, and rumors. It is surmised, as it has been surmised any time for the last two years, that Louis Naroleon is about to consummate his long-career of iniquity by selling Rome, and the Pope, to Victor Emmanuel-price, or conderation, not yet determined upon. According to the Augsburg Gazette the following is the programme as sketched out by the archconspirators.

The Emperor has fixed upon a certain day, within a year, when Rome is be evacuated by French troops. Previously to this step being taken, however, the ceremony of summoning the Pope to surrender at discretion will be duly observed, the summons being couched in the terms of the President's letter to Edgar Ney. The Pone will of course prove obdurate, will reiterate his " non possumus," and then the French troops will be withdrawn. At the same time the Piedmontese troops will not be allowed to enter Rome immediately; but the revolutionary party in plain clothes will be permitted, perhaps incited. to get up an *cmeute* as a preliminary, and drive the Holy Father out of the City. The time fixed for the execution of the programme is said to be the Spring of 1863.

Pion-Pion, who is at Naples, is said to be engaged in arranging the minor details of the plot : and it is also hinted that the "idea" with which the Emperor is possessed is, this time, the Island of Sardinia, which he is to receive from Victor Emmanuel as the "thirty pieces" for selling the Vicar of Christ to his enemies: Plon-Plon is to return to Paris with the treaty in his pocket.

a great triumph to the North; but the New York | ciated." These things are said by Protestants, in Tribune admits that the news of the battle Scotland, and of Protestant Scotland; but no "though not disastrous, is not cheerful," and that it was only "by great exertion; and the most determined bravery we were saved from a signal defeat."

With such chequered fortunes is the war carried on; and though the Southerners fight with the desperate courage of men determined to establish their national independence, yet they are fighting under every disadvantage. In numbers of men, in the quality of their weapons, in their command of the seaboard by their fleets and gunboats, the Northerners have an immense preponderance over their foes; and it is indeed wonderful that with such fearful odds against them, the Southerners should have been able so long to maintain the struggle. Whatever we may think of their cause, and of the origin of the quarrel, it is impossible not to admire the beroism and constancy of the South.

As we were going to press, a telegram from General Halleck announces a great success over General Beauregard, who is said to have lost 10,000 prisoners, and 15,000 stand of arms.

IRISH CRIME-The Protestant press, as may well be supposed, are making the most of two sad cases of agrarian outrage-the murder of Mr. Thiebault and that of Magnire-that have lately occurred in Tipperary. Our Protestant contemporaries do right in denouncing these outrages ; for every good man-Englishman or Irishman. Protestant or Catholic-will unite in condemning them, and m invoking a swift retribution upon the actors therein. But it is illogical, unjust, and a monstrous perversion of truth to conclude from two isolated acts of outrage, commit ted under violent provocation, to the general criminality of the people amongst whom they occur. Yes ! in spite of the two bloody crimes which we have lately had to record-we contend that the statistics of Ireland show that its population are the most moral, orderly, and virtuous on the face of the earth. Let us come to facts and to statistics.

A Mr. William Thomson, Actuary of the Standard and Colonial Life Assurance Companies, and a staunch Protestant, to bool, has lately published a statistical pamphlet, of which the contents were read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in the month of April last. To such testimony no Protestant, and no enemy of Ireland, can object on the score of its being partial to Catholicy, and prejudiced against Scotland and in favor of Ireland. Now what are the social

facts which this painphlet brings to light? Of Presbyterian Scotland this witness says : -"I state broadly, once and for all, that in more than one County in Scotland, out of every seven persons you may meet, one is probably illegitimate ;--while in the lower classes of society, in certain districts, female chastity is scarcely known, and cer-tainly not appreciated."

man would dare to say them in, or of, Catholic Ireland. 341 C. C. C. 2404 1.1.161

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - The proceedings in this body have not been very interesting. Mr. Scott is doing his best to push forward his School Bill this session, but we do not think that he will succeed. Perhaps, mutilated as the Bill has been in Committee, this is of less consequence; and it is to be hoped that during the inof Parliament, the Catholics of Upper Canada will agitate and organise so as to ensure their triumph during the next Session.

MR. SCOTT'S SCHOOL BILL.-As a matter of paramount importance to our Catholic fellowsubjects in Upper Canada, we publish at full the Separate School Bill, as returned from and amended by the Select Committee to which it had been referred, and which was presented to the House on the 30th ult. Our readers will compare it with the Bill as it passed its second reading, and was nublished in the TRUE WITNESS of the 2nd ult.

It is not for us to pronounce upon the merits of the alterations which have been made in the Bill by the Committee. Any measure with which the Catholics of Upper Canada are content, will content us, for our true position is simply that of auxiliaries; if, however, which, we fear, the amended Bill shall upon trial be found not to meet the wishes of our co-religionists, it will still be our duty to give them every help in our power, towards procuring a full and perfect measure of justice.

There is one clause in the amended Bill-the 19th-which we think will hardly prove acceptable to the Catholics of Upper Canada, whilst it is undoubtedly fatal to the principle of "Freedom of Education" for which we have always contended. By "Freedom of Education," we mean the natural right of every man, of every

father of a family, as before the law, to support those Schools, and those Schools only, of which he approves, and to which he in the exercise of his absolute parental rights sees fit to send his children. This right is inherent in the parent, irrespective of his religious status; and it is, we contend, grossly infringed upon by the following clause, which stands as the nineteenth in the Bill as amended in Committee :---

"No person shall be elected as Trustee of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the site, or proposed site of the School Rouse : nor shall any person be deemed a supporter of any Separate School unless he reside within three miles of the site, or proposed site, of the School House."

That is to say, that the Catholic parent who happens to reside three miles and a half from the site of a Catholic School House, will be obliged to pay for the support of the non-Catholic School, to which he cannot with a safe conscience, send his children. And this is the measure of justice which Protestants, who declaim against State-Churchism, mete out to Catholics, when they have it in their nower to rob and onpress the latter. This one clause is evidently destructive of the entire principle of "Freedom of Education" for which we have always contended, and for which we ever will contend. The School Question, and the Church Question are in substance identical; for every argument which tells against State-Churchism, and compulsory Church-Rates, tells with equal dialectic force against State-Schoolism and compulsory School-Rates. It is as much an abuse of its power, and in violation of the natural rights of the individual, for the State to establish a "Common School" system, as it would be to establish a " Common-Church" system. Neither Religion nor Education is a legitimate function of the State; the one bedebted for their virtues, and above all for the longs exclusively to the "Church," the other to chastity of their women. Still the fact remains; | the "Family;" and though it is no doubt for the and it is admitted that to these Irish Celts " the advantage both of Religion and of Education that the State should make material provision for the support of both-(provided, only that it do so in such a manner as not to infringe upon the rights of the Church, of the Family, or of the individual) - yet better, munitely better, that both Religion and Education be left exclusively to the operation of the Voluntary System, than that the State should enforce upon its subjects either a Church or a School system to which any of them are conscientiously averse. We occupy in Canada, and as against compulsory School Rates, for the support of Schools to which we, in the exercise of the plenitude of our parental rights, do not see fit to send our children, very much the same ground as that occupied by the Protestant Dissenters in England, as against compulsory Church Rates for the sustentation of religious edifices of which they, in the exercise of their rights of conscience, do not see fit to avail themselves as places of worship; and it is impossible for any one to condemn Church Rates in England, and to support a Common party, Protestant principles have progressed, and this spring, at the M'Gill University of this city, School system in Canada, without convicting limself of monstrous inconsistency-the result of conclusive instance from the Nanles correspon- of the Legal Faculty at the convocation which

battle have been variously received; by some as the is scarcely known, and certainly not appre- cation"-of unlimited freedom for the parent, so long as through his misconduct he shall not by due process of law have been deprived of his parental authority - to direct, without let or interference of any kind from the State, the entire moral, physical and intellectual culture of the children whom God has confided to his care; and for whom God holds him, and not the State, not "Jack-in-Office"---no matter by what title called - responsible.

> This is the only ground upon which the advocates of Separate Schools can safely offer battle to their adversaries; and so long as they hold it, terval betwixt the prorogation and the meeting it is a "coigne of vantage" from which they cannot be driven-it is a strong hold logically impregnable. So long as they ask for those Schools in their religious capacity only, and as Catholics, they expose their flank to their enemies, and are compelled to accept the charge of the hostile columns at every possible disadrantage. The opponents of "Freedom of Education" can well reply-" We know nothing of Catholics or of Protestants; we cannot discriminate betwixt them in our legislation, neither can we recognise that any man's religious opinions, no matter how strongly or conscientiously entertained, can be pleaded against the provisions of an Act of Parliament. We legislate for all the Queen's subjects, indiscriminately, without distinction of persons, or of religious professions." If we once admit the right of the State to do anything more than merely make material provision for either Education or Religion; and if we come before the Legislature pleading our religious status only, and our conscientious convictions as Catholics, and not our natural, inherent, indefeasible rights as parents-then this answer is conclusive against our claims.

But were we for once to adopt the other system of tactics, that which the TRUE WITNESS has ever advocated, as that which alone can conduce to victory-then such a reply would be without meaning, and without force. It is as parents, and as fighting under the banner of the 'Family"-and not as Catholics ranged under the banner of the Church-that we propose to enforce our just and most moderate demands upon the Legislature. We do not say to it --"Our convictions as Catholics" - but "Our rights as parents are infringed upon, and outraged, by your Legislation. We, and we alone, have the right to say how, by whom, and in company with whom, our children shall be educated ; and we owe you, and we owe no man amongst you, any account for the manner in which we exercise that right." This is the language which we should employ, which we must employ, if we wish to succeed. This is the language which Protestants would employ, if treated as Catholics are treated in Upper Canada; and we strongly suspect the former would add to it some such words as these-words however which their holy

Emmanuel to that city and its environs, recites. as characteristic of the feelings of the Neapolitan revolutionary party, which sides with the Sardinians, and enrolls its members in the so-called " National Guard"-a conversation which he held with one of the latter-who expressed his feelings towards the revolutionary dynasty in the following strongly Protestant terms :----

un die onder werden die die

"Well, sir, this day is a compensation for all; we wept when we saw Victor Emmanuel-per Dio"-(or by God)- 'we love him better than Christo il Padre Eterno"-(than Christ the Eternal Father)-" for has he not redeemed us from slavery."

