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VOL. XI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

No. 34.

ELLEN; OR, THE ORCHARD-MAN'S bed at once like good children,' said the mother, last, but he woke up when his mother came, and DAUGHTER.

(From the Lamp.)

It would be difficult now to point out the exact site of a cottage which stood some thirty or forty years since on the Middle Glaninire road, one of the beautiful suburbs of Cork. As it was not the birthplace of any hero, author, murderer, or other celebrity, according to the usual sense of the landscape, possibly that it may not interfere with some one of the many "terraces," "squares," William thought his orange we or "places," which have since come into being. Enough to say that the cottage once existed, and, at the time that we take up the history of its inmates, a little green plot stood before it, inclosed by a low wall which separated it from the road. The cottage contained three rooms -a kitchen, or general room, on one side as you entered, with a bed-room opening into it, and an apartment on the other side of the little hall .-You would scarcely think it could be tenanted, there were so little signs of life about it on this evening that we introduce you to it, reader. The kitchen looked very cold and dreary, the only article of furniture being a form. Singularly white it was. The hearth had no fire, and, though it was May, you missed it. A peep into the room on your left showed two straw pallets, with very scanty covering, and on the low window-seat were ranged three small mugs, half full of very blueish-looking milk, and a brown half-penny loaf attached to each. This, you would conclude, must be supper for little children, tho you heard no young glad voices in the silent cottage. But come to the room above the kitchen, and let us see and listen. There is a small, but clear coal fire in the hearth, and a bright tin saucepan near, and a small table by the bed with a covered basin on it, and several labelled phials in self control. of various sizes, some empty and some half so. These carry your eyes to the bed, but you must look sharp, or you will not distinguish in the dusky light the pale, attenuated face of a man, more etherially white than the well-bleached sheets in which he is sleeping. A woman's figure filled the window recess, as she sat inside a shawl which she had hung over it, to exclude the setting sun and now rising "young May moon" from the face of her sleeping husband.

' Well, well! Will ye ever have done with it!' said Mrs. Noonan, as she rose for the hundredth time that evening to see if the last batch of noisy revellers on the road had awakened the

It was May Sunday, and, haplessly, not the era of temperance, and most of the home-returning Mayers were fearfully noisy; but the sick man slept on soundly, sounder than he had done for months before, though Mrs. Noonan had to come very close to the bedside to assure herself, his breathing was so low and weak .-Once, as she went back to the window, she noticed the cat with her face moping to the wall. Oh! Pussy, pussy, what makes you do that?— devoured. It was very grateful to his poor What makes you do that? But I know it—I parched lips.

know it: God's will be done, she said, while she control on, my! what a wretch I am; and stuffed her apron into her mouth to stifle her choking sobs. A very sorrowful May Sunday evening was this to Mrs. Noonan, the most miserable which she had known in her life, and memory was busy contrasting some very happy ones she had spent with this long lonesome evening. It happened that she had more leisure than usual to most laborious occupation engaged her. There was a feeling of restlessness upon her that made suppose. her wearied frame impatient of the rest it needed; she would rather have done anything than sit and gaze out on the gay passers-by, but she could not do otherwise; she could not leave the dren? Give them their supper,' he continued. room, lest her sick husband should awake, and she watched the return of her little children, fearful lest their meantious coming might awaken the sleeper. Oh, many a sigh, low and suppressed, stirred the poor woman's heart, as she saw sober, happy-looking families returning from their pleasuring. It made ber think sadly of other days; but it is equally true that, as she saw the drunkard pass, and heard the brawler and the blasphemer, she gave grateful thanks to God that it was sorrow and poverty that was on ber, and not sin.

But the long bright evening came to a close at last, and Mrs. Noohan saw her little boy and girls returning in, and she went out to meet

'Maminy, mammy, I have got news for you. Guess what I have for you,' said the boy, returning to his mother with a very bright face.

Ah! Willie, dear; go easy, said his mother. There was little in the words, but they were said in such a tone; it was not the previshness of ill-temper, but of sorrow-

'What ails you, mother; is father worse?' in a second.

Willie; but take you suppers now, and go to their deep, child's slumber. Willie was left for wanted her, and she must go.

averting her eyes from her boy's sad, searching she had fain to put on his clothes and bring him and by-and sit down near me, said Charles most degrading tyranny exercised for lucre and look, and burrying from the room.

ATHOLIC

'Won't you take it, mother ?' said William, following her with a fine orange which he had get well, and I need not have been crying. rolled up in his bib; he tried to say I brought it to father, but the words died on the quivering lips. His mother held out her hand silently for he almost crowed with joy when his father told said he. it, and left the room; she did not ask where he him what good it did him and how glad he was the word, it was quietly blotted out one day from had got it, or anything, though she knew the

> William thought his orange would have been a joyful surprise—he knew the many shifts his mother had made from time to time, to procure them for his sick father-and they had grown | might? Heaven sent her breast its best relief so dear, and scarce, that he had not had one for some days. Great was his joy, therefore, when father were alone, the latter, after a winle, bade an old invalid lady in a sick chair, met him in his walk, and noticing the next, well-behaved children, gave him a fine orange. He thought he received it as usual; but when his father repeatwould never be home soon enough with it to his father: but now, how little glad his mother looked, and how scared-like. He felt, too, that there never to do anything to fret her, then the shawas something coming, and a shadow fell by the dow fell again upon the poor child's heart. bright sunbeam which had shone for him. Life's Sure I'm very fond of mother. Wh hours are full of such.

The children ate their supper-it was not a merry one-it was somewhat better than they were used to have of late, but May Sunday always brought a feast; yet it was not missing it

that made the little trio so grave and subdued.
Willie was the eldest, and guessed the most, and worst; but they all felt that their mother was in trouble. Right glad was William of the dusk, that he might snatch the tears from his eyes, or even let them fall into the milk he was drinking, rather than have them seen by his little sisters, who would cry out terribly if they saw him weeping. It was his first lesson, poor child,

He heard his little sisters their prayers.

' Mammy did not kiss me to-night,' ponted one of the little girls.

'Never mind, you'll get two to-morrow, Sally, said her brother; and he went to bed, and wept

himself to sleep.
Meanwhile, Mrs. Noonan peeled and prepared the orange; luckily, it was very sweet, for she had only a small share of sugar. Having placed it on the table, and her husband still been able to fill the empty kitchen with her ened heart. ies, or to rush out of the house, and cry aloud; herself, and pray to God to give her strength.-Having walked on the tip-toe from his room to the kitchen for upwards of two bours, she at She was at his side in a moment, with a cheerful to bed. face, and wiping the cold sweat from his brow.

'The drink, Nelly; the drink,' said he. Here, suck that, astore, while I am warming it,' said she. And piece after piece he eagerly

to enjoy it so much. How can you stand it, Nelly? But 'tis easy to see by you that you are starving yourself for me; 'tis well I'm going, before I sent you before me,' said the sick man, with a deep sigh.

Wisht, now, astore, and don't take on so.' said his wife; "twas never a farthing out of my think, and it would have been happier for her if the pocket that bought it. Willie was out walking, and brought it in; some one gave it to him, I

> And he brought it to his father, God bless my poor child,' said he; and he ate it with more satisfaction than before. 'Where are the chil-

> They have had it, and are in hed these two hours. You have had a fine sleep of it, astore.'

> would keep them awake?' said Nelly, trying to preserve a cheerful, careless voice.

Her husband was silent for a few minutes. and Neliy's anxious eye sawihe looked disquieted. "Tis easy waken up for a minute, astore, and I'll be bound they'll be proud to come.'

"Tis hard to rouse the creatures, but see, Nelly, if/you could slip 'em out of bed to me without awaking 'em; I'd like to give 'em a kiss.

'To be sure, and why not?' said Nelly. "Twould just be a comfort to me; but you're bothered from me, my poor woman.

ask me to do now that I'd think would be a dark dismal room, with the shadow of death upon for the material benefit, or conting congregationtrouble?

said the boy. And his face and voice changed through the kitchen and sought the room where scarcely take her through the night; and what a les of our brethren are their "castles" in the had actually found out and identified his young the little ones slept. One and another she dismal one was before her, though the summer eye of the law, have been put to a direct issue, He has been sleeping all the while you have brought to the father's bedside in her arms, and moon made a perfect illumination about the cot- and must soon be settled one way or the other; been gone, and you see I was a bit lonesome, he kissed and blessed them without breaking tage. But there was no help for it-one dearer in behalf of liberty of conscience, parental guard- | terpreted so as to classify himself as a "vagrant"

to his father. Willie thought he had not looked so well or spoken so light for a long time. 'He'll so cold and clammy. 'I'm thinking what a nice thought be; and he began prattling merrily to his father, telling him all about the orange, and to get it. But this talk was agony to the poor mother; she could not stay in the room, but you. Don't be worrying yourself, astore, don't;

But what had her heart to do with either that -those plenteous tears. When Willie and his him kneel down and blessed him fervently. This had been his father's custom of late, and Willie ed over and over to him, with solemn earnest-ness, to be a good, dutiful son to his mother, and

'Sure I'm very fond of mother. Why do you talk that way, father?' said Willie, putting his hand softly on his father's cheek.

'Because I would have you never forget it, Willie. God has given you a good mother, the best of mothers! and if He was giving you blessings for ever, He could not give you a greater one than that; for she will teach you to love Him and keep His commandments, and you must not bring the curse of God on you by being ungrateful to Him, and breaking your poor mother's heart by being an undutiful child. So don't forget, my child, what your father says to you to-night.'

'That I won't father; but, sure if I do, you'll put me in mind, won't you, father ?'

And Willie sent a sad, inquisitive look into his father's eyes. A slight convulsion passed over his father's face as he turned it from him. After a moment he said, in a broken voice-

'Yes, my child, you will always have a father —a better father than me, to remind you of your duty, if you hearken, as I hope, my child, you will, to His voice.'

'He's going to die. Surely that's God he means; that's the Father mother tells us will sleeping, she could not, as usual, sit quietly be- never leave us if we are good. Oh, if I could side him; she would have given much to have have the two, thought the little boy in his dark-

The father saw in his pale cheeks and scared but she must not do either, she must command locks that he had awakened his fears, and he could not bear to meet his little wistful eyes again; so, without looking at him, he pressed one long, tervent kiss on his little quivering lips, and lips, and pressed a convulsive kiss up it. length heard her husband feebly call her name. bace him find his mother and have her put him

In a spiritual sense Mrs. Noonan had happily little cause for anxiety about her dying husband. He had been addicted to no vice since their marriage, had been habitually attentive to his religious duties, and that afternoon had received the last rites of his church from the good priest who had constantly visited him during his long illness, imparting those consolations which the dying Catholic never seeks in vain; nor was his ministrations only confined to spiritual things, for frequently he had given pecuniary aid when Mrs. Noonan's necessities had become pressing. And alas, she was only one of the many claimants on his scanty purse, which was never closed to an appeal of charity, save only when, which, unfortunately, was often the case, it contained nought to bestow.

People generally attach little weight to a child's grief, it is so evanescent, and accompanied by the memories and retrospections which embitter the sorrows of more matured years;but if a child's grief wants those characteristics, it wants, too, the hopeful calculations of a heart "I'm sorry you put them to bed to-night, till not entirely broken—the consolations of one I saw them. I wonder are they asleep yet, even broken, but yet whole in faith and resignation. The young heart yet unskilled to read 'I'll be bound they are, Charley. What the mysteries of a Providence which wounds to

cure, lies for the time being crushed and closed without a struggle.

Not all his mother's soothing words could comfort Willie that night. She could not promise him that his father would not die, that he'd kiss him on the morrow; and it was in vain that she told him of the beautiful place he was going to. He was going from him, and he would not be comforted. It was the first memorable May Sunday that Willie knew, and he never forgot it, nor the promise he made his dying father.

Meanwhile, Mr. Noonan had to leave her

Put out the light, Nelly-you'll want it by fanatic oppression, intrusion, dictation, and a Noonan; and he took his wife's hand in his own May Sunday you've had of it, and I never thought of it all day till now; but sick people never think of anything but themselves, Nelly,"

HRONICLE.

'You aren't like them so, astore. 'Tis too much you frets and thinks-more than's good for went and sat on the door step, and wept bitterly.

There was moonlight, and music on the lee.—

But what had her heart to do with either that

Coghlan dragging home her drunken husband to-Fleming following her son, and he taken to Bridewell by the police, for stabbing his fatherin-law in a drunken fit; and if you see Nelly Casey with her face bleeding from her husband's abuse, you'd say I was a happy women compared to them this night.'

See, Nelly, said Charles Noonan, if don't think you'd rather have me and the blows than be putting me into the coffin, for all.'

'Wisha, God help us,' said Nelly. 'If I think it I ought not, Charley. God forgive me my sins. Why should I put my trouble in the comparison of His being oftended.

Never mind, my foolish talk, Nelly. If I was like Ned Casey, 'tis glad enough you'd be to be rid of me; but, thanks be to my God, I am not. And I might have been, Nelly, if you had married me when I first wanted you. often thought, since I lay down here, that i would have been different with me, perhaps .-When you told me that if I was satisfied not to go next or near a public house for two years, that you'd marry me at the end of that time, thought 'twas a hard bargain. And you looked, too, as if you'd find it easy enough to say goodbye to me if I broke through my promise; and it often went hard enough with me to avoid temptation. But it was the saving of me, thanks be to God, that gave me the grace to keep it, and gave me a wife that never cost me a sorrowful hour, and that I can leave my little chilwith the will of my God, who died himself to open heaven for me; and gave me a wife who was the good help to carry me there. Don't take on so, astore, but thank God for taking me before I kilt you entirely.'