The Times' correspondent does not attempt to "justify the unintentional blasphemy" of the above-which is so horrid that we shrink from laying it before the eyes of our readers; and ind ed we would not do so, were it not that it is so strongly illustrative of the anti-Christian and indeed diabolical sentiments with which the Liberal and anti-Papal party in Italy are animated, and of their close relationship to the Jacobins of the French Revolution. They are Protestants it is true, for they curse the Pope in their hearts : but they are Protestants of the Marat and Tom Paine stamp. Yet they no doubt will be greeted by Exeter Hall as "brethren in the faith;" and the Times correspondent's report of the sentiments of his Neapolitan friend towards the Pope, as expressed in reply to a question put by the former, would gladden the heart of Spooner himself:---

"And the clergy," I said, "what are they doing?" "Brigands, canuglia, all of them; and that — Pope is the chief brigand." – Times' Naples Cor.

The National Guardsman of the Times correspondence is a fair specimen of the Italian Protestant, and of the nature of the conversions which the emissaries of Exeter Hall, and the Tract and Bible distributors are operating amongst the people of the Peninsula. How far Christians have reasons for rejoicing in a process which teaches those subjected to it to love a bloated profligate like Victor Emmanuel more than the Lord Jesus, the Eternal Father, is a question which will naturally present itself to some minds, but is one which we will not at present stop to discuss.

We learn from the Montreal Gazette that His Excellency the Governor General may be expected in Montreal in the course of the present month.

Mr. M'Gee has been re-elected for Montreal West without opposition.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC .-- We have been requested to state that the Grand Annual Pic-Nic of this Society will be held on Wednesday, 2nd July next, in the Victoria (late Guilbeault's) Gardens.

TOM MOORE CELEBRATION .- In accordance with the announcement previously made, the genilemen of the " Tom Moore Club" entertained their triends on the 28th ult .--- the anniversary of their illustrious patron. As we anticipated Nordheimer's Music Hall was well filled with the elite of the Irish society of this city, who are ever ready to forward a charitable and patriotic undertaking; and it afforded us much pleasure to find that every one present was well satisfied with the carrying out of the programme.

With regard to Venetia, rumor is also busy-Austria is to be invited to accept-anglice coerced into acceptation of-a territorial indemnity of something, somewhere. Victor Emmanuel will cede another slice of his territory to France-for of course the Emperor has another "idea"-so that Genoa will become a part of French territory, whose limits will then extend to the Ticino. We give those rumors as we find them, and offer no opinions as to their truth; only we have but too good reason to fear the worst, when we see a Louis Napoleon, a Plon-Plon, and a Victor Emmanuel taking sweet counsel together against the Lord's Anointed. Yet there is One in hearen Who will laugh them to scorn, and confound their knavish plots against His Holy Church.

There has been another great field day in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Church Rates Bill. The proposal for their abolition was rejected by a vote of 287 to 286. The Prelates of Ireland bave closed their deliberations in Dublin. The resolutions which they have adopted with regard to the Government School system have not yet been given to the public; but the correspondent of the London Times belives that immediate action, hostile to that system, is about to be taken. The reports from the famine stricken districts of the West of Ireland are most painful.

From the seat of war in the United States the reports which reach us are as usual meagre, and contradictory. It is certain, however, that Gen. Beauregard bas evacuated Corinth, retreating in boast of. Still the fact that he has been compelled to retreat, must have a moral effect prejudicial to the Southern cause.

We learn also that a great battle was fought on Saturday and Sunday last on the Chickahomwith great slaughter the division under General Casey, making many prisoners, and capturing a career was checked by the advance of other Again he says :---

" The subject of my present paper has been before my mind for some years, and was suggested by the perusal of the returns of the Registrar-General, and the reports of the Emigration Commissioners ; but it has assumed more recently greater importance in my eyes, in consequence of the attention which has been directed to illegitimacy, and to the social evil, and, more particularly to the immorality of Scotland, as shown in the Scotch return, which, in point of illegi-timacy, is a source of national disgrace, while the resulting evil of prostitution is so obtrusive and extensive as to alarm all right-thinking men."

This is the view of Scotch morality as given by a Protestant. Of the morality of the Irish, he is compelled by the force of figures to give a very different account, though he attributes their greater purity to an ethnological instead of to a religious cause. The Irish are pure, not because they are Celts-for the Celtic population of Wales, under the baneful influences of Methodism are the most impure in the British Islandsbut because they are Catholics. It is to the grace of God given through the Sacraments, and not to their Celtic origin, that the Irish are inmoral crown" must be given :--

"Our Celtic race showing certainly, if we may udge from figures, a higher code of morals than the Northman and Saxon."

To this testimony we may add that of the last Report of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, which shows that crime in Ireland-in spite of the distress and hunger which so greatly prevail-is rapidly and steadily on the decrease; the numbers of convicts in Irish prisons having excellent order, and carrying off with him all his decreased from upwards of 3,000 in 1853. to guns, his baggage and his sick. Not a frophy, 1,314 in the first month of 1862, whilst the cost even, of any kind has he left the Northerners to | for the criminal establishments of the country has diminished by no less than £60,000.

These figures are a good set off to the two exceptional outrages which have occurred in Tipperary, and should teach the calumniators of Popery to be more guarded in their abuse of Ireiny, in the first part of which the Southerners | land, and less lavish of their praise of Protestant were completely victorious; driving before them | morality. The Irish have their faults, for they are men; but they have this to boast of, and of this it is not in the power of man to deprive number of guns-twelve batteries it is said-and them - That inasmuch as they have remained a large quantity of baggage. Their successful faithful to the Church of Christ, the "moral crown," even by the confession of their enemies, divisions of the army, and the Southerners seem must be awarded to them; and that in no part of either gross ignorance, or of gross hypocrisy .- | dent of the London Tentes. to have retreated, carrying off with them the sub- Catholic Ireland can it be said, that "one in The principle at issue in both cases is identical;

to suffer wrong than to do wrong-must prevent the latter from uttering :---

"And so help us God ! we will not allow you, nor any of you, to interfere with us, in the education of our childreu; and if you attempt to levy School Rates upon us for the support of Schools to which we will not send those children, you will have to levy them at the point of the bayonet."

religion, which teaches Catholics that it is better

Of course Catholics cannot appeal to physical force, even against the tyranny and injustice of the Protestant majority; but they may-but in a ease which concerns the spiritual interests of their children, they are bound to -- employ against their enemies every moral weapon which the law of the land places within their reach; and to use all legal means to overthrow the degrading system of State-Schoolism which it is attempted to impose upon them. If respect for justice will not induce their enemies to do them right, then must they extort justice by the application of some other persuasives. "Agitate, Agitate, Agitate. Let there be no peace, no quiet in the land, day or night, until full justice be done you. Avail yourselves of the existing Common School system only to embarass it, and to make it a bane and a cusre; throw every conceivable legal obstacle in the way of its working ; oppose everything; make yourselves as troublesome as possible to all connected with the system, so that in very weariness of spirit, they shall at last be the moment, always pain those who do not approve glad to get rid of you at any price." This is of witnessing the Irish character turned into our advice to our Catholic friends of Upper ridicule. Canada; and it is the course of action which Our Lord Himself commended in the poor widow, who, retused justice by the judge who feared not God nor regarded man, at last forced him by her importunities, continued by day and by night, to avenge her of her adversary .- St. Luke 18.

STRONG PROTESTANT SENTIMENTS. - The evangelical press boasts loudly of its triumphs in Italy, of the progress of its holy religion, and points, as conclusive, to the numbers of Protestant bibles and Protestant tracts distributed within the last few months. We will not damp the joy which these glad tidings have brought to Protestantdom. Amongst the Italian revolutionary are progressing, of which we give a striking and

The latter, in writing from Naples under date Messrs. Belanger, Mackay, and Day, complistantial trophies of victory. 'The tidings of this every seven is illegitimate," or that " female vir- 1 and it is for the principle of " Freedom of Edu- the 8th ult, and describing the visit of Victor mented him highly on his proficiency.

As our readers are aware, the programme was both musical and dramatic, consisting of some of Moore's choicest melodies, as well as other gemof music, and selections from Shakespear's great tragedy of " Othello."

The "Tom Moore Cluh" were assisted by artists whom it is sufficient to name in order to convey an idea of their performance; we allude more particularly to our charming cantatrice, Mad. Honey Stevenson, and Mons. Gustave Smith, the organist of St. Patrick's Church. Miss Mitchell sang very sweetly, and with pracnce will become a very accomplished vocalist.

The gentlemen of the " Moore Club" acquitted themselves very creditably, and their singing is very much improved since their last appearance in public ; and Mr. E. Woods proved himself equal to his reputation as a clever amateur violinist.

The two characters in the dramatic performance were well sustained by Messrs. M'Kenna and Holland. These gentlemen presented a very fine annearance in their magnificent costumes, and displayed considerable ability and discrimination in their respective roles.

On the whole the entertainment was calculated to reflect credit on all who participated in it; and the selections made were far superior to and more appropriate than the burlesque comedies that are sometimes selected for such occasions; and which, although they may excite laughter at

MRS. STEVENSON'S BENEFIT CONCERT .-We were well pleased to see that this charming eantatrice's efforts to cater to the public amusement are duly appreciated, and that Nordheimers' Hall was crowded on Monday evening upon the occasion of her benefit. The music selected was from the most popular Operas of the day, and was admirably executed by Mrs. Stevenson, aided by a body of Amateurs, amongst whom must be mentioned the Tom Moore Club. The Band of the 16th was in attendance, and contributed largely to the success of the Concert.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR .--- We learn with pleasure that on Monday, the 2nd instant, Mr. John P. Kelly, of Montreal, was, after a long and brilliant examination, admitted to the practice of law. He graduated as Bachellor of Civil Law, and was selected to read the valedictory address was held there in the early part of last month-At his examination on Monday, the examiners,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____ JUNE 6, 1862.

A HINT FOR MR. GEONGE BROWN .- Commening upon the Bill for Incorporating the Liadtes of the St. Joseph Convent, in Guelph, and deploring the rejection of the amendment to render null all bequests made less than six months before the death of the testator, Mr. George Brown in the Globe has the impertinence to speak about,-

a providence and the second distance of the training of the

CONTRACTOR -

مرجود فأركب فتحصيك

"The Guelph nuns having the power to extort all the cash they can from the fears of their dying penitents."