Oh, Charley,' Charley,' said the poor wife; and she squeezed his hand as if she would not part with hun.

With an effort he raised her hand to his cold

'I'm dying, Nelly,' he said. 'Give me the crucifix, and say a prayer for me.'

The fear of distracting his thoughts, or disturbing his dying moments, acting like a spell on Nelly. She placed the glorious symbol of salvation in his hand with a calmness which a more selfish nature could not assume at such a time. and sank down beside him; and, after a few moments of simple but heart-breathed prayer, in which the dying man fervently joined, he leaned his head towards her, and she wrapped her arms round him, and he died even as an infant might. It was now about midnight, and so closed that May Sunday for Nelly.

(To be continued.)

PROTESTANT CHARITY.

(From the New York Metropolitan Record.) The investigation of the case of kidnapping, perpetrated by the moolent, but omnipresent proseletizers of New York, on the person of the boy Willam McVey, before Justice Connolly, at the Essex Market Police Court, which is reported in the Record to-day, with the case of the Lassin children, whom it is attempted to tear from the arms of an honest and faithful Cawe have of the scenes which are witnessed almost daily in the Tombs when afflicted Irish home for a day or two, have been kept under restraint during the interval in some Protestant 'asylum," and are now on route for "the West," assure us that the questions: whether the unity of hard-working Catholic families can be violated with impunity under shadow of law; whether Catholic parents are to have the control and direction of their own children, or whether that control is to be surrendered to hireling and official fanatics; whether a boy of eight or oothered from me, my poor woman. poor suffering child, and to return to her hus- nine years of age has any right of liberty; who- How had I am, indeed, said Nelly, turning hand. It was an additional drop in her bitter ther an abitrary transportation and exile of the a look on him that said, What is it you could cup to leave the feeling, sorrowful boy, in that juvenile citizens of any one state can be made and baffled parents, and a facile swearing to all it. She had not even a candle to leave burning all glory of any other state; in fine-whether A choking, dry sob excaped as she passed for him; the piece of rush light she had would the Catholic Religion is really free and domicilianship and individual rights, or on the side of parent, a ready policeman calling Heaven to

gain in the name of perverted forms of religion. The fact is, the humble Catholics of New

York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and our other suburban settlements, have endured-for they have never in reality countenanced-the annoying visitations of Protestant " Colporteurs," " Tract Distributors," "Bible Society" agents, both male and female, "Scripture Readers," "Childrens' Aid" agents, " Truant Law" officers, and such like, who fatten and fester around the conventicles and printing-houses of the diversified creads which flourish in our midst, just long night, with his cut head; and if you see Kitty enough. Although we are well aware that the faith of the poorer Catholic from Ireland, when professed in New York, is often assailed from the counting-room of his millionarie employer, from the desk of the griping landlord of the stifling tenement house, from the goal yard and flour bin of those who would themse ves at any moment exchange their speckled form of faith for a" mess of pottage," from the boudair of the fashionable lady who gives out washing to his wife, and the parlor of the belle who patronizes his daughter with her sewing and a consumption, still we could never understand why the "Tract" employees of these people should be permitted an entrance into his little room, or rooms, where they go with the avowed intention of insulting the religion of his dead ancestors, introducing dissension into his household, or singling out one or more of his children, baptized for Heaven by the Church, as the civil slave of some winning pharisee away out on the prairies of Dimois, the sandy fields of Wisconsin, or the flisty valleys of Vermont, there to remain during life, lost to religion, family name and heritage, and the associations of home and childhood.

A quiet, independent, yet firm denial of admission to Catholic apartments of the emissaries referred to and enumerated in part above, is the only first and efficient means of arresting their progress and neutralizing their afforts. It is absolutely necessary that this should be commenced and persevered in, for never before did dren to you with an easy mind. Oh, Nelly, I'd New York so swarm with proselytizers to such be a very ungrateful sinner if I was not satisfied an extent as at this moment. Within the past an extent as at this moment. Within the past week a gentleman, a friend of ours, counted as many as ten females employed for such work, congregated at a point at one of the leading avenues of the west side, and saw them, after deliberation, separated and take different routes for the assailment of our religion, and one de struction, as far as possible, of the family happiness of the poorer Catholics residing for up the town and on the bank of the Hudson River .-What amount of evil they were enabled to accomplish during the day will never be known in this world. Doubtless it was considerable, for, as in Ireland they find their gain in -eu-ous of want; but we cannot help thinking that it would be much abridged were they in a decided, but inoffensive tone refused an entrance to the different apartments inhabited by Catholics, at which they called.

This proposition is thrown out merely as a general remedy, effectual by application, and universal. We regret to say that it is not so easy to point to a cure for the injuries which have been; and are being, accomplished in our midst by the working of the statutary enactment denominated the "Truaut Law" of New York. Under this measure Catholic children are not safe from the kidnappers when permitted to go on the bighways for air and exercise, or sent by their parents on an ordinary errand. As we have already stated, a woman or man, well dressed and of winning address, will entice the young one to the distance of a few blocks from the residence of its parents, then pounce upon it, earry it before a police magistrate, charge it as a "truant" child of vagrant parents, imprison it for a day or two in a legalized asylum, and subsetholic grandfather, now pending for adjudication | quently enrol it for banishment to the West, before the Brooklyn Judges, and the descriptions amongst a numerous batch of little ones equally unfortunate. Who can portray the distraction and agony which doting mothers and fond fathers parents are told that their children, missed from endure under such circumstance? After a vain search in their own immediate neighborhood for some days, and a few sleepless nights, they learn, perhaps at the Tombs, that their child has been taken from them, most likely for ever, and sent out to the West.

It is to be lamented that some of the men serving in our present city police force—influenced either by party prejudice and an anti-Irish feeling, religious bigotry, or a hope of promotion by means of sycophant subserviency - lend themselves readily to the aid of the proselytizers by an actual intimidation of the woe-stricken the documents necessary for the retention of the child or children. As an instance, we may say that it has been known that when an Irish father one in the Tombs, and proved his ability and desire to support it, the "Truant Law" has been incause he had seen him taking an occasional cause he had seen him taking an occasional how were our ministers obliged to fly for safety! than at present, when a licentious press every day glass of beer in a grocery-store on his (the constable's) beat. Thus, despite his protestations, and each silent cave became a sanctuary, and such was the father separated from his child, and the mountain top an altar on which was offered the sachild taken away from both father and mother.

Some persons may exclaim-" Can such a state of things exist in New York?" To such we reply, a does exist, and in forms much more teaching with their blood. In the year 1680, two says:revolting than any now described. The "Farn- distinguished archbishops of Armagh and Dublin revolting than any now described. The "Farn-ham Reformations," gipsey turncoatisms, Protestant school nets, and "Souper" and "Reviverent testant school nets, and "Souper" and "Reviverent the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have at times discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have at times discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have at times discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have at times discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have at times discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which its wrath in the city of God, and the powers of dark-times have directed all their mescalits against the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have directed all their mescalits against the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of the Poper of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions of the Poper of Armagn and Dublin Castisms which have discussed at the second discussions at the second discussions and discussions are discu al" immoralities which have at times disgraced, in prison; the other, the heroic Dr. Plunket, torn of the perfidy with which the King of Sardinia, in and for a moment demoralized, certam districtof Ireland, are not to be compared in enormity with the clearly-defined, persistent, and non-relaxing system of Protestant, or infidel, proselytism pursued in New York. The holy influence Eternal City, where he received his education, and of the Church soon brought the home pervert again to an enjoyment of the grace of Her Sacraments, and prostrate before the altar be had opportunities of atoming for the scandal he had miseries of this world, rather than rennunce the religiven and repenting of his sm. Here the case gion of Jesus Christ, and who now, we may trust, of the kidnapped child is quite different, for it is standing before the throne of the Lamb, unito with St. dearly beloved, and the father of the faithful, is now removed from sight of the Priests of the Church placed hundreds and thousands of miles away from their milestration, hald be send to the same told, the priestration hald be send to the same told, the s from their ministration, held by cruel bond to the than a century all the archbishops who governed service of Protestant masters, and-when all its the See of Dublin, died either in exile or in prison beautiful recollections of youth are obliterated— for their faith. Regarding the cruel laws which were alcated leader of the Italian revolution, and his allies expected, as a natural consequence, to aid by solation of our suffering isle, they bave been well demarriage in building up an alien church—the scribed by a British statesman, "having had a visual scribed by a British statesman, having had a visual scribed by a British statesman, "having had a vi main cause of the first exile of his unknown or clous perfection, as being a complete system well arunremembered, Catholic progenitors from Ire- ranged in all its parts-a machine of wise and elaland.

York during their immurity, necessarily induces since have erased every trace of its existence from the contemplation of the subject in a very fear- our land. Though it is an ungrateful task to occusome of our philambropists, that the separation with the poverty of our churches and our clergy, of the young members of stave families, by arbs- and with the misery and affliction of our people, trary sale, at the South may have eventuated in when we are told that the riches and nobility of the the subsequent marriage of a brother and sister; country do not belong to us, we are necessarily com-the one the property of one planter and the other of the past, and to show how the penal enactments that of his neighbor, or both falling to the own- of bygone days have stripped Catholics of their rights ership of one master in after years, and having and possessions, and reduced them to their present no means of knowing or recognizing their con- afflicted state, transferring at the same time the richsanguinty. This may have occurred at the South, but we incline to think, only very sel- our people, that had its origin in their misdeeds. dom; as each purchaser knows the real name, be a Catholic bishop was deemed a crime punishable age, place of buth, and so forth, of his newly by transportation, and to return from transportation acquired property, and the negroes are mostly was an act of high treason, and its punishment was, "to be hanged, embowelled alive, and quartered." sold at any age when they have learned and are To teach our holy faith was, moreover, deemed a able to recoiled all about their parentage and crime, and to induce a Protestant to embrace the brothers, or sisters.

PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. DR CULLEN, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF DUBLIN.

pass by without rejuting with you in spirit, convey ng to you salutary lessons of instruction, and exci ing you to thankfulness and gratitude for the ineffable blessings conferred on us by the preaching of like manner with other properties which he might our patron and apostle, to whom we owe the glor:ous privilege of being members of the Holy Catholic all allowed to live, it was only that they might be Church, and of participating in all her triumphs, her glories, and her sufferings. Precious, indeed, dearly beloved brethren, are the treasures of heaven with lic could obtain any rack in the army unless he abwhich his I bours enriched our land — rich and in-valuable the inheritance — and bright and splendid the diddem to which, through his ministry, we have become heirs. Living as we are at a period when the thirty pieces of silver, to renew the betrayal of these privileges are despised, when the powers of bis God. The education of Catholics were proscribdarkness appear to have a momentary triumph over ed, and not only was it unlawful for them to keep light and touth, when our holy Pontiff, Pius IX., schools at home, but it was, moreover, penal to send Christ's vicar on earth, is abandoned to the perfidy their children for instruction beyond the sens.—(2 of hypocritical friends and designing enemies, is it Gen. I., 32 Geo. II.) not desirable that we should, on the festival of our With reference to the efforts lately made to perfaith, in order to excite our courage in the hour of | says :saffering and trial; and is it not meet to consider of His Church, an economy which though allowing brings her glorious and triumphant out of every danger? Our fathers had, for ages, been sitting in darkness and the shades of death, devoted to superstition and idolatry, and bound in the cruel slavery of sin. But when St. Patrick landed on our shores, the first dawn of the sun of justice appeared the harmen of good will." The preaching and the incessant prayers of Saint Patrick drew down the fertilizing dews of heaven on our isle, and that which was a ourren desert, soon bloomed as the garden of God .-When we contemplate the blessed fruits of his sacred ministry, must we not cry out with the prophet,achieved his triumph over the powers of darkness. and illumed our country with the full radiance of remain, the faith which he planted still flourishes, and we continue to enjoy the happiness of being children of the one Catholic Church, to which he selves individual creeds; and it is not a glorious privin the Catholic Church. Science and letters, the Patrick so many centuries ago, is the very same

After dwelling at length on the persecutions which the Church has suffered at the bands of tyrants and heresiarchs in every age, his Lordship continues : --

which we now profess.

It is not necessary to describe the cruel code which the enemies of faith devised to destroy in our island the very germs of faith, nor to recall to your minds the scenes which were perpetrated round the Cross in Wexford, in the Cathedral of Cashel, in the towns of Drogheda and Limerick, and the countless massa- | trace the history of bygone ages, unless at the same cres which, through the length and breadth of the land, marked the cause of the great champions of in resy and error. The ivy-clad ruin, to be met with God; from it buds forth every virtue; and it alone in every district, yet attest the spirit with which; they were animated, and which nought could satisthe save the description of the shrines of religion, the disciples of Christ, not denying by their decils destruction of our churches, the pillage of her monasteries, and the massacre of their inmates. Even ren, ever hold in mind that your children are not their deeds of peace were those of relentless persecution against such as refused to renounce the faith of their fathers; and at one time we find several thouand Irish Catholics forced away to the West India cred inheritance which is destined for them; and till you shall have heard good news from me. Bet-Islands, there to weep "when they remembered you risk the salvation of your own souls should you 'ter bear the evils which you know than those you Sion," and to be as deliberately sacrificed by disease expose to poril the eternal rights, the eternal hopes don't know."

ling the heroism of the first martyrs, rendered glory to Heaven, and struck terror into hell, sealing their

and where he was inspired with that fortitude which It is not necessary to mention innumerable other holy prelates who suffered poverty and exile, and all the miseries of this world, rather than renounce the relibornte contrivance, as well fitted for the destruction of a nation as ever proceeded from the perverted in-This question of the future marriage of Ca. genuity of man," and which, had our Church relied tholic adults, transported to the West from New for its support on earth or civil power, would long es and influence of the land into the hands of aliens in blood and in religion, who scoff at the poverty of truth, was an act of treason against the law. Should a child of Catholic parents conform to the established religion, he might compel his father to surrender his estate to him.—(2 Geo. I.) Should the younger brother become a Procestant, he could deprive his elder brother of the legal right of primogeniture .- (I Geo. II.) Not only was the property of Catholics con-We cannot allow the Festival of Saint Patrick to a insure the impossibility of their emerging from poverty. If a Catholic purchased an estate, his Protestant neighbors were authorised to seize on it, and enjoy it without paying aught for it; and it was in happen to acquire or possess. If Catholics were at hewers of wood and drawers of water. They were debarred from every position in society; no Catho-

Apostle, pass in review the glories and triumphs of our vert the faith of the poor of Ireland, his Grace

her to be violently persecuted and afflicted, always easlave the soul and to confine the mind, and that she is the enemy of the happiness and progress of the human race. But such charges are altogether devoid of foundation. The Catholic Church is not the enemy of education and science; on the contrary, literature and the fine arts, and everything that tends to improve the human mind, have ever flourishbinger of the smiles of heaven and of the mercies of ed beneath the shade of her sanctuary. Even in the Lord, and angelic strains soon re-echoed through those ages which are deemed the darkest in her histhe land, proclaiming "Glory to God, and peace to tory, who can describe all that she achieved for the promotion of education, by establishing the great seats and centres of learning throughout Italy, and Spain, and France, and Germany, and England .-Yes, even England owes her noblest institutions for learning to that faith which many of her children malign; and her noblest universities had won for "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of themselves renown ere the so-called Reformation him that bringeth good tidings, and that preacheth was heard of; and if the monuments raised by Capeace" (Is. iii. 7.) Nor were these blessings of a tholic hands were now to be swept away, but few transitory character; though more than fourteen perhaps of her boasted seats of literature would rehundred years have passed away since our Apostle main. In Ireland, too, we may point with hely pride to the monuments of history, which show brightly the lamp of science once shone throughour heavenly light; yet, the effects of his preaching still Ireland. The names of Lismore, Armagh, Emly, Ardagh, Bangor, Leighlin, and Clonard, are not less famous as schools of science than as sanctuaries of religion; and the venerable ruins of abbuys, monasbelonged. Oh! ought we not to be most thankful | teries, of churches, and ancient crosses which are to the Giver of all good gifts that we are not tossed scattered around us on every side, whilst they atabout by every wind of doctrine like those who test a worse than barbaric fury in those who deseek, by their own reasonings, to fushion to them- stroyed them, proclaim, at the same time, the zeal of our country in the cultivation of learning and retiege that our faith is the faith "once delivered to the ligion. But whilst our holy faith is ever the guardian saints," which, pure and untainted as it was deliver- of science, it will not allow us to be satisfied with a ed by the Divine Redeemer, has ever been preserved mero worldly education-a pagen education, such as would have been supplied by Greece or Rome ere they arts and improvements of civilised life, have had were as yet illumined by the rays of the Gospel of their progress and decay, but our faith, founded on Truth. Many such godless schemes of education heavenly truth, is always the same, unchanged by bave been put forward during the past years, and the lause of ages and the vicissitudes of temporal are still vacuatingly bold out to us as a boon; such affairs, for the Lord has said, " The heavens and the lare the Queen's Colleges, reiteratedly condemned by earth shall pass, but my words shall not pass" - the Holy See; and such too, are the Mixed Model (Matt xxiv. 35) Yes, the faith preached by Saint Schools, and other like institutions, in which masters and pupils of different religions are congregated together, and all exposed to the fatal ravages of indifferentism to every creed. But, beloved brothren, we must ever reject with indignation every educational scheme, no matter from what source it comes, unless it impart a truly Obristian spirit, and preserve our youth from the baneful influence of heresy and indifference to religiou. It would avail but little were our youth instructed in physical knowledge. made acquainted with the structure and habits of antedeluvian or extinct races of animals, and taught to time, they were well grounded in the science of can form good children and good parents, good servants and good masters; in a word, good Christians merely children of earth-they are also children of

heaven, and of the holy Catholic Church. And

hence you must watch with jealous care over the sa-

witness that he was an "habitual drunkard," be- as their brothren had been immolated by the sword. purchased for your children through the merits of How did religion then 'sit desolate by the way side! our Redeemer. Never was your zeal more necessary tolic See, and spreads the vilest calumnies against our holy religion. Unless your children be well educrifice of praise; and how many sainted shepherds, cated, it is not to be apprehended that their fuith too, then gave their lives for their flocks, and rival- may be shaken by the assaults of enemies whose aris they have not been prepared to encounter.

Of the present state of affairs in Italy his Grace

Of late the spirit of evil seems to have vented all from his country and his friends, denied the means the time of peace, and without any declaration of of self-defence, shed his blood in the metropolis of war, has invaded and seized on almost all the eccle-England in confirmation of the faith inherited from siastical dominions, spreading devastation and death | torney General, and replied to by the Solicitor St. Patrick, his predecessor in the See of Armagh, on his path, confiscating the property of the Church, and matured at the tombs of the Apostles in the and inflicting the greatest evils on society and religion. For the present this unholy warfare, encouraged and sympathised by the man who holds the prepared him to be a martyr in the cause of Christ. destinies of France, as well as by the Machiavelian policy of some of the leading ministers of England. this anti-Papal revolution has been triumphant, and has reduced the Pope to the greatest straits. Indeed, we have to admit that our common Father, it is true, that it is not the spiritual, but the temporal power of Rome that is assailed. The excommukeys of Peter. Even the writers of the public press in England now affect a hypocritical respect for the Pope's spiritual power, and pretend that they have no intention to interfere with its existence, whilst they are lending an aiding hand in the destruction of his temporal authority. But who is there so simple as to be deceived by such hollow professions. Whilst assailing the temporal rule of the Holy See those perverse enemies of religion expect that with ful aspect. It has been strongly objected, by processives with the penal laws, we shall mention material Rome the whole fabric of the Church will some of the control with the control of totter, and that the powers of hell shall lead captive the Spouse of Christ. Knowing nothing but earthly interests and material power, if they succeed in reducing the Pope to poverty, and deprive the Apostolic See of its temporal rights, they imagine that the Oatholic Church will be easily destroyed. But their hopes are vain and delusive. Let them open the history of the Church, and they shall see that never have the successors of Peter ruled with a more glorious and triumphant sway than when they were captives, or were compelled as exiles to seek refuge in foreign lands. Probably Rome will now be surrendered by its present pretended patron to Sardinian perfidy, but yet we may rest assured, that despite the designs of man. Rome will soon return to be the inheritance of St. Peter. Many Pontiffs have been led away in ignominy from Rome, but as many have returned to it triumphant. From the days of the Emperor Frederick to times within the memory of us all the humiliations of the Pontiff were but the prelude of his victory, and only served as the earthly cloud from which the power and glory of God should shine forth in meridian splendor. Despite the ravages of time, the power of the world, the rage of hell, the malice of men, Rome yet remains, not in decay, but in the full freshness of life and youthful vigor, the sovereign queen of all our noblest affections, the centre of unity and truth. The authority of the Pontiff did not east its roots alone amidst the rains of the imperial throne; they struck deep into the Catacombs of the early Church, and were watered with the blood of the princes of the apostles; and it grew into a mighty tree, and now shadowing their glorious tombs, it yields to its spiritual subjects from every land a place of sweet repose. The voice of ages proclaims that Rome partakes of the eternal endurance of the Church of Christ; and whilst the time has un-ceasingly rolled on, condemning to oblivion, or branding with disgrace the names of proud princes and ambitious conquerors, bearing to destruction every work of man, Rome alone has, remained unmoved; and each varying sect, and each shifting scene of earth, as it was hurried on, has bowed to be it from us, then, to feel alarmed at the storm which now threatens this rock of ages; often before have the foaming waves dashed against it in vain. No matter, then, how violent the storm may be, yet the wonderful economy of God in the administration anti-Catholic schemes of education, I know that our nations raged, and the people devised strange things? of His Church, an economy which though allowing enemies will say that the Catholic Church seeks to oh! let the divine assurance recur to your minds: "He that dwelleth in the heavens shall laugh at them, and the Lord shall deride them." The same hand which once led forth the Church from the Catacombs and removed from Rome the seat of imperial sway to fix in it the Pontiff's throne, still guards the Eternal City: and the same Providence which guided which are past, is yet ever watchful over our gloriother States, and unbiassed by instincts which the local interests of kings might elsewhere inspire, the one, or intended to be such. words of the successor of St Peter, emanating from Rome itself, will continue till the end of time to be the words of guidance, instruction, and rule, not to this or that nation, but to all the nations of the universe which are illumined by the saving doctrines of faith. The peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

† PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. M. Mooney, the beloved Spiritual Director of the Young Men's Society, Dungarvan, ever faithful to his word, has entered into preliminary arrangements for the building of the contemplated new hall for the Society. A large quantity of mountain granite stone is being drawn to the site, immediately in front of the new court-house. The building, when finished according to the plan exhibited by the Rev. M. Mooney to the members, will very much enhance the appearance of the street. Knowing the zeal with which the Rev. gentleman exerts himself to carry out anything he takes in hands for intellectual improvement, we may expect a speedy completion of the proposed undertaking .-Cor. of News.

The Admiralty have given a pension of £120 a year to the widow of Captain Boyd, instead of the usual pension of £00.

The Irish assizes, now in progress, afford practical evidence of the absence of serious crimes in the country, with two or three exceptions.

In a letter to the people of Ireland, dated February 11th, Dr. Cabill deplores the break-up of the Yankee Union, and gives the following rational advice to his fellow-countrymen, which it is to be hoped they will follow:-

"On this disastrous topic my counsel to you is very brief-namely, your wretched victims of misrule in Ireland must not think of emigrating at present to America. I am now in New York; and from reliable sources of information, strengthened by my own observation, I believe I am under the mark faith; for, from it alone proceeds the knowledge of when I say, that those are at least eighty thousand persons thrown out of employment here within the last six weeks. The same sad story is told everywhere, through all the unnumbered workshops of Massachussets, where I have been for a month; and unless matters are adjusted, by at least friendly commercial relations between the North and the South, no one can foresee the terrific future, about to open on the laboring and artizan classes of the entire north. You will, therefore, remain at bome

THE DERRYMACASH ORANGE OUTRAGE. - ARMAGH, Several of the Orangemen charged with barbarous Thomas Murphy, Charles M'Cann, Catherine Down, Martha M'llduff, and others, will, it is expected, be proceeded with to-morrow. The bills were sent up to the grand jury this morning, and about four o'clock they returned into court with a true bill against one of the prisoners, named Webb, for firing with intent to main; and against several other prisoners, for being engaged in an unlawful procession at Long-plains and Derrymacash. The were considering the other bills when this desputch was closed. It is said that fifty witnesses will be examined for the prosecution, and the trial is likely to occupy the remainder of the week. The case will be opened by the At-General. Mr. Joy. Q. C.; Mr. Mahon, and Mr. Meade will defend the Orangemen. In the Crown Court, Baron Fuzgerald disposed of the following cases :--

Orange Procession .- Fourteen persons, men and boys, named Thomas Cordner, Jeremiah Neill, Henry Cochrane, James Smith, George Posnett, Thomas Hoey, James Irwin, John Mathews, Thomas Evans, George Newell, E. Whitten, W. Johnstone, and J. Mathews, were indicted for an unlawful assembly on the 13th of July, 1860, at Dromart.

Sir Thomos Staples and Mr. Crawford prosecuted for the crown. Messrs, Leech and Kaye defended the prisoners.

Sir T. Staples, in opening the case, said the ofnotwithstanding the act of parliament - the lectures flicted, and the undertakings given that the offence chrried-music played, consisting of party tunes; and all this being a direct challenge to the other side, combats in many cases ensued, injury to life and limb took place, and general riot and disorder consequences occurred, but the act of parliament punishment.

Constable A. Steenson was examined-He identified several of the prisoners as being of a party of the premises to this lame and impotent conclusion sixteen persons, who, on the 13th of July, 1860, are as delusive as they are unfounded in fact. The marched in procession, two and two, from Tandragee to Dromart; they were red sashes, carried two flags, one white the other red; several of the party had guns, and there was music from fifes and drums, one of the tunes played being "the Boyne Water;" the party went into a field at Dromart, fired guns, broke up, reformed, and marched round the feld, had a mock combat, and afterwards dispersed; saw nothing but peace, love, barmony; the field was a quarter of a mile from the road; no harm was done; some of sworn in were residents in the city of Armagh.the lads were paper caps; there was one Roman Catholic of the field with the party; heard no complaints of annoyance; he did not interfere with the party while they were marching from Tandragee to Dromart; did not hear any party tunes played while the prisoners were marching along the road.