This ribald insolence may suit the tastes of the low rabble, and vulgar fanatics to whom the Globe chiefly addresses itself, and so far may be profitable to its proprietors. But we would take the liberty of hinting to Mr. George Brown, that the Ladies whom he so wantonly insults may perhaps have brothers ; that those brothers may perhaps have such things as horse-whips; and that such things as horse-whips have ere now been applied with good effect to the backs of poltroons and slanderers of women. Mr. Geo. Brown would do well to remember this.

"What should be our attitude towards the new Ministry ?"-we have been asked -" Should we assume towards them at once an attitude of hostility, or would it not be wiser to give them a fair trial ?"

Give them a trial, we say, by all means; and if a trial at all, a fair trial, for no other course would be consistent with our own honor. But in that we would give them a trial, it implies that in our opinion they have as yet no claims to our confidence : for we do not put upon their trial, men whom we know to be honestly disposed towards us. The mere fact of putting a man or a party on his or its trial, implies, not guilt indeed, but a reasonable suspicion of guilt against him or it .---As therefore we have no confidence in the Ministry, and as we would condemn no one unheard, we reply to our correspondent "Give them-the Minstry-a trial."

And a fair trial; that is to say, offer to them no faction opposition; oppose no unnecessary obstructions, and give them a reasonable time to mature and bring forward their measures. If these be good, then support them, but with a qualified support; if their measures are badthat is to say bad as judged from a Catholic point of view-then, oppose them strenuously and without any qualification. This is the only course which to us it seems that Catholics can at the present juncture honorably and prudently pursue; whilst, at all times the more they hold aloof from all party ties-the more they incline to the policy of "Independent Opposition" so ably advocated by the lamented Lucas-the better will it be - not indeed for the office-seekers amongst them-but for their cause ; not for their pockets, but for their individual honor.

The Globe and its compeers of the " Clear-Grit" press are very wrath with the present Ministry, and this is no trifling argument in their favor : for the man or party whom or which the Globe approves of and supports, must be our endorsed and duly certified by him to such Trustee,

benefited by a Legislative Union, or close consire for their company : and we should thank God to be quit of them, quickly and for ever. Let us thus, if we cannot agree on anything else, agree to repeal the iniquitous Act of Union.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE CLEAR-GRITS. -As another proof of the perfect similarity of sentiment betwixt the Orangemen and the Clear-Grits upon all questions involving the rights of Catholics, we publish the following, which we clip from the columns of the Toronto Globe. Since the suspension of the British Herald, the Globe has been promoted to the post of "official organ" to the "low Orangemen," and Mr. George Brown has been raised to the dignity of "trumpeter in ordinary" to that august body :---

"At a meeting of L. O. L. No. 551, held in their Lodge Room at Toronto, May 19, 1862, the following resolution was carried unanimously :-

Resolved-That this L. O. L. No. 551, heartily respond to the foregoing just expression of feeling, and trust that all our brethren, as they value their privileges, will arouse themselves to the necessity of watching with diligence even those in whom they have placed trust and confidence, for the protection of Protestantism in general, and for vigilance over the encroaching tendency of Romanism in particular.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, Master. ROBERT BEERMAN,

Secretary.

Toronto, May 19, 1862.

(Signed)

The following is Mr. Scott's School Bill, as mutilated in Committee :---

BILL.

An Act to ament "An Act respecting Separate Schools" in Upper Canada, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools. Her Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legisla-

tive Council and Assembly of Cauada, enacts as follows : --

1. Sections eighteen to thirty-six, both inclusive, of chapter sixty five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled, 'An Act respecting Separate Schools,' are hereby repealed, and following shall be substituted in lieu thereof and be deemed to form part of the same Act-

2. Any number of persons, not less than five, being heads of families, and freeholders or householders, resident within any school Section of any Township, Incorporated Village or Town, or within any ward of any City or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in such School Section or ward, for the election of Trustees for the management of the same.

3. A majority of the persons present, being freeholders or householders, and being Roman Catholics, and not Candidates for Election as Trustees may, at any such meeting, elect three persons resident within such section or adjoining section to act as Trustees for the management of such Separate School, and any person, being a British subject, not less than 21 years of age, may be elected as a Trus-tee whether he be a freeholder or householder, or not. 4. Notice in writing that such meeting has been held and of such election of Trustees, shall be given by one of the Trustees so elected, to the Reave or head of the Municipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the Township, Village, Incorporated Town, or City in which such School is about to be established, designating by their names, professions, and residences, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid, as Trustees for the management thereof, and every such notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same so

hands. We feel ourselves neither honored nor Provided always, that whenever in any City, or Town divided into wards, a united Board now exists, or shall be hereafter established, there shall be for nection of any kind with them; we have no de- every Ward two Trustees, each of whom, after the first election of Trustees shall continue in office two years and until his successor has been elected, and one of each Trustees shall retire on the second Wednesday in January, yearly in rotation.

10. After the establishment of any Separate School the Trustees thereof shall hold office for the same period and be elected at the same time in each year that the Trustees of Common Schools are, and all the provisions of the Common School Act relating to the mode and time of Election, term of office and manner of filling up vacancies, shall be deemed and held to apply to this Act.

11. The Trustees of such Separate Schools may allow children from other School Sections, whose parents or lawful guardians are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of such parents or guardians; and no children attending such School shall be included in the return, hereafter required to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, unless they are Roman Catholics.

12. A majority of the Trustees of such Separate Schools in any City, Town, Township or Incorpo-rated Village, or of the Board of Trustees forming a Union under this Act, shall have power to dispose of all School Funds of every description coming into their hands for school purposes.

13. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, from time to time, to name such persons as they thick fit in the respective Cities and Counties in Upper Canada, to grant certificates of qualification to Teachers of Separate Schools, and no one shall be employed as a Teacher unless he first obtain such certificate.

14. Every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, by himself or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives, or who, on or before the first day of March of the present year, has given to the Clerk of the Municipality, notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and a supporter of a Separate School situated in the said Municipality, or in a Municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and of Common School Libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for Common School purposes, within the Municipality, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a Separate School. And such notice shall not be required to be renewed annually; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees of every Separate School to transmit to the Clerk of the Municipality or Clerks of Municipalities (as the case may be) on or before the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names of all persons supporting the Separate Schools under their manageappear on such list, shall be rated for the support of Common Schools.

15. Every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving such notice, to the effect that the same has been given, and shewing the date of such notice. 16. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of Forty Dollars recoverable with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality interested.

17. Nothing in the last three preceding sections contained, shall exempt any person from paying any rate for the support of Common Schools or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House or School Houses, imposed before the establishment of such Separate School.

Any Roman Catholi: who may desire to withdraw his support from a Separate School, shall give notice in writing to the Trustees of such School, and also to the head of the Municipality in which he resides, before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a supporter of such School : Provided, always, that any person who shall have withdrawn his support from any Roman Catholic Separate Schon! shall not be exempted from paying any rate for the support of Separate Schools or Separate School Libraries, or for the erection of a Separate School House, imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the Separate School

19. No person shall be elected as Trustee of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the site or proposed site of the School House; nor person be deemed a supporter of any Se shall any parate School unless he resides within three miles of the site or proposed site of the School House. 20. Every such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of the Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other public grants, investments and allotments for Common School purposes now made or hereafter to be made by the Province or the Municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same City, Town, Village or Townships. 21. But no such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in any such fund, unless the average num. ber of pupils so attending the same be fifteen or more, (periods of epidemic or contagious diseases excepted) 2. Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any City, Town, Incorporated Village or Township, to any part or portion of school moneys arising or accruing from local assessment for Common School purposes within the City, Town, Village or Township, or the County or Union of Counties within which the City, Town, Village or Township is situate. 22. The Trustees of each separate School shail, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and the thirtyfirst day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a correct return of the names of the children atterding such School, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open ; and the Chief Superintendent shall, thereupon, determine the proportion which the Trustees of such separate School are entitled to receive out of the Legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees ; Provided, always, that the aggregate amount of the Legislative grant to Separate Schools in any one year shall not be greater than the aggregate amount contributed by rates, fees or otherwise, by the supporters of Separate Schools in the said year. 23. All Judges, Members of the Legislature, the heads of the Municipal bodies in their respective localities, the Chief Superintendent and Local Superintendent of Common Schools, and Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be Visitors of Separate Schools. 24. The election of Trustees for any such Separate School shall become void unless a Separate School be established under their management within two months from the election of such Trustees. 25. No person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School established as herein provided, either for Roman Catholics, Protestants, or colored people, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the City, Town, Village or Township in which such Separate School is situate. 26. The Holidays and Vacations prescribed by the Gouncil of Public Instruction, for the observance of Common Schools, shall not be binding upon Roman Oatholic Separate Schools ; but the Trustees of every such School may prescribe the observance of such other holidays and vacations as they may see fit; generally look unpromishing. There will be very provided always, that the number of school days, in little hay.

any Roman Catholic Separate School shall not ex- [ceed one hundred and twenty-nine days in the first half of every year, nor one hundred and sixteen days in the second half of the year.

.27. In all Roman Catholic Separate Schools, no rules shall be enforced for the government or management of such schools, and no books shall be introduced or prohibited without the approbation of the Trustees of such Roman Catholic Schools.