To Mr. Crawford - The Roman Catholics that subcribed were publicans. Constables Maguire and Branagan gave evidence much to the same effect as the previous witness, and identified several of the prisoners. One of the tunes played was "The Protestant Boys."

Mr. Leech, in his address to the jury for the prisoners, denounced the prosecution as being a most unjustifiable proceeding. There was not the smallest ground for supposing that the demonstration was a party one, or that it was intended to produce, or did produce, the slightest ill will or animosity amongst the Roman Catholic people. The demonstration, in truth, was intended only for the diversion of those engaged in it, and for the amusement of the lookers on. If the police apprehended any bad results, and none followed, they ought to have warned the prisoners and prevented them assembling on the occasions in question. The sashes and her in homage, and proclaimed her eternal. Oh! far flags were not symbol of any party, and, therefore, not within the not of parliament.

Mr. Kaye addressed the jury for the prisoner Cordner.

His lordship, in charging the jury, expressed his iys:
When we raise our voice against proselytising and have asked with the Royal Prophet. "Why have the the police to wars the prisoners from getting up a demonstration of the kind described. The net of parliament was direct and express on the subject of these party processions. The nature of its provisions was perfectly well known to all persons in the county of Armagh, and it was the duty of all the subjects of the Queen and all good citizens to obey. The case should not be considered by the jury solely in the aspect that no bad consequences follow. The and watched over a Leo and a Gregory in those ages act of parliament was passed because the most disastrous results had followed from party processions, ous Pontiff Pius; and free from all subordination to and in this particular case the jury should say, upon the evidence, whether the demonstration was a party

The jury, after a brief deliberation, found all the prisoners guilty, but recommended them to mercy on various grounds-the youth of some of themthe circumstances that they had no intention to disturb the public peace-and that it appeared similar demonstrations took place for several years past, for amusement only.

His lordship said it might be perfectly true that several of the younger prisoners had not engaged in this demonstration for the purpose of exciting ill-will and animosity between the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects. It was perfectly certain, however, that every one, even the youngest knew that such a procession was forbidden by law. He repeated that no argument in extenuation could be founded on the circumstances- that no evil consequeuces came of this business; it was because blood was spilled, lives lost, and fearful animosities excited that the legislature passed this stringent aut-interfering, no doubt, with the liberty of the subject to some extent; but, if the act was not attended to, still more stringent enactments would be passed, and the whole thing result in a scuffle between the executive and the people as to whether or not the law should be. It was utterly impossible that these party processions should be permitted; it was absolutely necessary that they should be put a stop to, and if parties did not choose to attend to the repeated warnings given by the past, they should suffer substantial punishment. His lordship sentenced Neill, Cochimprisonment, and to pay a fine of £1. The other prisonment, and to pay a fine of 10s.

Another Orange Procession .- William Clarke, Wiliam Cooper, Thomas Maxwell, John Smyth, Joseph Keenan, Robet Mitchell, David Smyth, John Stewart, Samuel Todd, Robert Lawson, William Robinson, Robert Johnstone, Samuel Kane. James M'Rony, Walter Armstrong, Wm. Leman, Jas. M'Mahon, and Francis Cooper, were indicted for an ulawful assombly with emblenes, music, &c., on the 12th July, at Drumnaconor.

Sir Thomas Staples and W. Camford appeared to prosecute for the crown.

The prisoners, on being arraigned, pleaded guilty. His lordship said he had read the informations, and conceived that the prisoners had adopted a wise course. He sentenced the prisoners—some to a fortnight and others to a week's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10s each.

THE ORANGE PRESS AND THE ARMAGH TRIALS .-There is a loud wail of discontent and indignation amongst the champions of Orange crime and outrage at the result of the Armagh trials, because they have not turned out in a manner calculated to promise country, and those who are expecting office; but the impunity should similar atrocities be again attempted. Nationalists of the land will now espouse a holier

MONDAY EVENING.—The trial of the Orangemen for outrages of various kinds at Derrymacash have been having, on the 12th July, 1860, unlawfully and riot-ously assembled, with several other persons, armed them have been by far too light; considering the with guns and pistols, and fired at and wounded gross violations of the law and the enormity of the offences, yet because they were not acquitted altogether their brethren and sympathisers are unmeasured in their denunciations of the proceedings from beginning to end. They insist in the first place that the alleged outrages were not committed by the parties accused; secondly, that even if they did commit them, there was sufficient justification-that justification consisting, we presume, in the fact that the assailed party did all they could to defend themselves against the murderous onslaught of their assailants; and lastly, that the law which made the crime punishable was bad, the jury unfair, and the Crown prosecutors a band of conspirators seeking to sacrifice the men accused, because they were Protestants, to a Jesuit and fanatic faction of Romanists panting for the blood of the loyal Orangemen of the North. Those who have read the evidence given during the trials dispassionately, will find that the first three objections are utterly refuted by the proven facts. Then as to the packing of the jury by the Attorney-General, whose public character is as unim. peachable as his judicial abilities and high-minded uprightness are conspicuous, the heaviest sentence was passed on Tate, who was tried by an exclusively Protestant jury, and in the third trial thera were eight Catholics and four Protestants. This jury in which there were four Protestants was unanimous in its verdict, found the greater number of the accused guilty of violating the law which the advocates of hence charged against the prisoners was perfectly Orange atrocities stigmatise as unjust and unconstiwell known to the jury, and it was, therefore, un- tutional, but acquitted three of them, thus showing necessary to dilute upon it. It was unfortuntery the that Catholics and Protestants deliberated and defact that in Armagh and other neighboring counties, cided on each case, according to the evidence, as honest men and true, without reference to creed or of several judges from to time—the punishments in- party. But the Orange organs argue—and the argument is worthy of the cause—that the jury was packwould not be again committed—that assemblages of ed by the Attorney-General, because, after empanelthe kind charged here were of frequent occurrence. ling two juries, exclusively Protestant, he did not Processions were formed -sashes were worn - flags | select a third of the same creed. This is the only conclusion that can be deduced from such an imputation. The Orange journals allege, however, that the population of the county being almost exclusively Protestant, the jury, no matter what creed the murprevailed. In this particular instance no riot or bad dered, maimed, and maltreated victims professed, should also be Protestants to a man. Without stopwas clearly violated, and the prisoners deserve ping to point out the obvious injustice and monstrosity of this Orange proposition, let us quote a Protestant journal of Liberal principles, to show that are as delusive as they are unfounded in fact. The Northern Whig, in an honest and convincing article on the subject, refutes this point thus :-

Our cotemporary the Daily Express may allege that "out of an almost exclusively Protestant county," this proportion is too small. The City of Armagh, however, is not almost exclusively Protestant. Probably half the population is Catholic, as the fact that more than half the Town Commissioners are so appears to indicate. Seven out of the twelve jurors Why this should have been so every one who has been summoned as a juror will readily understand. When the court has been sitting several days, persons resident at a distance gradually ceese to attend. In consequence, the proportion of townsmen is far larger towards, the close than at the commencement of the assize; and their number upon any jury empuncelled late in the proceedings will be equally large. Another circumstance which deserves notice is, that half of the persons set aside by the Grown were challenged simply on the ground of residence in the neighborhood of the district where the affray took place, and without any reference whatever to their religious opinions. In the case of the two Catholics sew aside, our cotemporary appends their place of residence (Lurgan) to explain their rejection by the Crown. Why does he uncandidly withhold the place of residence on the part of the rejected Protestants? Why does he suppress the fact that five of these were, like the two Lurgan Catholics. set aside on the simple ground of locality, and on that alone? All persons belonging to the immediate district, both Catholic and Protestant, were ordered to stand by, in order that the case might be tried by jurors exempt from local or personal prepossession or prejudices.

On the trial of the Orangemen, Tate and Wright, for much more serious offences, both juries were ex-clusively Protestant. Taking the three juries together, it appears, therefore, that out of thirty-four jurymen empanelled to try Protestants, twenty-eight were themselves Protestants, and only eight Roman Catholics. This does not look like packing Catholies to condemn Protestants. It should be remembered, further, that twenty-four Protestants having served in the two former trials, the proportion of Protestants on the list liable to serve was very much diminished when the third case came on Several Catholics who had been challenged by Tate and Wright stood at the head of the roll. And the prisoners in the third case not having the right of challenge, and the Crown having no disposition to challenge them, they naturally sat on the third jury.

These facts, given on indisputable authority, are nore than sufficient to dispose of the unfounded and libellous charge of jury-packing and conspiracy .-Dublin Telegraph.

THE IRISH CAUSE-THE NATIONAL PETITION-- The following manful article is from the Dandalk Democrat :- Let no one despair of the cause of Ireland. It is as imperishable as her own mountains, and as sacred as any which has engaged the mind of the patriot or the philosopher. It may be delayed in its progress, struck down by its enemies, betrayed by its pretended friends, fall into disrepute in the midst of venality and corruption, and he compelled to bear the sneer of the slave and the contempt of the hireling. But it is as immortal as truth; and men will ever be found in our Green island to take it to their hearts and cherish it foully, till the day for its hursting into blossom dawns in all its brilliancy on the country. In what condition is this cause to-day? We cannot call it triumphant, but we may say it is hopeful. Those who have charge of it may not be able to boast of great power, but they are honest and sincere, and will act the part of faithful sentinels Throughout the land the renewed contest for its resuscitation is progressing with steady movement. The National Petition is being signed, and in a few weeks a demand will be made for taking the opinion of the nation on the form of government it most ardently desires. It will request for Ireland what the British minister has conceded to Italy, and if this is refused what are the men of Ireland to do? This is one, Posnett, Smith, and Hoey, each to four weeks! an important question, and let all our Nationalists take special notice of the answer. Are we to drop prisoners were sentenced each to a fortnight's im- the question, and fall back on the old and threadbare policy of fighting for one or the other of the two English factions? Are we to spend our days in Louth, for instance, to see whether Mr. Fortescur shall be replaced by Mr. M'Clintock, and Mr. Bellew by somebody else; and go on in that dreary manner to the end of the chapter? Or are we to wait five, eight, or ten years for vote by hallot, that we may send thirty or forty honest men to parliament; who will stand together, perhaps, for a month or two, and then become divided into two or three sections? To this sort of policy it would be madness to trust. It would do no good, We have been sixty long and weary years suffering from alien rule. We have been plundered by taxation, absenteeism, and the loss of trade and manufactures. We can do but little for ourselves- no country could do much in the face of hostile legislation. Fully £20,000,000 sterling is carried off from us every year; and although false witnesses declare we are becoming a prosperous nation, the truth is, that never was trade at a lower point in Ireland than it is to-day. To continue peddling with such a state of things as this might suit those who have got themselves quartered on the

cause; the undying, imperishable cause of Ireland. If the prayer of the National Petition be rejected, they will adopt measures for winning a National Parliament. Without speaking at all of physical force, or inculcating its necessity for the achievement of their object, they will commence an organisation which will spread itself over the entire land and ultimately become a great power. They know that it is in Ireland, and not in the British parliament, that the victory must be won; because if we had one hundred repeal members in the House of Commons, and as many more in the House of Lords, of what use would they be, or what would the British government care for them, unless the state of Ireland "became dangerous to the stability of the empire?" Let the nationalists of the country, then, be up and doing. The war cloud still hangs over Europe. The nations are arming, and many who exchange peaceful words have no confidence in each other. The "opportunity" O'Connell wished to see may not be far distant, and we are bound to be ready to make use of it when it arrives and dawns on our long-oppressed country.

FARE CONTRACTOR WAS CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

Great distress prevails amongst the muslin wearers in some parts of Ulster.

A meeting of the principal traders of Kilkenny was held on the 25th ult., for the purpose of considering the best means for relieving the destitution now existing to so great an extent among the tradesmen of the city, and to devise measures generally for the promotion of local trade. The general opinion of the meeting seemed to be that the citizens should be called on to support the hard-working tradesmen of Kilkenny, and resolutions to that effect were passed. The meeting was numerously and respect-

ably attended, and the greatest unanimity prevailed. Kilkenny Journal. The supplies of butter in our rocal markets are diminishing as the season draws nearer to its close. The average daily receipts during the week has only been about 200 firkins. Business is dull, and prices fallen considerably. There has been a fall of 8s. in thirds, 4s. in tourths, and 7s. in fifths, and even at

the reduced prices trade is slow. There is a good

deal of store butter on hands, but nothing is done in

it .- Cork Faper. The settlement of the claim to the late Mrs. Kelly's estate, the Curraghmore property, which has been for so long a period in litigation between G. H. Strevans, Esq., and Dr. Bailey, was the occasion the other night of great rejoicing amongst the tenants of the latter gentleman, bonfires were lighted, and porter, ale, &c., liberally distributed to the parties assembled around them. The arrangement, we understand, was an amicable one, for the settlement of this property .- Westmeath Independent.

THE YELVERTON CASE .- The Dublin Correspondent of the London Times, under date of March 7,

A preliminary meeting of some friends and admirers of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton was held yesterday " for the purpose of considering the best means of giving expression to the public feeling of sympa-thy for her during the late trial; and it was unanimously resolved that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of collecting and receiving subscriptions to assist in defraying the vast expenses likely to be required for future litigation." In connection with this case Professor Jukes has published a letter in this morning's paper contradicting some false rumors in reference to Mrs. Forbes. This lady's letter, which is given by the Professor, her late hushand's particular friend, will be read with interest. Mr. Jukes writes:

My colleague, Edward Forbes, was married on the 31st of August, 1848, to Emily Marianne Ashworth, daughter of the late General Sir Charles Ashworth; and I made her acquaintance a fortnight afterward at Llangollen, which was just then the headquarters of the Geological Survey in North Wales. Miss Ashworth was entitled, under her father's will, to a property, half the income of which she then enjoyed, and the other half will come to her on the death of her mother, Lady Ash-

worth. "As Forbes's income was mainly derived from his scanty pay on the Geological Survey, ber friends wisely made it a preliminary to their consent to the marriage that he should insure his life for £3,000, which, very shortly after his marriage, was raised to

"In the beginning of the year 1854 Forbes resigned his connexion with the Geological Survey, on his appointment to the Chair of Natural History m Edinburgh, and he died, alas! on November 18, 1854, leaving two children, a son and a

daughter. "The half of Mrs. Forbes's share of the Ashworth property and the £4,000 are secured to these two children on their mother's death, the whole capital of both kinds being strictly settled in the hands of trustees.

"After Forbes's death our intercourse with her was chiefly by letter, and in June, 1858, we received one announcing her intended marriage with Major Yelverton. This letter is written in all the playful, careless confidence of ladies' correspondence, but I venture to quote from it one or two passages :

"1 1. Randolph-cliff, June 15. " ' Dearest Mrs. Jukes, - Consider all apologies as made for not writing sooner, -I am so busy, -up to my eyes in letters, and law, and botheration; and I suppose I must tell you; but—. I am going to make a fool of myself in my old age! and—and—and I am going to marry Major William Yelverton, Lord Avonmore's son.

" Now, I hope you and Mr. Jukes will not hate me for it, but I cannot live alone, and it does not at accept Mr. Turnbull's resignation, on the principle all follow that, because the present is unbearable, the past is forgotten. I have not had the courage to tell a soul except my own family, but I must tell you...... It is to be very soon,—this month, -there is no use in drawling, -I am atraid of myself, and there is nothing to wait for, so it is to be soon and very quiet, no fuss and no finery, just his brother and mine, and his father and my mother. How people will abuse me? I dread it. The Allmans, t of course, know, because she has been about me all the time, and has seen a great deal of

* A playful exaggeration of her real age, which did not much exceed thirty.

†Dr. Aliman was Forbes's successor.

"She has since informed me that when she first consented to marry Major Yelverton (about May 12 or 14) she fixed September for the wedding, but on hearing from her only brother that he was going abroad with his wife early in July, and could not come to Scotland during the last week in June, and also hearing that the end of June was the most convenient time for Major Yelverton's brother to come to Scotland, she consented to the marriage taking place then. She also was 'afraid of herself,' and that if she had so long to deliberate she might retract her consent; and thus again condemn herself to the solitude of a home haunted with sad memo-

ries.
"The banns of marriage were accordingly proclaimed in two parish churches in Edinburgh-Cuthbert's, the parish in which she resided, and in that in which Edinburgh Castle is situated, for Major Yelverton's parish; and the marriage was celebrated in the church of Trinity by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, in the presence of her own brother and sister, her children, Miss Jeffries (the lady who had been residing with her), and four or five intimate friends; Major Yelverton's brother (since deceased) being present on his side.

This was on the 26th of June, 1858, about three years and seven months after the death of Edward

"Major Yelverton had previously confessed to her stendy one, and that he had had a mistress-not of Trade,

mentioning her name; but said that that connection was completely and finally broken off.

"She had no legal consultation previous to the marriage, except with her own solicitor, respecting her marriage settlements, which secured to her her life-interest in all the property to which her children are entitled; this, of course, being done with Major Yelverton's full knowledge and concurrence.

"No intimation was ever given to her by any one that any woman claimed to be the lawful wife of Major Yelverton antil June 30 (four days after the marriage), when Major Yelverton was informed by Dean Ramsay that a Roman Catholic clergyman had waited upon him and shewn him the Rev. Father Mooney's certificate.
"Major Yelverton, accompanied by Mrs. Yelver-

ton's brother, went the next day, the lat of July, to Ireland to investigate this matter, leaving Mrs. Yelverton in her own house with her elder sister, the wife of Colonel Cameron.

"Major Yelverton returned from Ireland on the 7th of July, bringing the legal opinion of Dr. Gayor and others that the alleged marriage was, under the circumstances submitted to them, pull and void.

"No allegation of a Scotch marriage was then made in any quarter, nor till a long time afterward. "Major Yelverton, therefore, returned to his wife, her sister still remaining with them, until they shortly afterward came over to Ireland on a visit to the Hon, Mr. and Mrs. Yelverton and to Lord and Lady Avonmore.

"I have written this letter under a serious-I might, perhaps, say solemn-feeling of duty to the memory of Edward Forbes, and to the future prospects of his son and daughter, and with as deep a feeling of my responsibility for its exact truth as if I stood in the presence of a Court of Justice; and I unhesitatingly assert my conviction of the perfect propriety of conduct observed by the lady in whose behalf I have written it throughout the whole transaction."

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON. - A preliminary meeting was held on Wednesday of some of the friends and admirers of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, for the purpose of considering the best means of giving expression to the public feeling of sympathy for her during the late trial. It was unanimously resolved that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of collecting and receiving subscriptions to assist in defraving the vast expenses likely to be required for future litigation. Subscriptions will be received at the National Bank, where an account has been opened, under the name of the "Yelverton Fund," 'We shall publish the names of the committee on an early day; in the meantime, parties anxious at once to subscribe to so laudable an undertaking can do so at the National Bank, where the list now lies .-Dublin Telegraph.

MAJ. YELVERTON'S REASONS FOR DESIRING A SECRET MARHIAGE. - The Eastern Counties Herald, published at Hull, where Mr. Thelwall, the plaintiff resides, gives the following —" We think Mrs. Yelverton has never been fairly represented regarding the motive for keep the marriage secret, there was a very sufficient reason given by Yelverton to his wife, and one in the truth of which she firmly believed. It was that he was under pecuniary obligations to a re-lative, whose interest it was that the heir to the title of Avoumore should die without issue. Under these circumstances Yelverton's story always was that he had promised to remain single; His wife, placing full confidence in his honor, consented to the marriage being kept secret, stipulating only that her own sister and her friends Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall should be made privy to the arrangement.

CAUSES CRLEERES .- One that had occupied the Courts, and interested the Public, has just been finally decided by the House of Lords on appeal; and the decision has reversed that of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench. A clergyman of Cork, named Beamish, fell in love with a female named Fraser, and she being of an inferior grade in society, to avoid the displeasure of his father, who would have disinherited him, he married himself to her privately. On his death, his brother instituted a suit, to deprive his son of the property, upon the ground that the marriage was illegal and the son illegitimate. The Court of Queen's Bench decided in favor of the son, but the House of Lords have declared that the same person cannot be both bridegroom and celebrating clergyman .- Irish Paper.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The case of Mr. Turnbull formed the subject of a very interesting debate in the House of Lords. This ducats, and including the dowery of the mother of gentleman, it will be remembered, who is an excel- the present King, who was a Sardinian princess. lent linguist, skilled in most of the dead and all the living languages, was appointed on account of his skill in this respect and, moreover, his aptitude for decyphering old manuscripts, to arrange and ca- ferred a pension on the wife and the sister or daughlendar certain State papers in the Record-office, introduced to the situation by Sir J. Romilly, the Master of the Rolls. No doubt was entertained of his ability to do this description of work, for which, however, the remuneration is small; but the Protestant Alliance, the chairman of which is the Earl of Shaftesbury, speedily discovered that Mr. Turnbull was a Roman Catholic, and ought not, therefore, to be entrusted with the execution of such a task. Mr. Turnbulliwas so harrassed and annoyed at the persecution to which he was subjected by this and one or two other societies, that he threw up the situation in disgust, having, however, previously prepared and published a volume of the records, in which he dared the bitterest of his enemies to find a word or passage that they could challenge or impugu. A number of gentlemen, annoyed at this treatment, went in a body to Lord Palmerston, to beg that he would not of fair play and religious equality. The premier, however, refused to abide by their suggestion, and in this position of things the Marquis of Normanby moved for a select committee to investigate the whole proceedings. A very spirited debate followed in which Lord Derby strongly urged the appointment of the proposed committee, and as strongly condemned the treatment which Mr. Turnbull had received: he asserted distinctly that it was the duty of a minister to protect a good and faithful servant, who had honestly discharged his duty to the public, and nothing could be urged against the way in which Mr. Turnbull had performed the task assigned him by the Record-office. The Marquis of Landsdowne, though entertaining similar sentiments, was against granting the required committee, on the principle that it would be establishing a bad precedent. Ultimately, a division took place, in which the motion was defeated. In the course of the debate the Marquis of Normanby made a statement which produced a marked impression on the House, and could not be denied by Lord Palmerston's colleagues. It was to this effect: that Mr Turnbull's resignation was not a voluntary act, but was forced upon him in consequence of the Promier writing a letter to the Master of the Rolls, saying that if Mr. Turnbull's appointment were assailed in Parliament, he would not defend it. This letter, the Marquis of Normanby said, had been shown to Mr. Turnbull by his patron, the Master of the Rolls, and the resigna-tion was the consequence. We have not heard the last of this unpleasant affair, for Mr. Turnbull is about to bring the Scoretary of the Protestant Alliance into a court of law for libel-so that all the

facts will be reopened .- European Times. THE RAILWAY HOST .- In the middle of last year the railways in operation in the United Kingdom had 127,450 persons in their employment, and the railways in course of construction employed 53,923 land looked upon Victor Emmandel as the repre-more, making in all 181,373. On the railroads in sentative of constitutional Government, and believed operation there were 3,601 stations. There were 1,051 miles of railroad in caurse of construction, and upon them were employed 7,381 artificers and 42,126 "labourers;" but the word "navy" does not seem

Committee of the second second

It is certainly very hard, considering the saucy inlependence of our Colonies, their habits of doing
things in their own way, and their fixed determinalion to take nothing from us but our money, that they

design of Mazzini being that, as soon as possible, he the crucifix and destroyed it, and tying their victim would take the crown off the King's head. (Laughto a tree finished him with their bayonets."

He would next call their lordship's attention to Signor Brofferio, a man of extreme opinions, but of the real state of the facts connected with the elecdependence of our Colonies, their habits of doing things in their own way, and their fixed determination to take nothing from us but our money, that they maintain such a haul upon the Imperial Exchequer. Four millions is a very large sum for us to contribute to the military expenditure of our Colonies; and even when we deduct a million and a-half for purely military stations, and £370,000 paid by the Colonies themselves, there remains an annual loss on the Colonies discreditable to the Imperial power of management and the colonial powers of defence. Besides an amiable item of £68,000 a-year for the civilisation of the Caffres, the Cape of Good Hope draws from us annually £830,000, for the cost of its defence. There was a time, perhaps, when this might be regarded as a reserve for the protection of our Indian Empire; but henceforth it will take less time and cost less to send a regiment to Bombay from the Thames than from the Cape. So why are we to pay near a million a-year for protecting the lives and property of the sturdy Dutch boors and British settlers in Southern Africa? Of course, they like soldiers, and find even actual fighting not without its compensation, but unless the Cape of Good Hope does better justice to its mane, we may as well change that to "Southern Algeria." We have only to show at home as firm a determination to send fewer soldiers as the Cape colonists show to take no more convicts, and we shall find they get on better with the Coffres. But it is high time that all the Colonies that assume the rights of self-government should admit the correlative duty of self-defence. It might not be possible to manage a British colony in the same profitable way that Holland and Spain do these things. Humanity, civilisation, political rights, religion, and "appearances" are all costly things, and we must expect to pay for them. As Lord Palmerston observed, too, our expenditure is a matter of arrangement between the colony and the Govern-ment at home; but it is evident that the people at home must apply the same pressure in favor of Imperial economy that the people of the Colony do in favour of Colonial independence, otherwise our relations with them will be a very one-sided bargain.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE ITALIAN REVOLUTIONists.—In an admirable speech, in the House of Lords, which we regret we have not room for, in fall, the Marquis of Normanby gave an interesting sketch of the Italian Bevolution, and the prime actors therein. We lay some extracts before our readers .-

A most strange proclamation had been issued by King Victor Emmanuel. Where a constituti-nal King came forward and alluded to his own character in justification of his proceedings, he could not be surprised if others followed his example. In this proclamation he stated that he had never hesitated between the throne and his word. In point of fact his Majesty never had hesitated; but it was the throne that he chose to take, and not his word which he ever intended to keep. What had been his conduct after accepting the preliminaries of Villafranca and signing the trenty of Zurich? Lord J. Russell, in his desputch of the 31st of August, alluded to

this subject, observing—
"The King of Sardinia was free not to accept the preliminaries of Villafranca and the Treaty of Zurich, but having renounced a continuation of the war, and after having given his Royal word to live in peace and friendship with Austria, he was no lunger free to cast aside his obligations and direct a wanton attack upon a neighboring Prince."