28 In the event of any disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other municipal authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equal arbitrariment of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada; subject nevertheless to appeal to the Council of Public Instruction, whose award shall be final in all cases. 29. This Act shall come into force, and take effect, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

DISHONESTY AND VENALTY OF THE CANA-DIAN PRESS .- We find in the Quebec Daily News, of the 3d inst., the following severe, but we fear only too true, imputations upon the honor and consistency of the conductors of the press in Canada :---

There are a few newspaper proprietors in this country who, in the vicissitudes and changes which so frequently take place in the political arena, may not be forced sometimes by circumstances to modify, nay, perhaps abandon altogether, the policy which they may have, for the time being, supported, with regard to questions prominently before the people. This fact is so well understood that even with enterprises directly opposed to one another, it is never made the subject of pointed animadversion, but usually referred to in a jocular tone.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pakenbam, J Levi, S5; Pembroke, M Dowsley, \$6; St John Chrysostom, Rev Mr Pominville, \$7 50c ; Merrickville, M Kelly, 66c. ; Leeds, P Judge, \$1; South Hinchinbrooke, P Brady, \$2; Lothiniere, Reverend E Faucher, \$2; Brewers' Mills, J Ken-nedy, £2; Ottawa City, L Whelan, \$2; B Alphonse, Rev Mr Prevost, £2 ; Bennie's Corners, T O'Connor, S1; Tyendingo, T Dessy, S2. South Mountain, J Morrow, S1; Wellington, D Donovan, S2; St Ra-phael, D P M'Donald, S5; Alexandria, J Kennedy, S1.25; Wellington, D Henigan, S3; Norwood, T Murphy, S5: Amhertsburg, Mrs M J Barley, S2; Prescott, P Collins, S1; Richmondhill, M Teety, S4; Labelie, \$2.50; Westpart, J Stansboro, Rev M Byrne, \$3; North Gower, J M'Sweeney, \$2; St Flavie, Rev M Duguny, S4: Norton Creek, P Sullivan, S2; Dickinsons Landing, J M'Donahi, S1; Gervis, P McAlevis, S2; Adelaide, Rev J A Straine \$1; Onondago, P Fleming, S6: Portneuf, Rev E ment, and every rate-payer whose name shall not | Fatord. \$5; D Mooney, \$1; Senforth, J O'Sallivan, S2 ; St Columban, J Cieary, S2,50 ; Dalhousie Milis, Capt. A B M'Donald, S5,60; Morrisburg, Rev J R

Meade, S2; Centreville, P Whelan, S4; Castlebel-lingham, Ireland, Rev Mr M'Cuillough, S4,84; Deschambault, Z Bonille, S1 ; Halifax, N S, Rev J Woods,

Per J Foley, Norwood-W M'Carthy, S4.

- Per Rev II Brettargh, Frankford M Sullivan, S1; W Feron, S1; G M Auley, S1.
- Per W H Millan, West M'Gillivray-Self, SI ; M Doyle, St.
- Per J Daly, South Gloucester .- Self, S2; M Fegna, \$2; H M'Kenny, S2; J Kenny, S2; J Downey, S2; M
- Farmer, S2; T Daley, S3; T Kiudley, S2.
- Per P Magnire, Cobonrg--P Meelonn, \$5. Per Rev Mr M'Carthy, Williamstown-Miss M'Gil-
- tis, \$2 50 ; J Hay, \$2. Per P Brady, South Hinchinbrook -J Mason, SL.
- Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills Self, S2; E Ryan, S2.
- Per T Dunn, St Athennse Self, S2; Chambly, J
- Dunn, S2: L'Acadie, E Dann, S2: Per J B Leoney, Dundas-W M'Donald, S2; T O'Leary, S2; T Cosgriff, S1. Per P F J Mullen, Toronto--Trin Coll R R, S10;
- Tyrrell, SI.
- Per B Henry, London-Sergt T Hogan, \$2. Per A D M'Donald, St Raphaels A B M'Donald, \$2 50.
- Per J Doyle, Onslow J Beehan, \$2. Per P P Lynch, Belleville - M O Dempsey, \$2; P
- Cox, S2; Mrs J Callaghan, S2 50. Per Rev M Byrne, Eganaville-Self, \$2 : Granville, J Milway, \$2.
- Per P Purcell, Kingston-Rev D Matte, \$2 50; C

On the question of Separate Schools, the new ministry purpose granting changes, but the character of these changes has not been fully announced. Mr. Loranger, when cornered by Mr. Canchon as to the application of the double majority principle on this question, answered that if the government introduced a bill upon this subject, which did not meet with the support of a majority from Upper Canada, they would be deemed deprived of the confidence of Upper Canada, and should resign. We must confess we regard with some apprehension the result of such a trial unless indeed, the reasonable disposition evinced on a late occasion should grow and prosper. The Catholics of Upper Ganada have now, however, more reason than ever to draw together and organise a determined opposition to those who prove illiberal and unjust on this question. There are few constituencies in the Upper Province where their strength, properly and unitedly put forth, cannot but prove a serious stumbling block to local politicians. Now is the time to prepare, and we trust meetings will be held, and petitions poured in. Let it not he said again that the Catholic laity have shown supineness on this vital question. Into the hands of every member there should be placed a petition for an equitable school bill. If the local member will not present the petition, a copy can be sent to other more liberal members of the House. There should be no "shilly shallying" on such a question .- Ottawa Citizen.

The London Times of the 16 ult., says ;- The detachments of telegraphists of the Royal Engineers, which recently sailed for British North America for the pursose of establishing graphic communication between the various military stations in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick but ultimately returned to Chatham in consequence of the breaking down of the Victoria steamer in which they had embarked, will not re- embark for Canada, an intimation to that effect having been yestesday received at head-quarters. The Government has abandoned the intention of forming the extensive system of telegraphic communication throughout British North America, as was at first proposed and the party of telegraphists especially trained for that work are to be distributed among the various companies of Royal Engineers at home, in readiness for removal to any foreign or home station where their special services may be required.

YOUR APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED .- Such missives are now all the fashion, over the telegraph wires, and they are good news for some, and bad news to others. For one hox of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers you pay 25 cents. They cure a cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, etc., in a few hours. Sold by J. M. Henry & Sons ; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and as the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., Geners! Agents for the Canadas June 5.

At St. Catherine's, on the 27th ult, the wife of Mr. James Gorman, of a son.

lingering illness, Catherine Walsh, eidest daughter of Mr Thomas Walsh, aged 20 years

Montreal, June 4th, 1862

Flour Pollards, \$2.50 to \$3; Middlings, \$3,40 to \$3,50. Fine, \$3,90; Super., No 2, \$4 to \$4,10; Super. \$4,15 to \$4,30; Faney, \$4,50 to \$4,60; Extra, \$5 to \$5,10; Superior Extra, \$5,25 to \$5,75. Bag Flour, \$2,40 to \$2,50, per 112 lbs.

Superfine Flour is scarce and active at \$4,25. A sale of a choice brand, for future delivery, has been made at considerably more.

Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs, - \$3,70 to \$3,90. Wheat per C0 lbs - U C, Spring, 90c to 92/c; White Winter, \$1,05, to \$1,10, nominal. A sale of a choice cargo of Spring at 98 cents.

Ashes Pots, \$6,70 to \$6,721; Inferiors, \$6,80; Pearls, \$6,921 to \$6,95.

Pork Mess, \$12 to \$12,50 ; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$11 ; Prime, \$9,50. All dull.

Batter is in better supply, and prices a little lower old Butter sells at from 10c to 12c ; medium qualities at from 10c to 13c; Fine Dairy at from 13c to 15c. Eggs are scarce at 9c.

Tallow is in demand at 8c to 81c.

Lard is dull at 71c to 71c - Montreal Witness,

Birth.

Died.

At Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, on the 25th ult., after a

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

deepest dye. It affords therefore a presumption of such officer to deliver a copy so endorsed and cerin favor of the actual Ministry, that they are de- tified, then from the day of the delivery of such nonounced by the Globe. Still however we will porate, under the name of 'The Trustees of the Rowait, and judge them by their future acts. If man Catholic Separate School for the Section numwait, and judge them by their future acts. If the ber, in the township of , or for the Ward these be good, we shall be willing to forget and forgive their past; but if they be evil, we will ever be their strenuous uncompromising on the village of in the County of .' ever be their strenuous uncompromising opponents.

Mr. McDougall's Address to the electors of North Oxford is before the public, and contains the vindication of his abandonment of the question of Representation by Population. It was impossible, so he says, to find amongst the Lower Canadians, any men vile enough to form part of a Ministry which should adopt that question as one of its measures. He says :--

"Gentlemen, it has been asserted by some of our triends, who being at a distance from the scene, could not judge of all the circumstances, that we ought to have demanded Representation by Population, in its most absolute form; that if we had, we could have got it; or, Mr Sicotte and his friends refusing to agree to it, we ought to have refused office. 1 bave three observations to make on this. 1st We did demand it, and were peremptorily met by the answer-' No party in Lower Canada, no representative of a constituency, save one, will, or dare con-sent to a repeal of the 12th section of the Union Act. The people of Lower Canada regard it as the charter of their rights-civil, religious, and national. Sooner than yield it, nine out of ten will vote to dissolve the Union.

The answer of "M. Sicotte and his friends" to the infamous proposition to betray their country, is we doubt nor, truly reported--and reflects much credit upon them. God grant that they may adhere to that resolution; and that displaying on their flag the device " No Surrender," and nailing that flag to the mast, they may and subscribe the following declaration before any realize the expectations which their answer to Mr. M'Dougall holds out. "Equality of Re-fully, to the best of my judgment and ability, dispresentation," or "Repeal of the Union" pur et | charge the duties of the office of School Trustee to simple. To no other alternative should a French ame daties and shall be subject to the same penal-Canadian or a Catholic condescend to listen even. ties as Trustees of Common Schools :'- and Teachers No conceivable evil could be so great as that the final as Trachers of Country in Schools :-- and Teachers which our enemies are seeking to impose upon us | by Representation by Population ; even a civil war Month of January next following their election, on with all its horrors, such as rages in the United which day in every year a meeting shall be held in States, would be less ruinous to our dearest in- every such Section or Ward, commencing at the hour terests than submission to such a measure.

sent order of things, the remedy is in their own tion of four years from the time he went out of office,

enemy, and if in name a Catholic, a traitor of the and irom the day of the vent of the neglect or refusal tice, the Trustees therein named shall be a body cor-

> tion of Trustees in more than one ward of any city. or town, or in more than one school section in any Municipality or Municipalities, adjoining or contiguous to each other, the trustees thereof may, if they think fit, form a union for the establishment of separate schools in such parts of the said cities or towns, or in such sections contiguous to each other of the Municipality or Municipalities as they think fit ; and from the day on which the notice appouncing such union shall be published in any public newspaper, issued in such city, town, village or municipality or in the city, town, village or municipality nearest thereto, the Trustees of the several wards in such ci's or town, and the Trustees of such sections in any municipality or municipalities shall respectively form a body corporate, under the title of 'The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools, for the city or town of ;' or ' The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the united Sections numbers (as the case may be,) in the township or townships of.

nd village or villages of , in the County or counties of ,' (as the case may be.) 6. The Trustees of such Separate Schools forming and village or villages of counties of a body corporate under this Act, shall have the power to impose, levy and collect School rates or subscriptions, upon and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such schools, and shall have all the powers in respect of Separate Schools, as the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

7. The Clerk or other officer of a Municipality within or adjoining which a Separate School is established, having possession of the Assessors or Collector's Roll of the said Municipality shall allow any one of the said Trustees or their authorised Collector to make a copy of such Roll in so far as it relates to the persons supporting the Separate School under their charge.

8. The Trustees of such Separate School shall take which I have been elected and shall perform the

9. The Trustees of such Separate Schools shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the of Ten of the clock in the forencon for the election of Trustees for Separate Schools theretofore establish-If the Upper Canadians do not like the pre-Meeting without his consent, unless after the expira-

M.Niel, \$5: J Baker, \$2 50; P Doyle, \$2 50; J Cavanagh, \$1.

Per J Doran, Lanark - J Maguire, \$2 Per P Gafney, Erinsville - J Welsh, \$4 Per A H Wagner, Windsor -- Mrs Beeman, \$2. Per R Supple, Oshawa-Est of Mr Willoughby, \$2; C Lyons, \$2.

Per W M Harty, Lacolle-J Gaul, \$2.

Per G A Hay, St Andrews-M Malloney, S5

MORE TROOPS. - It is reported that the Imperial Government is about to send 15,000 troops to Cana-Colorel McKenzie, the Deputy-Quarterinaster General, who was on his way to Eugland, is ordered to return to his post here; and the sale of his furniture which was advertised in our columns is postponed, in consequence. - Commercial Adver-

It is understood that the Militia Bill to be introfuced by the goverment will confer upon the executive powers to increase the active volunteers, in the receipt of pay, from 5,000 to 10,000. The existing law gives the Commander-in-Chief power to call out, but not to pay, the sedentary force; and it is intended to supplement this provision by others sanctioning the equipment and pay of any force which may be called out in any emergency. A vote of supply will be asked to cover this contingency. It is also intended, we learn, to provide for the more efficient officering of the Militia, and as far as possible to infuse the voluateer spirit into rural companies of the present sedentary force, by furnishing arms and drill instruction. - Quebec Chronicle.

THE KINGSTON ' DAILY NEWS' ON THE MINISTRY .-The new ministry which will be announced in the House this afternoon is made up wholly of the ultraist wing of the late Opposition. Upper Canada Clear Grits and Lower Canada Rouges are about to try their hands at governing the country. The new administration will be singularly weak in Upper Canada; the names command little or no respect, and they will, we have no hesitation in prophecying, only exist for a few weeks by internace. It is important, however, that they should be tolerated until ; THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of they fully avow their intentions, and until it is seen what sort of a financial policy they will propose. The first vital question that comes up, however, if it be such as to encounter the Liberal Conservative opposition, will utterly demolish them. If the new ministry have got an acceptable financial policy they may exist a little longer; but the composition lacks the elements of vitality, and will be surely shortlived. Already have the newly-fledged Upper Cana-dian ministers encountered the bitter and doleful invective of the Globe, which avers that it is 'very sad' that Mesars. McDougall, Howland, Foley, and Wilson should have agreed to introduce no measure for the settlement of the Representation question for another year - the very men who, but a few weeks ago, the Globe justly remarks, 'placed on record in the journals of Parliament a vote of censure on Messrs Cartier and Macdonald because they had not made this very matter a Cabinet question. The new Ministry will soon have a host of enemies in Upper Canada-even their quondam friends will have cause for turning against them. The Galt Reporter say :- The wheat crop in this

neighbourhood has been injured by continued frosts and cold winds ; and the barley and Spring crops

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

THE undersigned will be at lib. rty, after the 15th of July next, to Re-engage as a Teacher in an Academy, Model School, or in an Elementary School, provided the Salary be liberal: Qualifications -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, (Theoretical, Practical and Mental), English Grammur, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Book-Keeping (by Single and Double Entry), Mensuration, Plane and Solid Geometry, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, &c , &c.

Testimonials, respectable and satisfactory as to moral conduct and assiduity and attention to business.

Address, by letter post-paid, to "M. H. O'R., Berthier on haut," or to this Office. Jnne 5, 1862.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the ST. PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th June, in the BONAVENTURE HALL.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock (By Order,) P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVEN-TURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeaver to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us.

Parties, in town or country, who may be in want of Servants, male or female, or who can, in any way, give employment to the Emigrants now arriving on our shores, are carnestly requested to communicate with this Committee.

> PATRICK WOODS, BERNARD TANSEY, W P McGUIRE, PATRICK JORDAN, DANIEL LYONS, JOHN MURPHY

NOTICE.

June 5.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books. Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children & Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps ,. for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner of Craigand St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1862;

6 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -JUNE 6, 1862.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

and the to be of FRANCE. description.

-17 PARIS, May 12 .- Among the telegrams which appear in the Paris papers is one from London, dated Friday, the 19th instant. It is to this effect : -: ...

Mr. Layard declared at this day's sitting that M. Mercier had gone to Richmond without having received any instructions from his Government, and that his visit had no political object."

This is not a complete version; what Mr. Layard said was, that

"He feared he could give no other answer than that, as far as Her Majesty's Government were informed, M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions whatever from his own Government, and he might add that M. Mercier's visit had been attended with no political suspended by a thick gold chain round his neck. It results whatever."

In my letter of Wednesday last I stated that M. Mercier had no instructions from his immediate superior, M. Thouvenel, and that M. Thouvenel not only had given him no instructions but even professed ignorance of the motive of his journey. If M. Thouvenel was questioned about "it he probably gave that answer, and the answer to his Sovereign, did a miserable being put an end was, I suppose reported in the usual way. When Mr. Layard speaks of the French Government he means no doubt the French Foreign-office.-Now, M. Mercier would hardly have left Washington for the Confederate capital without an intimation, if not a formal order, from some one "to whose will even the Minister of Foreign Affairs must defer." It is not the first time that a French Minister has acted on instructions from superior authority, without regard to any which he may have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and probably this is the case just now.

The Moniteur of yesterday has the following short paragraph :---

"His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, who leaves this evening on a visit to his fatherin-law, has received no political mission from the Emperor."

A good deal was said, and is still said, about this visit. The papers more or less in the confidence of the officials have attributed a certain amount of importance to it. The Patrie, for instance, thought it meant more than was generally known. The Presse spoke of a "remodelling of the treaties between France and the Italian Government;" and the Esprit Public affirmed that-

" The principal object of the mission entrusted to Prince Napoleon by the Emperor for the King of Italy was to modify the bases of the Convention concluded in M. Cavour's time, and that if the preliminary points be agreed upon (which is not doubtful) the Emperor's cousin will submit to the King of Italy the plans adopted at Paris for the solution of the Roman question."

The Prince left Paris on Saturday evening for Marseilles, where he embarks on board his yacht, the Jerome Nanoleon. He is accompanied by three or four aides-de-camp, a member of the Institute, and the principal Engineer of Mines. The position which the Prince has occupied in the Senate, and his well-known views on Roman affairs, not to speak of his rank as for the denial of the Monitcur.

political objects attributed to this journey," ob-

cannot see out of it's bit," and so saying, she dashed the are indigunatly on the floor of the court

()NE OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS COMMITS "HARI KARI," OR SUICIDE, IN PARIS .- The Japanese Ambassadors left us yesterday to proceed to London. The last days of their stay at the Hotel du Louvre were marked by a most extraordinary and impressive occurrence. One of the officers belonging to the suite of the Envoys received the order, which had been despatched almost immediately after his departure from Japan, to commit the act of suicide, or self-execution, known as the hari, described by Beyard Tayfor, and other travellers in Japan as the only method of avoiding the disgrace and torture accompanying a public execution. - What the offence committed by this miserable man before his departure from Japan was, or what the means whereby it was discovered, an immense crowd of Neapolitan and foreign visitors must forever remain a secret. But what is certain is the fact of the act of suicide having been faithfully performed by the victim, and according to the official form, in the presence of the representative of the spiritual Majesty of Japan, and by stabbing himself in the bowels with his broad yataghan which every Japanese officer of distinction wears upon his bosom, appears that it has been the custom daily of an afternoon for the four and twenty chief officers to take their bath in a large basin which had been expressly fitted up for the purpose on the first floor of the hotel. In this, the water being let off and renewed at pleasure, it was easy to accomplish the work of vengeance ; and here alone, with the Minister of Imperial wrath, the shadow appointed to watch every movement of his companions, and to report every action to his existence, at the word of command issued from the other side of the globe. The bath waiters of the hotel had reported on the suspicious appearance of the water which remained on the bottom of the bath on a certain day, and the evident attempts which had had been made to cleanse the floor of the room with unusual care. But so strange are considered the customs of these people, and so utterly impossible has it been found to understand their language, in spite of the numerous savans in Paris paid by Government, not only to learn but to teach it, but who although proclaimed perfectly cou-versant with all its dialects until the Ambassudors arrived, seem suddenly so struck with awe perhaps at the sight of their excellencies, that they lost their memory entirely, and could neither understand nor utter a single word, that it was deemed by the persons consulted on the subject that the disorder must have been created by some religious or superstitious custom, and no further inquiry was therefore deemed necessary. After the lapse of a day or two, however, it was observed that one of the officers was missing; the waiter noticed, moreover, that the room occupied hy one of them remained undisturbed, although his vestments of ceremony remained extended on his bed; and at last many little circumstances and supdry religious observances. which seemed to have no adequate explanation, occasioned an inquiry to be insisted on. The result of this inquiry seems to have been the discovery of the corpse of the victim, rudely embalmed, and placed with great care in a large wooden chest, all ready packed to convey it away. The embalment merely consisted of the most careful bandaging in silken wrappers, tightly compressed by leathern thongs. As far as gesture and intonation can convey the impressions of the mind, it soon became easy to perceive that no concealment was sought, and that the occurrence was greatly regretted by the victim's companions, altho' regarded as a stern necessity of duty. The discovery, of course, created the greatest embarrassment to the government, and M. Thouvenel, after consultation with the Emperor,