These remarks applied particularly to the case of Naples, because in all these despatches Naples and Venetia were treated on precisely the same footing by the Foreign Secretary. (Henr, bear.) Did King Victor Emmanuel keep his word when he assured Sir James Hudson that he would never sell, barter, or exchange any part of his dominions? Then what was to be said of that most unjustifiable attack upon the forces of the Pope? The troops under Generals Cialdini and Fanti, ontering the Papal territory without any declaration of war, cruelly butchered the German, Italian, and English soldiers in the service of the Pope, and the whole expedition was an opprobrium to Europe. Again, did Victor Emmanuel keep his word when he told the King of Naples that he was oppsed to Garibaldi's expedition, and that the use of his name by Garibaldi was a wanton and unjustifiable usurpation of his authority? Had the King of Sardinia acted like a man of honor in other cases? Garibaldi confiscated, and he had confirmed the confiscation, all the private property of the Royal family of Naples, amounting to 11,000,000 the present King, who was a Sardinian princess.—
(Hear, hear.) Their lordships would also recollect
how much public opinion throughout Europe was shocked when it was said that Garibuldi had conter of the assassin Agesilao Milano. At the present moment this pension to a regicide was being paid in the name of the King of Sardinia. But His Majesty was impartial in the rewards and favors which he bestowed upon regicides. He had given the order of St. Maurice to one who confessed that he had been paid and employed to murder the King's father, Charles Albert. This was a certain Gallenga, and in 1856 the following facts were established on the confession of Signor Gallenga himself :- That in the year 1833 Gallenga received at Genoa from Joseph Mazzini a dagger and 1,000 lire engaging him to assassinate the King Charles Albert. Upon this being made known Gallenga was called upon by the Risorgimento, a Government paper, to resign his seat in the Chambers. He replied in terms sufficiently humble, sending at the same time 1,000 lire as a pence offering for the cannon at Alessandria-"I declare upon my honor, upon such portion of honor which can still remain to me, that I did undertake this commission." The Opinione required the removal of Signor Gallenga from any further interference in the public affairs of the country, to which he replied, Renouncing public life I renounce also the public press." The Opinione again returned to the charge, saying, "Can Signor Gallenga believe it possible that his quality of Deputy can be reconciled with his confession?" Upon which Gallenga ended by writ-

ing :Turn, 1st of December, 1956.-I do not besitate to yield to the opinion expressed by the Risorgimento, and by almost every paper in the capital. I have this day taken the most prompt steps to resign the scat which I hold in the Electivo Chambers, and I lay at the feet of the King the Cross of the Order of St. Maurice with which he was pleased to decorate truded. In a letter from a Sardinian officer publishme.' "

Was this an old story but now revived? The season ary, he stated :why public attention had been called to the fact that Count Cavour had caused Gallenga, for his own purposes, to be returned as a member of the new Italian Chambers, and again Victor Emmanuel had decorated him with the Order of St. Maurice .-(Hear, hear.) This was a sad proof of how much the tone of public morality throughout Italy had deteriorated within the last four years, so that the man who had been guilty of what in 1856 was scouted by every party as an infamous act, and was deservedly driven from all society, this man had been going to state a fact which was very generally known throughout the Continent, but which, with the happy knack common to Englishmen of shutting their eyes public journals of this country. The people of Eng-

great sincerity, and this gentlemen had lately pubperson. This is the description of the interview :-

without saying a word, merely smiling at times, as though he thought 'There is some truth in all this.' When he arrived at the passage where Mazzini rehad ratified the Troaty of Zurich, Mazzini being thee a person under sentence pur contumace for treason.) These were the words textually made use of by the King. When he had read the letter through His Majesty said, 'Give Mazzini my compliments; tell him that I have read his letter with pleasure, and that I appreciate his good intentions. I wish to make one remark, however, -- What is it, your Majesty? Mazzini vishes to give 500,000 men on paper. I don't want so many. I should be well satisfied with an efficient force of 250,000 men. Sire terie of intriguers who deceive it, and it will work wonders. Well, let it wake up, and we shall see. ference, in order to take measures to carry his proyour Majesty surely would not have him arrested? '
17 By no means; but I can't answer for the pro-curator fiscal, if he falls into his hands' (Laughter.) Well Sire, to prevent any possibility of danger from that quarter, if your Majesty permits me, I will ask of Ticino, where I will meet him, and where we will both of us settle the basis of peace between the Monarchy and the Republic, to prevent one being devoured by the other."

promising that, if the Central Government censed to prosecute the party, and would give Garibaldi an assurance of its good wishes, it would take the initiative in raising Italy, and preserve an inviolate secresy as to the compact. It would be seen from this letter that throughout the whole was a delusion was practised by the King of Sardinia, and that Count Cayour accurately carried out the programme that originated with Mazzini. After all this he thought posterity would pronounce the name of H Re Galantuomo in a different manner. But there was another name now vacant that he thought would better suit the King of Sardinia-it was the name of King Bomba; for he believed no King had ever hombarded so many cities as the King of Sardinia. (Hear.) As soon as he ascended the throne he ben:barded his own city of Genoa; last year, under circumstances of the greatest atrocity, he bombarded the town of Ancona, on which the cannonade was continued 12 in the Sardinian Senate, and Count Cayour was called but Count Cavour did not deny it. He had bombarded Capua, and lastly Gaeta. On a recent occatary for Foreign Affairs respecting the conduct of the Sardinian troops in Calabria, that conduct impeaching the humanity of the Sardinian Government; but, when the noble lord answered the question, could be have had any knowledge of the first proclamation of General Pinelli? That sanguinary decree had in a few weeks sacrificed more victims than were ever attributed to Ferdinand II. during a reign of 30 years by his most determined adversaries The following was the proclamation of General Pinelli, commander of the Piedmontese brigade in the

"I. Whoever shall be found with firearms or other weapons without being able to justify the possession of them by a permit from the constituted authorities will be immediately shot. 2. Whoever is recognized as having by word, by money, or other means excited the peasants to revolt will be immediately shot. The same penalty will be immediately applied to those who by words or acts shall insuit the arms of Savoy, the portrait of the King, or the national Italian flag."

It was stated by the Foreign Secretary that only mly repeated what he was told by his Government. But what real information had the English Government of all these things? No one supposed that the noble lord would have said what he did had he spoken with full information. But could they wonder at these cruelties when they found that the following was one of General Pinelit's orders of the

day to his troops?-"Officers and Soldiers .- You have done much mains to do. A portion of this race of robbers shelter themselves in the mountains; fly to unkennel them; he inexorable as fate. Against such enemies pity is a crime; they bend their knees when you come in force, but they attack you traitorously when they see you weak, and they massacre the wounded. Greedy only for plunder, they are for the moment the paid envoys not of Christ, but of Satan; and are ready to sell their daggers to any one when the gold paid by the stupid credulity of the faithful no longer satisfies their rapacity. We will destroy them; we will crush these saccidotal vampires, who with impure lips suck for centuries past the blood of our mother. We will purify with blood and fire the regions infected with their impure saliva, and from the ashes liberty will spring with the more vigor in this noble province of Ascoli."

Lot him count up some of the victims. It had been stated in a paper, dated the 9th of February, that at Scurcolla 50 persons were massacred, among whom were two priests, three women, and two children. At Avezzano, 28; at Tagliacozzo, 48; at Iternia all the inhabitants who were not able to escape. These butcheries were committed by the order of General Pinelli, and these accounts, with many more, he had selected from printed papers, French and Italian .-There were some cruelties related too horrible to be believed, as that in some cases cords were screwed so tightly round the heads of some victims that the eyes burst from the sockets and the brains proed in the Independente of Nuples of the 26th of Janu-

"When we arrived before Mazzano we began our cunnonade. The brigands ran away, and we occu-pied the place, which was immediately set fire to, burnt and destroyed. Other columns took possession of Cassara and San Vito, which suffered the same fate as Mazzano. These villages were taken by storm; all the houses, cottages, and buildings that we came across were given as prey to the flames It was a terrible spectacle; all the animals-oxen, pigs, sheep, &c., - fled terrified to the hills; man was chasing man, horrible to see, but nevertheless true. chosen at the new elections as one of the representatives of "regenerate Italy." (Hear.) He was now me shudder. From Cassoli, in the Abruzzi, the following details are given of the murder of a priest, by name Gennaro Orsi. This noble priest was taken to the place where 47 of his companions had already you only excite my pity, this worthy minister of God fell to the ground, hit by eight balls. But, wounded and torn as he was, he had the street of the ground as referce. to everything abroad which did not square with their suffered death. After enduring innumerable insults own views, had only been mentioned in one of the to which his sole reply was 'You do not frighten me that if he were not supported everything would fall raise himself up and say, 'I fear you not.' It was into the hands of Mazzini. Now, he had reason to then that the champions of the 'Re Galantuono' believe that within the last few days a complete un- were checked for a moment by the courage of this the following brief request:-" Oh, Lord! I have nt derstanding had been arrived at between the King martyr; but one of them in a transport of rage, tore been in the liabit of calling upon thee often; and if in general terms that his former life had not been a to be admissable in these returns made to the Board and the Republicans, and thereby Victor Emmanuel the crucifix which he held to his breast from him, you'll shift the wind from soul-west to a little more was to get the crown of united ltaly, the arowed, and exclaimed 'Ecco la causa!' They then trod on sou', I won't trouble you again."

tions. As regarded the plebiscite, he found, for the lished at Genon Roma c Venezia, in which he gave first time, that it was supposed a people could give an account of an interview which, at the end of free expression to their opinions while a revolution-1859, he had had with Victor Emmanuel on the part ary army occupied the country, and when nearly all of Mazzini, bearing a letter to the King from that the provinces were in a state of siege. He had been informed of various circumstances connected with "I gave the King Mazzini's letter. He read it that plebiscute, which of course he could only give upon the authority of others. It was stated in one place in the kingdom of Naples the mayor sat at a able with the ballot-box on one side and a heap of commended him to send Garibaldi to Sicily the king bulletins on the other. Having waited some time, laughed outright, and said, 'To send him to Sicily is and no one coming to vote, the mayor observed that easy enough; the difficulty is how to maintain him silence gave consent, and therefore thrust the whole there.' (This was in 1859, after Victor Emmanuel | number of bulleting into the ballot-box, which he closed up and sent off to the revolutionary authorities.

UNITED STATES.

DIED .- The Rev. John Ryan, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth street, New York, died at his residence on the morning of the 22d inst., is the 57th year of his age. The Rev. deceased was a native of Galway.

THE POLICY OF FORBEARANCE.-The Shaveholders' Rebellion is to be successfully met in but one of these I can answer for the Indian people. Remove the cottere ways:-1. By prompt, resolute, unflinching reterie of intriguers who deceive it, and it will work sistance—by the use of force to repel force, whenever the laws are resisted and the authority of the Will you, Sire, permit me to invite Mazzini to a con- Government defied; or 2. By complete acquiescence in the Secession proclaimed by the insurgents, and posed plan into execution? 'What Mazzini, in Pi-the recognition of the revolted States as absolutely edmont! Tell him to mind what he is about.' Why independent of the Federal Union; or 3. By a Fabian policy, which concedes nothing, yet employs no force in support of resisted Federal authority, hoping to wear out the insurgent spirit and in due time re-establish the authority of the Union throughout that quarter, if your Majesty permits me, I will ask the revolted or second States, by virtue of the re-Mazzini to proceed to La Verbanella, in the canton turning sanity and loyalty of their own people. We do not assume that this last is the wisest policy, nor yet that it has been resolved on by the new Administration; we propose simply to set forth the grounds on which it is commended and justified. This Go-This conference produced a letter from Mazzini, vernment, it is said, is based not on force but on reason; not on bayonets and battalions, but on good will and general consent.[We wish they would preach this to the Nullifiers, who do not seem to have yet caught the idea I To war on the Seceders is to give to their yet vapory institutions the strong cement of blood -is to baptize their nationality in the mingled life-blood of friends and foes. But let them severely alone-allow them to wear out the military ardor of their adherents in fruitless drillings and marches, and to exhaust the patience of their (ellow-citizens by the amount and frequency of their pecuniary exactions - and the fabric of their power will melt away like fog in the beams of the morning sun. Only give them rope, and they will speedly fulfil their destiny -the People, even of South Carolina, rejecting their sway as intolerable, and returning to the mild and paternal guardianship of the Union. In behalf of this policy, it is urged that the Sevessionists are a minority even in the second States; that they hours after the capitulation (hear.) This was stated have grasped power by usurgerum and retain it by terrorism; that they never dare submit the queson to deny it for the honor of the Sardinian flag; tion of Union or Disunica fairly and squarely to the people, and always share a popular vote when they can. In view of these facts, the Unionists of the sion a question was put to the noble lord the Secre- South arge that the Government shall carry forbearance to the utmost, in the hope that the Nullifiers will soon be overwhelmed by the public sentiment of their own section, and driven with ignominy from power. "God is patient, because eternal," said Augustine. The law of gravitation can afford to bear and forbear with all seeming counteractions: it is very apt to have its way in the end. The union of the North-West with the South-West is so strongly grounded in physical necessicies that is is very hard to persuade the former that the Federal Union is or will be broken up Meantime, the exactions of the Seceders are so preparerous, that their project of a reconstruction on the basis of a concession of universal and impregnable property in slaves-that is, of slaveholding protected by law in every part of the Union-is so thegrantly at war with the spirit of our age-that the North has not realized that they are in earnest. Yet they are in earnest; and a majority of the loyal subjects of Jeff. Davis believe that the North is ready to make its submission, and ask the privilege of adopting the Southern Constitution and saing for admission into the Cotton Republic! For that enormous delusion, brigands were executed; he stated this on the authority of the Sardinian Minister, who, of course, diate cure. We must he situte before giving our assent to it -N. Y. Tribune, March 27.