sent down a message to the Ambassadors and representatives both of the temporal and spiritual Sovereigns of their countries, declaring his great astonish-ment and disapproval at what had taken place. Intimation was given at the same time that such barbarous customs being totally at variance with the laws and institutions of the country, any repetition of the same occurrence would be followed by expulsion. The body of the unfortunate man, being but imperfectly embalmed, was conveyed away upon an order issued from the Ministere des Affaires Etrangers, to the Minister of Police, at six o'clock in the morning, Imperial Prince, give this visit much importance to the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, where it has been in the eyes of the public; and the public will, I temporarily deposited to await the return of the Amfear, believe in a political mission all the more bassadors, who, on pain of the same order of bari, are bound to lay it as a piece de conviction at the feet "We know not what to believe as to the in Paris, and unfortunately confirmed by the only possible proof-that of the absence of one of the suite on the departure of the Embassy, which was ascer tained beyond a doubt by those who, roused by the interest excited by the tale which has been suffered to get abroad, had the curiosity to assist at their departure yesterday evening, in order to compare their number with the photographic sketch executed on their arrival. This proved not the truth of the story here related, but that of its foundation-the absence of one of the most conspicuous of the group. There is a unanimity of belief that the French Government has done with that accomodating policy which M. Billault professed till the other day, and that, little trusting in Providence, it is about to take extreme measures, which seem to be spontaneously suggested, but which in reality were perfectly combined and foreseen. More than a fortnight ago, while General Goyon was boasting in Rome of never having gained so glorious a victory, Lavalette was confiding to M. Thiers, with whom he has remained on very good terms, that everything was decided in favor of his system. The illustrious statesman, on relating the circumstance, added with his natural vivacity: 'Napoleon wants to eat the Pope. Very well! he will burst of the meal.' The expression is strong, but historical and pregnant with meaning. What is more significant than Goyon's disgrace and Lavaletie's joy is Prince Napoleon's journey. It is said that in the midst of the ovations bestowed upon his father-in-law, he may be proclaimed-spontaneously, of course - Viceroy of the Two Sicilies. The most current version of this journey, which was de-cided on eight months ago, is that it has for its purpose to watch over the execution of a new treaty a la Plombieres, which would consist in purchasing the abandonment of Rome by the cession to France of the island of Sardinia and Genoa. This news is very serious, but I believe in it, as I have constantly said that Napuleon could not allow the establishment of 'Italian unity' without requiring and obtaining territorial 'guarantees.' And Genoa alone is not in question; but Belgium, Geneva, and the Rhine are all coveted at the same time, with the connivance of Russia, to whom the East is to be surrendered. The French Government has the childishness to wish to regulate the whole of the European press; and to intimidate it, it has begun a prosecution, without precedent, against the Independance Belge, which is sure to lose, as it has against it M. Mathieu, who is connected with the Minister Delangle. Henceforth, every correspondent will be compelled, it seems, to give his name to the Home Office, without being very sure that M. Imhaus is a confessor who does not make an undue use of his secret .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

General de Goyon received the day before yesterday (Sth) notice, not of his final recall, but of his be-"called to France." Up to that time the report iog spread on this subject had no foundation .: The French troops co-operate actively with the Sardinian troops in repressing the Neapolitan reaction on the frontier Some officers especially display an extraordinary zeal in such a mission ; but, I must say, that it is not exact to say that Colonel Chancy crossed the Neapolitan frontier near Veroli, to attack Ohiavone in concert with the Piedmontese. The King of Naples has caught the 'small-pox (some suy scarlatina), doubtless during his sojourn at his villa at Cepriano, while visiting two of his servants who were suffering from it. Since the report of Francis II's illness has spread in Rome, the Quirinal has been literally besieged by eager to have news of His Majesty and to testify to him their sympathy by inscribing their names on the visitors' book in his antechamber. It. has been remarked with pleasure, to the credit of General de Goyon, that he presented himself almost every day at the Ouirinal.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived here on Thursday and was received to-day by the Sovereign Pontiff. His precipitate departure from Naples, where he remained but a very short time, is owing, it is stated, to the profound disgust experienced by his Egyptian Highness for everything which is taking place in that city.

This is not wonderful after all; for the following is what an Englishman, at present in Naples, writes to a countryman of his who is in Rome :-" To judge of Naples from appearances, it looks as if there really was a regular Government in that country ; but woe to the man who wishes to scrutinise things with an observant eye. He is soon disenchanted on perceiving everywhere only a frightful anarchy, and an unparallelled arbitrariness. It goes to such lengths, that nobody thinks of going from home without being pro-vided with a revolver."-Cor. of Weckly Register. NAPLES .- Before the King's arrival it had been proposed to grant a general amnesty for all political offences, and I believe that His Majesty was much inclined to favor the proposition ; but on its being discussed in Council it was rejected as being premature, or rather it was deferred until brigandage had been put down. The decision was, I think, wise, as to have released all who are in prison, so long as there is any reactionary movement going on, would have been only to increase the bands of the brigands. In Naples alone we have, in Santa Maria Apparente, 150 prisoners : in Concordia, 20, and perhaps 30 others in San Francisco; besides these there are 180 Cumoristi and their dependents in various places in the city. Each provincial prison, too, has its quota of political prisoners, and in some places in a greater number than in the city, so that the release of those men in these suspicious times, with a political mark on them and without any resources, would have been to drive them into the bands of the conspirators. The safety of the State, and of themselves as well, requires that they shall be still detained, and with the hopes of pardon in prospect they may rest contented a little longer in confinement. I take for granted, however, that the amnesty will not be extended to brigands properly so-called, men taken in arms and stained with great crimes, but that it will be confined to those who have blotted or in any way favored reactionary designs. Morally speaking, they are infinitely the worst, for while they have given au impulse to crime, the poor wretches who have been hitherto, or who may yet be sacrificed, are only the ignorant and misguided instruments. Bail has been offered for James Bishop, and refused, and, indeed, it could not have been otherwise, without doing a great injustice to numbers of others in prison. Plon-Pion has arrived at Naples, and received an

ovation from the lowest section of the rabble, and the revolutionists.

The official Giornale di Napoli publishes an article on the arrival of Prince Napoleon, which it considers as a fresh proof of the friendship of France.

The article continues thus : -

'This feeling might, however, give rise to pre-mature hopes in reference to the Roman question, which, instead of hastening the solution of this question, would only obstruct the steps already taken, and which must certainly lead to a result. We believe we may state that the arrival of the Prince still more assures the cordial understanding between the Emperor and the King, and will facilitate a common action, for which the two Governments are closely united, without, however, his Imperial Highness having any mission to make special propositions to the many." It is not to be expected that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs should consider the Trea-ty of Zurich waste paper, but he will do well to recollect that these are not the times for a policy of restoration in Italy." MILAN, MAY 13 .- It is reported that Austria has increased her troops along the frontier of Lombardy by 10.000 men.

Four battalions of troops have been concentrated on the Tyrolese frontier. PRUSSIA.

Not a single one of the present Ministers of Prussia has found a seat. M. Von der Heyat, who has long sat for Elderfield, has been ignominiously rejected.-Count Bernstorff was beaten at Potsdam by more than four to one.

RUSSIA.

THORN, MAY 12 .- A report is current that a military conspiracy in favour of Poland has been discovered in St. Petersburg. A great number of officers, all of whom are Russians, are said to be seriously implicated, more es-

pecially those belonging to the garrison of Kalisch. A full and searching inquiry into the affair has already been instituted.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Wednesday, May 7 .- The tumults in the North have been quelled, and hitherto it has not been necessary to send troops to Oporto, as was at first in-tended Lobahavila has stated in the Cortes that he knows the instigators of the disturbances, and that they will be severely punished. No doubt there was an intention of giving a political tendency to these riots, but as yet such intentions have failed. The question before the Cortes is the project of law respecting public instruction, and against the continuation of the Sisters of Charity in Portugal. It is believed the government will carry their point.

It is rumored that a marriage is projected between the King of Portugal and the Princess Maria Pia of Savoy, fifth child of King Victor Emmanuel. She was born on the 16th of October, 1847.

UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC MORALS AT WASHINGTON .- The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, one of the leading abolition papers of the Northwest, has recently given an account of the state of morals in and around the National Capital. The contrast which he presents is not very flattering to the Republican Ad-ministration We republish the following paragraph from his letter :- The tone of morality here is considerably lower than it has ever been before. This is admitted on all hands, and can be proved, or rather needs no proof, for the air is heavy with public and private guilt A few years ago a high Austrian official, whose speculations were discovered, applied the lancet to his own veins, and another, similarly situated, hanged himself. There is no such sense of shame here. Any ccroner's jury in Washington would find a verdict of insanity for such conduct, and the verdict would be accepted in good faith The Southerners, as a class, had a very nice sense of honor so far as the public treasury was concerned. Floyd was an exception -almost a solitary exception - to the rule. When they held the power here there was comparatively little thieving, and when any was discovered it was promptly exposed and denounced. There has been a change-a fearful change for the worse. The frauds and attempted frauds on the treasury, in one channel and another, come so fast, and from such unexpected quarters, that one is be-wildered in contemplating them. Yet nobody has been brought to justice, and nobody seems to think it possible that any body should be brought to justice. 'Oh, those rascally contractors !' says some honest man in the rural districts. For every dollar wrongfully taken by a contractor, five have been taken by public servants. This certainly is alarming. Why is it tolerated by an Administration which came into power professing honesty, and promising retrenchment and reform? Will honest men stop and investigate .- Ohio Statesman.

LIBERTY IN WASHINGTON. - The New York Herald of Wednesday has the following specimen of the liberty enjoyed in the Federal capital :---

'The Washington gossips were to-day furnished with a fresh subject by the arrest of three ladiestwo of whom were the wife and daughter of a prominent officer of the Senate-while passing the old Capital prison, in which are confined the rebel and State prisoners. One of them raised her handkerchief to her face and pressed it several times with

We (Montreal Gazette) learn on the authority of a private letter from Louisville, Kentucky, that the Southern feeling is very strong there, all the Olergy. men being for the South-the Episcopalians being particularly so. When the wounded Confederates were brought from Fort Donelson, the laties of Louisville attended to them, but an order soon came from the authorities, forbidding this attention. The friends of those who die are not allowed to attend the funeral, and to carry vengeance to the grave, the funeral service of christians is forbidden. But the ladies afterwards go to the graves to strew them with flow. ers. The streets of Louisville are infested with Fe. deral troops in a wretched condition ...

All private sets and a set of the set of the

WILLIAMSBURGH .- Williamsburgh was a city with. out life when we entered it. The men and the women and the children, whose ideas of war were fashioned in the Rebel school, hid themselves in the recesses of their houses. Only the slaves came into the streets. For two days the population concealed themselves and their valuables from apprehended retribution but when, through the cracks and crevices of their hiding-places, they saw the Northerners actually mounting guard for their protection at their front gates and doors, and heard from their slaves that not a glass in a window, nor a picket on a fence had been broken by our troops; that we took not the slightest thing by force, but paid gold and silver for every. thing, and unmurmaringly submitted to the high price established by the depreciated Rebel currency, these people found courage to come out and scowl upon us. Diligent inquiry could not establish the existence of more than one Union man in Williamsburgh. And, inasmuch as he made one of our officers a gift of a small damask table-spread, from which Magruder had drank wine three evenings previous, it is 'fair to presume that his professions of Unionism are a swindle. This side of Williamsburgh, upon the line of our march, no scrutiny with candles in day time could possibly discover one Union man or one Union woman. The article does not exist in this country. Of a slightly higher physical type, the men and women who have abided on their farms are the same in error, ignorance, obstinacy, and fierceness as the Rebels in the ranks.-Letter from Gen. M. Clellan's army.

Accompanying the following kind letter, was a check for twenty-six dollars, from the following thirteen gentlemen: Rev. J. T. Sullivan, Josiah Updegraff, Jas. Quigg, Michael Rielly, Ed. Shehan, Peter Lecher, P. Kenneay, Nicholas Orawley, Henry Moore, P. W. Bosley, John Dunn, Rev. Jos. Heiden. kamp, and Jas. Considine.

' WHEELING, VA., May 15, 1862. James A. McMaster, Esq: Dear Sir-It is with unfeigned pleasure that the enclosed subscribers congratulate you on your release from the bastile, into which you were thrown by the first American despot. I, for one, was aware to what extremes an Autocrat of the Russias, or any truly absolute monarch, could go in moments of political disturbance, but I was not prepared to witness, in this great republic of 'free speech and free press,' you or any other citizen rictimized, because you dared, with fearless patriotism, to arraign the violators of the Constitution before the supreme tribunal-the sovereign people. The time was, and that little over a year ago, when I thought that withered would be the arm official as well as private which would sacrilegiously attempt to destroy all or any of the safeguard thrown around us by the Constitution ! But the heart is sick. However, we may well be proud of the men whom not even the horrors of a dungeon could intimidate. Among them, sir, you stand forth prominently. We feel satisfied that the *irons* with which you *would* be manacled on your way to Lafayette, and your stay in that prison, command for you the respect and admiration of your fellow-citizens, and secure for you a patronage more than sufficient to compensate for the time you have lost.

"We may possible be able to do more for you later. For the present, accept the assurance that the circulation of your excellent conservative and patriotic journal will never be greater than we wish it to be. – Yours, etc. (Rev.) J. T. SULLIVAN,

Pastor of St. James' Cathedral. • It was one of the falsehoods of the daily papers that we insisted, or askedito have the irons on our hands .- Ed. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

GREAT BRITAIN

A RECENT TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY, IN LONDON -AFFECTING SCENE .- Lord Chief-Justice Tindale rapidity over her mouth. This movement was ob- presiding. George Hammond, a portrait painter, was served by the guard who stopped the carriage, and placed at the bar, on an indictment for the willfal

serves the Siecle : -

"If the Prince be intrusted with a mission to the King of Italy, we hope it will be crowned with success. The opinion so clearly expressed by Prince Napoleon in the Senate leaves no doubt that what he may do in Italy will be in conformity with the policy which we ourselves have always supported; and, without attaching exaggerated importance to his journey, which the family ties of the Prince with King Victor Emmanuel and the deep interest attached to the events of Southern Italy sufficiently explain, we hope that something will arise out of it useful and profitable to the Italian cause."

The "something useful and profitable" is, perhaps, a little vague. It may refer to the nomination of the Prince to the Viceroyalty of Southern Italy; or to a treaty defensive and offensive with France. All this has been said, and we have even heard a whisper (of course unfounded) about a new annexation or something of that sort.

Complaints are becoming more numerous among the trading classes in Paris. Shopkeepers declared during the last week that business had not been worse since the year 1848. That these complaints are not quite unfounded is evident from the fact that shops are to be let in the best situations. The monthly account published by the Governor of the Bank of France on Friday last shows how much commercial transactions are contracted and how greatly unemployed capital is accumulating. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister had ar-

rived at Marseilles on his way for Rome.

The Independence says the object of M. Lavalette's recent visit to London was to induce England to consent to a common intervention in America, and England has agreed but only on one condition-namely, the settlement of the Roman question. The Imperial Government lent an ear to this proposition and it has thus led to the English Cabinet to confer as to an intervention in American affairs.

"Our Protestant Missionaries" will no doubt rejoice over the following item which we clip from the Paris correspondence of the London Zimes:-

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has received despatches from China confirming the report of the murder by the Taepings of the missionary, Pere Vuillaume, one of the most learned Chinese scholars. The Perc Vuillaume had been for 13 years incessant-ly employed in preaching the Gospel to the Chinese and had succeeded in converting numbers to Christianity.

THE FRENCH LADY AND HER GLASS EVE .- An action was brought, says the Journal de Tribunaux, against a lady for the price of a glass eye that she had ordered expressly to fit her, but refused to take when finished. She defended her own cause, and dewhen inished. She defended her own cause, and de-sired the court to observe her hair. "It is false," said she, "but it looks well and keeps my head warm; my teeth, too, are false," said she, "but they look well, and what is better, they enable me to chew my food; but this eye, continued she angrily, "is not of half the use of my wig and artificial teeth, for I

ITALY.

ROME .- The Herald's Paris correspondent says-The prevalent belief is, that the solution of the Roman question is more distant than the present aspect of affairs would lead people to suppose.

Galignani quotes a letter from Rome, which states that the conviction is general there that the Pontifical government has made every preparation with a view to a sudden departure. The Pontifical archives are said to have been divided into two portions, which will be coulded to the nunciatures of Vienna and Madrid. The Royal family of Naples has taken simi-

The Presse of same day says :- ' Belief in a near solution of the Roman question is now general.'

No less than 2,000 of the high ecclesiastics of all

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 9 .- On the 7th inst., Count Rechberg the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acknowledged to the Chamber of Deputies that the policy of Austria in respect to Italy had been ill-judged. The debate, which was of equal interest and importance; was opened by M. Kuranda, one of the representatives of this city. In substance, his speech, which was of great length, is as follows :--

"We are called on to vote the supplies for the Foreign Department. If we grant the various sums demanded we shall tacitly express our confidence in the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and it therefore appears dessirable that we should previously obtain an insight into his opinions on several matters of importance to the empire. Since the establishment of the German Confederation Austria has had four political epochs. During the whole of the first epoch-that of Metternich-Austria was the great champion of reaction. She believed that any free movement in Germany would be highly pernicious to her, and she acted accordingly. In the year 1848, when the second epoch began, the different German nations convoked a German Parliament at Frankfort. Notwithstanding the unjust treatment which Germany had received at the hands of Austria, her sons were invited to send representatives to Frankfort. The invitation was accepted, and it was owing to the Austrian members of the Frankfort Parliament that there was not a complete rupture between their own Government and Germany. When Prince Felix Schwarzen-berg took office the third epoch began. The Prince, a very bold and energetic man, played a great game, aud won it. His success made him haughty and overbearing, and he was solely intent on increasing the power and influence of Austria abroad. He speedily did away with the constitution of the 4th of March 1849, and by restoring the absolute system he alien-ated the friends which Austria had acquired in Germany and elsewhere. The fourth epoch began when the Emperor again gave a constitution to Austria. There have been very many changes of men at home ; but Austria still has the same representatives abroad. After such a thorough reform in the interior of the empire, there ought to be a corresponding reform in the foreign policy of the Government. We must, therefore, ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he has told his agents in Germany that the Constitution being a reality, they must act in accordance with it. The next question to be put to the Minister for Foreign Affairs relates to Italy. Had there been no treaties of 1815 there would hardly have been an Italian question. Ever since Austria has been an Italian power she has been in difficulties. She has been obliged to maintain enormous armies, to have recourse to military interventions, to convoke despotic congresses at Troppau and Laibach, and enormously to increase the national debt. The results of her violent efforts to maintain her position in Italy were the Treaties of Villafranca and Zurich. Our diplomatists displayed their total incompetence at Zurich, for we should now have no territory left in Italy had we not retained possession of the redoubtable Quadrilerateral. In my opinion, however, it is no great misfortune that we have lost our so-called Machtstellung (political position and influence) in Italy,-that we have ceased to be an Italian Power. Venetia we must hold and defend to the very last! Not in order that we may have power, and influence St. Louis, Mo. It has also been alleged that there are No less than 2,000 of the high ecclesiastics of all Not in order that we hay have power, and that are in the source, and the s

requested the ladies to alight. On being conducted to the guard room they were informed they were under arrest for violating a public order prohibatory of any waving of handkerchiefs or making any other signs likely to be interpreted as a signal by the prisoners. The lady stated that she had been eating oranges, and was merely wiping her mouth. The mother and daughter were released on a promise to be careful not to violate the rule again. The other lady's case is as yet not disposed of.