How much more likely is the revolting occurrence to ensue from the wholesale working of this New York "Trunnt Law" amongst a mixed free population made up of persons taken away from home in their weaker years, and bearing names purposely or ignorantly changed or falsified in their spelling by their captors? As we have said, the faunties are at work every day. One may steal away a little boy work, but nothing is done as long as anything re- now; another take his sister to-morrow or next day. Both reach the depot of intolerance through different channels and under various disguises. Their names are entered by different persons, and from that day their isolation of desolation and machine-like and parrot-like rotation of Protestant life commences .--They are "forwarded West" at different intervals -male and female -and, arriving at maturity, we do not see what is to prevent the brother and sister. of outraged Irish parentage, getting married and swelling the ranks of "Christian" (?) communities by the issue of such a union. Such are a few of the enormities committed against domestic peace, morality, and true religion by these Protestant enactments, made in the lurid glare of the expiring spirit of the penal code of New York. Their violation of State rights and State laws is something more.

No white person, young or old, can be forcibly sent from the State of his or her birth or adoption to be bound and held to service in another State. By doing so the faunties outrage the very essence of the State Constitution, vet still they do it. Hader the provisions of the "Poor Law Acts," young persons seeking a relief out of the "Poor Fund," may be duly apprenticed to learn an artizan handicraft, or for purposes of domestic service. But all this must be done within the State; within the district taxed for the maintenance of the pauper if possible, and if done in such cases with a proper feeling and respect for religious equality would not be very objectionable.

When we find, however, that this clause in the Puor Law has been so read by the jaundiced eyes of our anti-Catholic bigots as to make it a foundation for the erection of such a superstructure as the "Truant Law," an excuse for Protestant irruptions into Catholic tenements, the forcible abduction of Catholic children, the perversion of their youthful feelings, and the wounding of religion and morality, it is about time that our legislators did away with the injustice.

Closed doors against, and a non-intercourse with. proselytizing hypocrites will do very much towards furthering the good work. A firm denial of their advances, without violence, has frequently abashed these itinerants—some of whom in their wretched callings are more fitting objects for pity than abuse.

THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY .- We learn from the United States papers that the British Government have offered to submit the matters in dis-

when the terrified passengers persuaded him to peti-tion Heaven for a cessation of the tempest, preferred

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The True Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861. g partie commence of the comme

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PEACE is now established in Naples-peace such as flows from the blood-stained edicts of a Pianelli-peace, such as may be expected to result from Cialdini's brutal threats to massacre in cold blood the loyal garrison of the King of Naples. The peace that is obtained by such processes. and maintained by the foreign mercenaries of Sardinia, may be said for the present to reign in the South of Italy.

But it may be doubted if this peace will be of long duration. The attitude of hostility assumed by the Catholic clergy, and by all that is truly Catholic amongst the people of Italy towards the usurper's Government, becomes every day more striking, and more decided. The conthat cannot apparently be much longer delayed; and Victor Emmanuel must either crush, or be himself crushed by, the Church. Rumors are therefore rife of an immediate assault by the Sardinians, and the Roman cut-throats in Sardiman pay, upon the Pope; and the middle of last month was the date assigned for the outbreak of the revolution at Rome. To that City all eyes are now directed with intense anxiety; whilst the old man, the successor of St. Peter, sits calmly on his throne, strong in his trust upon the promises of the Lord of Hosts.

The King of Naples, and his young Queen. still remain in the Quirinal Palace, where they have been waited upon by a large body of the English Catholic residents at Rome, all anxiouto pay their homage to the unfortunate, but gallant and amiable sovereign Francis II. This mark of respect the King of Naples has well deserved, both by his courage and constancy in misfortune, and by the fact that he has been signailed out by the Protestant press throughout the world, as the object of their vituperation .-From this latter fact, every Catholic may feel assured that Francis II. possesses many noble qualities, and has claims upon his sympathies ;just as it may be always held, with almost the assurance of faith, that the nominal Catholic who generally, and whose political career is the subfaced secondrel, a transcr to his God and to his Church, and one worthy the scorn and execuation of every honest man. This was what the Cathohe subjects of Queen Victoria at Rome meant to testify by their well-timed visit to the King of Naples, who in return was honored less by that visit, than by being made the constant object of Protestant vituperation. He must have many of the essential qualities of an honest man, of a good sovereign, and a good Christian, or the Protestant press, which applauds a Cavour, and a Victor Emmanuel, would not be so generally hostile to him, and condemn him.

The other Continental news is of little interest. The disturbances at Warsaw were being mildly dealt with by the Russian Government. and the Hungarians do not seem to be so ready for revolt, as they were given out to be, by the partisums of revolution. The discussions in the French Senate upon the Address have been unusually animated, and indicate an amount of Catholicity, and of long pent up, but not extinguished, love of liberty, for which the servile has with the Protestant Reformers-the bitter tone of the French press, and the long years of and inveterate enemies of all that constitutes the apathetic endurance of the tyranny of the modern Pontius Pilate-as he has been well styled by the Bishop of Poictiers-had hardly prepared both sides; and the results of the culpable apathy us. In a House of 140 members, Government had only a majority of 18; whilst in the Senate itself there are no less than nine ministers and twelve other place-holders-in all twenty-one removable at pleasure, and of whom that trifling majority was composed.

The English papers announce the death of the ness. Duchess of Kent, the mother of Queen Victoria. The memory of the deceased will long deserve to be held in affectionate remembrance by British subjects, since to her maternal cares are in a great measure due those excellent qualities of our present amiable Queen, which have endeared her to all her subjects, and have rendered her the model wife, and the model mother, as well as the model sovereign of Europe.

No great change has taken place in the affairs of the United States. The storm of secession rages, and there is no man able to control it.

-We have always contended that, in so far as hostility to Catholics was concerned, there was no appreciable difference betwixt the Orangeman and the "Clear Grit" or Protestant Reformer. Orangeism, we have always insisted, is but "Clear Gritism" organised, and therefore more dangerous, if not more hostile or ill-disposed towards the Church and the rights of Catholics, than is Clear Gritism unorganised. In fact, however, there is no distinction to be made betwixt them. The rank and fyle of Orangeism are actually composed of the Protestant Reformers; and he who supports the latter is, ipso facto, a supporter of the former. The leaders of the Orange party are the prominent advocates of the Anti-Cathohe nolicy of George Brown; and our "natural allies" form the bone and sinews of Orangeism.

In illustration of this perfect identity of policy; in so for as Catholic interests are concerned, betwixt the Orangemen and the Protestant Reformers, we would point out to our readers the action of the illustrious Mr. Ferguson, the notorious Orangeman, on the Separate School Question-the question par excellence of the day, and compared with which all others are of comparative unimportance. Now what do we find to be the Orange policy on this School Question? This-the abolition of Catholic Separate Schools, the very policy of George Brown and our "natural allies," the Protestant Reformers. "Whilst," says the Canadien of Quebec, " Mr. Scott, member for Ottawa City, where the Catholic element is powerful, introduces a Bill for amending the School Act of Upper Canada in favor of Catholics, Mr. Fergoson, representative of the South division of Simone, gives notice of a Bill for depriving the Catholics of Upper Canada of their right to Separate Schools." The distinction betwixt Protestant Reformers and Orangemen is therefore, in so far as the interests of Catholicity are concerned, purely nominal. They are both alike and equally our enemies; the enemies of our religion, and above all, the enemies of our children, whose faith and morals they both are seeking to corrupt by means of their thrice-accursed and God-condemned Common Schools.

An alliance of any kind with either is there fore, to the honest Catholic, out of the question; for he who allies himself with the Orangemen thereby gives his support and countenance to Clear-Gritism; whilst he who in any manner strengthens the hands of the Protestant Reformers, does but aid to carry out the anti-Catholic policy of the odious Orange faction. There is therefore no help for it; we can join neither the Orangemen nor the Protestant Reformers, if we prefer the interests of our religion, and the salvation of our children, to the vile mess of pottage which Orangemen and Protestant Reformers are alike ready to cast contemptuously to the craven hearted Catholic who will join their ranks .-From no large section of the Protestant commuwins the golden opinions of the Protestant public. nity can the Catholics of Upper Canada look over the education of their children.

> If the recognition of that right is ever to be extorted from a Canadian Legislature, it-as we have always contended-must be so extorted by means of the Lower Canadian Catholic vote;and alas! truth compels us to admit that that vote has not been exercised with that zeal and vigor which the persecuted minority of Catholic Upper Canada had the right to expect, and naturally expected, from their more happily situated coreligionists; whilst, on the other hand, it is equally true that the political action of the former, of late years, has not been such as to induce French Canadians to interest themselves warmly or actively on behalf of the Catholic minority of the West. There have been faults. grave faults, on both sides; and to these are owing, both the difficulties with which the Catholie minority of the West have to contend in the education of their children, and the dangers which menace Lower Canadian institutions from the monstrous union of Upper Canadian Cathowealth of Lower Canada-its laws, its language. and its religion. There have been faults on of French Canadians towards the injustice pertrated upon their Western brethren by Procestant lanaticism-sometimes under the name of Orangeism, sometimes under that of "Clear-Gritism"-are now unhappily apparent in our sectional discords and consequent general weak-

How are these wrongs to be righted, these evils to be remedied, and unity once more restored to our divided and distracted ranks ?-This is the question which should seriously engage thereunto, let it not be French or Irish, but smthe attention of every Catholic publicist; one oly Roman Catholic. with which the pitiful party squabbles betwixt " Ins" and " Outs" -which, unfortunately to the exclusion of all vital questions, engross the press, the legislature, and the public mind-should not be allowed to interfere; whilst, at the same time, it is a question whose solution presupposes no sacrifice of Catholic interests or of principle, and

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE "CLEAR GRITS." | exacts only good sense, and perfect disinterestedness, upon the part of Catholics. Perhaps this is one reason why its solution is so long deferred. If it did indeed require an abnegation of all honesty and of all principle, but if it at the same time, held out prospects of Government situations, and extensive patronage, the apparent difficulties which present themselves would quickly be surmounted.

> Our solution is simply thus-Political union of all Catholics, without distinction of national origin, for the attainment of an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the School Question of Upper Canada, and for securing the Catholic interests of the Lower Province against the encroachments of its natural enemies-the Orangemen and Profestant Reformers of the West. Union for these two definite ends, amongst all Papists; and Independent Opposition-Opposition to, war to the knife with, every man, with every political party, who or which will not make justice to Catholics an integral plank of his or its political platform. By adopting this course, so man will obtain a Government situation it is true, or any share of patronage; if he entertains aspirations after employment, "even as a scavenger," those aspirations he must at once abandon; and he who prefers his belly, or his material interests, to the good of his Church, and the Catholic education of his children, will do well to repudiate it.

> By the words "justice to Catholics," we mean perfect freedom of education, and the consequent immediate repeal of all laws which take money from Catholics for the support of schools to which they conscientiously object to send their children; the cessation of all official encouragement or official recognition of Orangeism, Ribbonism, or of any other secret politico-religious society, and the exclusion of all known members of all such societies from offices connected with the administration of justice; perfect freedom to all religious bodies to receive, and hold all property given or bequeathed to them by its legitimate owners-or in other words, the recognition of the right of the individual to dispose of his property as he pleases; and last, but not least, the maintenance, at all hazards, of that political equality betwixt Catholic Eastern, and Protestant Western Canada, which the Union established, and of which Upper Canada enjoyed the benefit so long as its population was numerically inferior to that of its Catholic neighbor. These are the planks of our political platform, and upon him who will not accept them all in their integrity we look and shall ever treat him as our "natural enemy;" as one with whom we would scora to hold friendly political intercourse for one moment, or for any consideration whatsoever. These are our terms, and our motto is " No Sucrender !"

On the other hand, as Catholics, united by the bands of a common faith, we should be ever ready to give our hearty and united support to any man, to any party, who or which will openly adopt, and consistently maintain the above prinheaven-derived, and as against the State, their | gard to the distribution of patrouage. Our deprepared to concede to them; nothing but what we have the right as freemen to ask; nothing but what it is our duty as Catholics to insist upon. We have the means also, if united, to make our demands heard, and to enforce compliance with our terms. We constitute about onehalf of the population; and if we fail in obtaining justice, it will be because we shall have been wanting to ourselves, and intent upon our petty personal interests instead of seeking first, and above all things, the good of our Church, and the kingdom of God and His justice.

But only by union, cordial union, betwixt Catholies of all origins can we ever expect to obtain recognition of our rights. He therefore -as we have often said before--who seeks to create disunion betweet French and Irish, who gives to his race a place in his affections higher than that which he assigns to his faith, who does not always keep the feeling of nationality strictly subordinate to that of religion, or who seeks to obtrude of the Living God-is ao enemy whom we should all avoid. There is not, there never was, there never can be, any conceivable difference of interpretends to set up or speak of, a French Canadian Catholic interest, or an Irish Catholic interest, distinguishable from Catholic interests in general, is, we may be assured with the certainty of faith, a mean spirited intriguing knowe, playing upon the ignorance and credulity of his heavers, a pest to society, a curse to religion, and the opprobrium of that race to which he may profess to belong. Let us all content ourselves with the glorious name of Catholic, or if we must add

COLLECTION PROM THE INISH CATHOLIC CONGREGA-TION OF HONTREAL. - The joint collection taken up on St. Patrick's Day and Easter Sanday, amount to Five Hundred and Minety-seven Dollars. This handsome sum was contributed by the Irish Catholic con-

count for the phenomena which statistics reveal as to the comparative morality of Catholic and Grace by Christ Himself appointed as necessary Non-Catholic, or Protestant communities, one to salvation. of two theories must be adopted. That, for instance, which we find in the columns of the Toronto Freeman, fully endorsed by our cotemporary and couched in the following, terms :-

"The Anglo-Saxon is the premier blackguard of the world,"

In other words, the unquestionable moral imferiority of non-Catholic or Protestant commumities, as compared with Catholic communitiese.g. of the people of England and Scotland as compared with the people of Ireland, and of the Protestant population of Upper Canada as compared with the Catholic population of Lower Canada-is, by one theory, attributed to a natural defect on the part of Protestants, to ethnological causes, and to the effects of race.