The Mayor of New Orleans has been sent to Fort Jackson for addressing to General Butler the followng protest against his infamous order relative to the women of that city :--

State of Louisianna, Mayoralty of New Orleans, May 16, 1862. Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, Commanding United States forces :--

Sir-Your general order, No. 28, of date 15th inst., which reads as follows (here follows order 28, respecting ladies) is of a character so extraordinary and astonishing that I cannot, holding the office of chief magistrate of this city, chargeable with its peace and dignity, suffer it to be promulgated in our presence without protesting against the threat it contains, which has already aroused the passions of our people, and must exasperate them to a degree beyond control. Your officers and soldiers are permitted, by the terms of this order, to place any construction they may please upon the conduct of our wives and daughters, and, upon such construction, to offer them atrocious insults. The peace of the city and the safety of your officers and soldiers from harm or insult have, I affirm, been successfully secured to an extent enabling them to move through our streets almost unnoticed, according to the understanding and agreement entered into between yourself and the city authorities. I did not, however, anticipate a war upon women and children, who, so far as I am aware, have only manifested their displeasure at the occupation of their city by those whom they believe to be their enemies, and I will never undertake to be responsible for the peace of New Orleans while such an edict, which infuriates, our citizens, remains in force. To give a license to the officers and soldiers of your command to commit outrages such as are indicated in your order upon defenceless women is, in my judgment, a reproach to the civilisation, not to say to the Christianity of the age, in whose name I make this protest .- I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

The extreme danger attending the storing of large quantities of rock oil is exemplified by the recent fire at Brooklyn. It was occasioned by the accidental bursting and ignition of a barrel of petroleum, which was being unloaded from a lighter. The flames communicated to 15,000 barrels of oil, which were destroyed, together with several vessels, the docks, sheds, and adjoining buildings; the total loss being estimated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Several persons were burned to death, and many injured.

CONDITION OF THE NORTHERN ARMIES .---- A COTTOSpondent at Gen. Halleck's camp writes to a Western paper, that from various causes, - one of which is, the unwholesome water of the region, -about 25 per cent. of his troops are sick. It is reported that there are 7,000 sick or wounded soldiers in the hospitals at

murder of George Baldwin, a mountebank. The prisoner was a man of medium height, but slender form. His whole bearing gave evidence of subdued sadness and melancholy resignation. He was 41 years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner gave evidence of his being a man of distinguished education.

On being called to plead, the prisoner admitted that he did kill Baldwin, and be deplored the act, add-ing, however, that, on his conscience, he did not believe himself guilty. The indictment was then read and the act of being admitted, the prisoner was called upon for his defence.

The prisoner then addressed himself to the Court and jury.

'My lord,' said he, 'my justification is to be found in a recital of the facts. Three years ago I lost a daughter, then four years of age, the sole memorial of a beloved wife, whom it had pleased God to re-call to Himself. I lost her, but I did not see her die. She disappeared—she was stolen from me. She was a charming child, and but her I had nobedy in the world to love me. Gentlemen, what I have suffered eannot be described; you cannot comprehend it. I had expended in advertising and fruitless searches everything I possessed-furniture, pictures, even to my clothes. All have been sold. For three years on foot I had been seeking for my child in all the cities and all the villages in the three kingdoms. As soon as by painting portraits I had succeeded in gaining a little money, I returned to London to commence my advertisements in the newspapers. At length, on Friday, the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield cattle market. In the centre of the market a troupe of mountebanks were performing their tents. Among them a child was turning on its head supported on a halberd. A ray from the soul of its mother must have penetrated my own, for me to have recognized my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would perhaps have precipitated herself toward her, and locked herself in her arms. As for me, a vail passed over my eyes. I knew not how it was-I, habitually gentle, even to weakness, seized him by the clothes-I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground--then again; he was dead. Afterward I repented what I had done. At the moment I regretted that I was able to kill but one.'

Lord Chief-Justice Tindale - ' These are not Christian sentiments. How can you expect the Court and jury to look with favor on your defence, or God to

pardon you, if you cannot forgive.' Prisoner-'I know, my lord, what will be your judgment. and that of the jury; but God has par-doned me; I feel it in my heart. You know not, I knew not then, the whole extent of the evil that man had done. When some compassionate people brought me my daughter in prison, she was no longer my child; she was no longer pure and angelic as formerly; she was corrupt, body and soul-her manuer, her language infamous, like those with whom she had been living. I did not recognise her myself. Do you comprehend now? That man had robbed me of the love and soul of my child. And I-I have killed him but once.

Foreman-' My lord, we have agreed on our verdict.'

Chief-Justice-'I understand you, gentlemen, but the law must take its course. I must sum up the case, and then you will retire to deliberate.' The Chief-Justice having summed up the case the

ningen annen met hat samer færste en sen en sen for en att en state en state en sen att sen att sen sen att se Nen en state en att state en att samer en att samer en att sen a THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 6 1862.

jury retired, and in an instant after returned into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

On the discharge of Hammond, the sheriff was obliged to surround him with an escort. The women were determined to carry him off in triumph. The crowd followed him all the way to his lodgings with deafening shouts and huzzas.

A CURIOUS CHARGE BY AN IRISH JUDGE.-O'Neill Daunt in his "Memoirs of O'Connell" tells the follow-Daunt in his " memoirs of O Connell" tells the follow-ing strange story :- As we passed through Naas, O'Connelt observed the head of O'Connor, a rebel schoolmaster, who was hanged in 1796, had ceased for some years to ornament the gaol. 'He made,' said O'Connell, 'a wicked speech in the dock. He complained of taxes and oppressions of various decomplained of the said, 'Before the flesh has de-Byed from my bones-nay, before my body is laid in the earth, the avenger of tyranny will come. The French are on the sea while I utter these wordsthey will soon effect their short and easy voyage, and strike terror and dismay into the cruel oppressors of strike terror and dismay into the cruter oppressions of the Irish people.' When the prisoner concluded, Judge Finucane commenced his charge, in the course of which he thus attacked the politics, predictions, and arguments of the unbappy prisoner; 'O'Connor, of which he thus attacked the pointics, predictions, and arguments of the unbappy prisoner; 'O'Connor, you're a great blockhead for your pains. Don't you know you foel, that Lord Howe knocked their ships to smithereens last year. And therefore, O'Connor, you shall return to the place from whence you came, and you shall be delivered into the hands of the common executioner, and you shall be hanged by the -Oh! I must not forget there was another point of nonsense in your speech. You talked about the tax on leather, and said it would make us all go barefoot. Now, O'Connor, I've the pleasure to inform you that I have a large estate in Clare, and there is not a tenant upon it that hasn't got as good boots and shoes as myself. And therefore O'Connor, you shall return to the place from whence you came, and you shall be hanged by the head till you are dead, and your body shall be divided into quarters, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.' The only reply O'Connor made was, 'If you are kind to your tenants, my lord, may God bless you.'

SFONGES. - To Our Delinquent Subscribers. - Under the new classification adopted by Dr. Leidy, the emi-nent naturalist of the University of Pennsylvania, a sponge is an animal, and what is singular enough, an animal shown capable of eating clam-shells !- the perforations of the latter, as frequently seen in taking them from their bed dead, being caused by the sponge penetrating them and appropriating the nutrisponge penetrating them and appropriating the nutri-tive parts. There are various kinds of 'animal' sponges; fine specimen hangs around bar-rooms, whiting for 'chance drinks' and 'free tobacco;' another kind and the meanest of all, is newspaper sporge; first we have the ' patron' that will take the paper from year to year, 'appropriating the nutritive parts,' never thinking of deing more than 'promise to pay, and this class of sponges has deceived and ruiced many publishers, receiving their labor and means for years without paying for their papers .-Another common kind of 'sponge' is a nuisance of his neighbors, who are too forbearing to shut the door in his face when he comes 'to borrow the last paper;' and thus, again, there is the 'sponge' that imagines some great grievance, because, forsooth, the newspaper-man did not keep quiet and permit him and his fellow 'spongers' to continue their iniquity and his tensor spongers to continue their iniquity under the unmolested; this class is, 'shown capable at eating & CO. clams,' but at the expense of others, yet with sufficient instinct to try to know what is going on in the world. It is quite evident that the Ourang-outang is not the only connecting link between the human spe-cies and the lower order; if a little attention is given to the subject it will be seen Dr. Leidy's sponge has its imitators in 'appropriating the nutritive parts' and leaving their victims dead. A kind of 'spougers' commonly known as 'newspaper spongers,' always make fair promises, but as often fail to rise above the 'animal sponge' alluded to at the opening of these remarks.

Many a Printer has a cause to repeat :--

- 'In the woods of the North there are insects that
- prey On the brains of the elk till his very last sigh ;
- Oh, genius! thy patrons, more cruel than they,
- First lives on thy brains, then leave thee to die.

THE SPIRIT OF A MAN. - Mr. Fergusson was a married tailor, and being henpecked one day, he excited the wrath of Mrs. F., who assaulted him with a broomstick, and would have battered him had he not run

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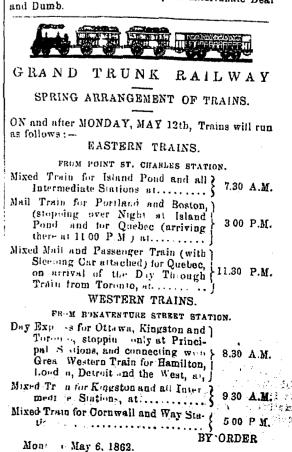
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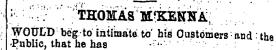
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fats and cellar, each 100 feet-No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cuthedral Block, and in the most central and	any of our acquaintance of the kind.	the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-	United States, can be furnished at this	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
Street, Cathedral Block, and In the most corry on the fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the	BROWN & CHILDS.	tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten- tion to form the manners and principles of their pu-		I lace; in it short time are full of vellow metters some
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-	Montreal, April, 1860,	nils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the	Establishment, as good, and	are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
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Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve	we have been high to the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every	usual requisites and accomplishments of Female		than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
Lower and Upper Gauada, of any importance, he	respect equal to the most approved American Ma-	Education.	DADDO	I forming running sores: hy applying the fintment
a I the all that he knows now to treat coust acco	Chines	SCHOLASTIC YEAR.	CARDS	I the itching and scales will disappear in a few devs.
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AND THUESDAYS	Singer & Co's that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday nezt, and we would		The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
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Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will	NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES	THE above Institution, situated in one of the most		my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
ha advanced on all goods sent in for prompt but	NAGLE S SEVING MACHINES	agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now		lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors
and proceeds handed over. The charges for solling	a Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can statistic a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally	1 1.1.1 nined 3 blo flog oband howe boon nee	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
will be one-half what has been asharfy one get	- well.		HLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS	glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
		tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health,		the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
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