This theory we of course scout as a libel upon the justice of the Creator, as incompatible with Catholic theology, and irreconcilably at variance with history. We contend that, in the natural order, and in capacity for the practice of all the natural virtues, the Protestant nations of the world are in every respect the equals of their Catholic neighbors; that the Anglo-Saxon is naturally as pure and as honest as the Celt or the Sclave; and that, so for from its being true, as the Toronto Freeman maintains, that " the Anglo-Saxon is the premier blackguard of the world," there is no higher or more perfect type of the natural gentleman, than amongst the Protestant gentlemen of England and Scotland-whilst, we assert that chastity is as much a natural virtue the Anglo-Saxon as it is of the Gael, of the women of Great Britain as of those of Ireland.

Rejecting therefore, the first named theory, but compelled by the irresistible logic of facts and figures to admit the great moral inferiority of Protestant or non-Catholic communities, as compared with communities which have remained faithful to the doctrine and precepts of Catholicity-we attribute that inferiority, not to any natural, but to a supernatural defect; not to any natural incapacity on the part of Protestants for the practice of the highest virtues, but to the want of the Sacraments, or means of grace, without which the practice of these virtues is impossible. Protestants are, because Protestants, deprived of all the Sacraments necessary to salvation, with the exception of Baptism; and it is to this privation that the theory which we adhere to, attributes the vice and immorably so strikingly conspicuous, and so rapidly progressing, amongst all Protestant communities-and conspicuous and progressing directly in proportion to the extent to which they have deviated from the Catholic type of morality and civilisationor in other, words directly in proportion to their logical fidelity to Protestant or anti-Catholic principles. Any community which should fully and consistently carry out those principles to ciples-giving to him or it, carle blanche upon | their ultimate logical consequences, would present who is well spoken of by the Protestant press for justice, or the recognition of their natural, all mere secular questions, and that without re- a lively, not to say a perfect, image of hell unon earth; fortunately however, all Protestants, at ject of Protestant encomium, is a pitiful double | inalienable right to sole and absolute control | mands are reasonable; we exact nothing from | their worst, are inconsistent, and therefore moralour Protestant fellow-citizens, but what we are ly and intellectually infinitely superior to, and too good for, their system at its best ;- just as the best of Catholics, at his best, falls short of the requirements of his religion, and as emiting upon his breast whilst be contrasts his obedience with what his religion exacts, he admits as he cries out. " Lord have mercy upon me, miserable sincer,-Domine non sum dignus." In spite of their Protestantism, what illustrious examples of every natural excellence do not Protestants daily exhibit! in spite of their Catholicity, and of the innumerable means of grace which it affords, how constantly do not the best of Catholics afford striking and melancholy instances of the weakness and fragility of human nature! Away then with the blasphemous anti-Catholic theory of the natural inferiority of Protestant to Catholic communities! Out upon the ribald slanderers, who stigmatise the "Anglo-Saxon as the premier blackguard of the world." The moral inferiority of Protestants is howev-

> er itself incontestable. Protestant statistics estabthe nattry question of origin into the sanctuary lish the fact that the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births in Protestant Scotland exceeds that of any other known civilised community, with the exception perhaps of Protestant ests betwixt the Catholics of Canada; and he who | Sweden; and the same statistics also show that in no country in the world is bastardy so rare as in the exclusively Popush districts of Ireland. Protestant statistics establish the fact that, in proportion to population, the criminality of the Protestant section of our Canadian community is immensely greater than that of the Catholic section-and that in the Provincial Penitentiary at all events, if not in the Provincial Parliament. Upper Canada is more than adequately represented in proportion to its population. These facts, which might be multiplied ad infinitum, force us then to adopt one or the other of the two theories stated above-that of the natural inferiority of Protestant races, or in the words of a cotemporary-that "the Anglo-Saxon is the premier blackguard of the world;" or the theory to which we have hitherto always adhered-riz., gregations of Br. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Brid- that of a supernatural defect, under which all Protestant, or Non-Catholic, communities labor, ducted by a master hand.

THE CROSS AND THE GALLOWS. - To ac- in that with the exception of baptism-they are deprived of the Sacraments, or means of

> Now we recognise only two modes or processes by which man's vicious propensities can be restrained, and his passions prevented from beaking out into excesses fatal to social order and civilization - one supernatural, the other. natural. Of these, the first is the love of God. to which we assign the symbol of the "Cross:" the other is the fear of man, and man's punishments, symbolised by us as the "Gallows:" and we have said, and we deliberately repeat it, that communities which have rejected the former. must put their trust in the latter, as the last plank of salvation left to them, as their tree of life, beneath whose sheltering boughs alone they can find refuge from the anarchic storm with which social order, and civilisation are incessantly menaced by the vicious propensities. and the mordinate passions of the human heart. unrestrained and unsanctified by divine grace imparted through the ordinary and divinely appointed channels-the Sacraments of the Catholie Church. But from any participation in these life-giving Sacraments, all Protestants are selfdebarred; therefore, we conclude from our premise-that, all civilization must needs grow up beneath the shelter of the Cross, or in the shade of the Gallows-that Protestant communities. which have rejected the former, or Catholic type of civilization, must needs put their trust in the latter. The priest and the hangman are the prime agents or factors, in the process we call civilization; and where the sacred functions of the former have been discarded or dispensed with, there must the repulsive services of the latter be kept constantly in requisition. This is a truth which history attests, which revelation proclaims, but which we suppose Mr. McGee denies, seeing that he has held the TRUE WIT-NESS up to reprobation for having enunciated it. Our opponent in his anxiety to gain credit for diberality" did not see that by attacking us, he was by implication, doing one of two things: that he was either asserting that Protestants do still possess the means or channels of divine grace, though cut off from the Sacraments; or denying that it was through the supernatural grace of God alone, that men could be kept from vice, when all dread of buman or temporal punishment for their misdeeds was taken away.

> Our thesis is simply this, and we are prepared to maintain it against all opponents. Civilisation is a fact in the moral order, and implies the subjection of the animal in man, to the spiritual,-This fact can be realised in, and by the Catholic Church alone; for she alone can offer to man the means by which he may, if he duly avail himself of them, bring all his passions into subjection, and his entire being into perfect harmony with the law of the Cross. As neither in heaven nor in earth is there any name given unto man whereby he may be saved than that of Christ Jesus -so, as a general rule, have there been given to him no means for obtaining salvation through that name, besides those of the Sacraments administered by the hands of the Priest. By the blood which flowed from Him who died for us all on the Cross, alone, can we be cleansed from our sins; only by constantly eating the fiesh, and druking the blood of Him who expired on that blessed tree, can we obtain strength to resist successfully the enemies of our salvation, and to subdue our vicious inclinations.

> How then must it be with those who, as a general rule, are deprived of the cleansing both of the Sacrament of Penance, and who scorn the salutary practice of Confession? How then must it be with those who, though Christians by baptism, are as effectually deharred from any participation in the Eucharistic banquet, as are the heathen? Must there not be for them some severe natural restraints, to prevent them from giving full scope to their lusts, and passions?must not the fear of man, and man's punishments. be invoked to fill the void, which should have been occupied by divine Grace / must got the hangman be called upon to save society when the prieshas been deposed? - and is it not then true, that communities which have discarded the " Cross," or supernatural factor in civilisation, must needs have resource to the " Gallows," or natural factor, in order to preserve those vestiges of civilisation which they have derived from their Catholic ancestry?

> Mr. M'Gee may find it easy to abuse us, and to provoke a storm of Protestant fury against us for our writings; but we tell him this, not boastingly, but in calm confidence, that he will not even dare to attempt to refute us.

> Tac "Spirit of Our Times."-This is the name of a new weekly paper published in Montreal by Mr. ongmore, and edited by Mr. Driscoll. With its object of inculcating a love for munly and athletic sports, we heartily sympathise; believing such sports to be highly favorable to a healthy moral, as well as to a healthy physical, development. They keep their votaries from the fetid grog-shop, and inspire them with a loathing and a contempt for the low debauchery of the saloon, and gambling house. To be a good cricketer, or good at any athletic exercise, a man must keep his body in subjection, and abstain from all excess Let us therefore, by all means, encourage amongst our youth a love for the good old manly sports of the field.

The typographical department of our new cotemporary is worthy of all praise, and is evidently con-

THAT ORANGE ADDRESS .- Mr. Cameron, Orange Grand Master, arrived at Toronto from England on Wednerday, the 20th ult. A large mob of rowdies-composed of the class who insulted and attempted violence towards H.R.H. the Prince of Wales-were in waiting to greet the chief of their gang, and to present him with a congratulatory address. Mr. Cameron returned thanks, and in so doing again distinguished himself in the Baron Munchausen line. He said:--

"It is very satisfactory to me that I have been enabled to perform the mission entrusted to me by the Grand Lodge, and that Her Majesty has not only recognised our Order in British North America by receiving our address, but it was received publicly from my hands as your Grand Master."

He also in another passage asserted that the Queen had officially recognised the infamous Secret Society, of which he is the representative: "Our Order has been Officially recognised by Her Majesty, and the repulse that was intended for our mortification in this country, and to be a great blow to our institution, has resulted in our triumph."

Fortunately, the means for ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the Grand Master's assertions are of the very simplest kind. If the Queen has officially recognised the Orange Order in British North America, there is but one means by which Her Majesty can have done so; and that is by having given an Official Reply to the Address presented to her by the Grand Master in the name of the Society .-Where then is that Official Reply? If it has been given, Mr. Cameron must have it in his possession, and will of course publish it. If lish, it is because he has no such document in his possession; which again implies the fact that the Queen has not even deigned to return any Offcial Reply to the Canadian Orangemen's Address: or in other words-that Her Majesty has treated that Address, and the Orange Society from which it emanated, with marked contempt. Every thing resolves itself into this-Did the Queen reply to the Orangemen's Ad-Reply, and in what terms is it conceived ?

upon, in vindication of his personal honor, to and of their strict obedience to all the precepts answer. If the Queen did not officially reply to of their Church, no argument against Catholicity the Orange Address by him presented to Her | can be founded thereupon. Though we say this i existence of the Orange Order in British North America-and Mr. Cameron stands before the probable, that the accusation under which he world a convicted her. If Her Majesty has lubors is but an ordinary "Protestant Lie," of have replied to its Address, and that Official the same time we know that there will always Reply it is the duty of Grand Master Cameron | be impure priests, or, in the words of the conto publish. The whole affair lies in a nut-shell.

The truth is, that the Queen did not reply to the Address-and that Her Majesty has consequently treated it and the Society from whence conduct adopted by our gracious Sovereign to- towards Catholic prisoners. wards the Canadian Orangemen. By one of! Such charges should not be lightly made, heir apparent to the throne, the Orangemen had cusers' name. An anonymous accusation always been snubbed in Canada. The latter deputed of him who make the faith on the part their Grand Master across the Atlantic, to lay are afraid to become responsible for their statea statement of their greenance at the foot of the ments. The fact then, that the writer in the throne; and the Sovereign, before whom that Commercial Advertiser does not give his name statement was laid, vouchsafes no more reply to the public affords strong presumptions—we do not say assurances—that his charges are the theceunto, than she would to the yelping of a offspring of falsehood and malevolence. troublesome cur, whose offensive importunities. If however, "Justice," as he signs himself, has should have earned for it a smart cut of the any proofs to adduce of the truth of what be urges whip, and an unceremonious kick out of the against M. Prieur, he is bound to make them room. These are facts which, if the Orangemen dare to gainsay, we substantiate by calling upon them to publish the Queen's Official Reply to their Address.

Mr. Cameron was presented at Court; not, however, in his capacity of Grand Master, not with Orange insignia, and the Regalia-but as a simple British subject, clad in the costume which gentlemen invariably wear when admitted to the Royal presence. The Address was presented, for, as the proverb says, "a dog may look at a King;" but - we say it advisedly - Her Majesty deigned not to return any reply or answer thereunto. Again then have the Orangemen been signally and deservedly saubhed; and again has Mr. Cameron been proved to be a man utterly regardless of truth.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- The proceedings of the past week have been quite devoid of interest. On Monday, the Legislative Assembly met, after the Easter recess, and some routine business was transacted. All kinds of rumors are affoat, as to the precarious position of the Ministry, and as to certain new political combinations said to be in contemplation. The standard of political morality is so low in Canada-so far below zero indeed-that we should not be surprised if these rumors were based upon fact, and if an alliance betwixt Mr. George Brown and the rump of the present Ministry were to be actually contracted. Into these matters we, however, enter not, for to us the squabbles of the Ins and the Outs are a matter of perfect indifference .-From neither have we any reason to expect justice, unless we can extort it by force; and it would be as impolitic, as it would be injurious to the honor of the Church, to represent her as in any manner mixed up with either of the parties already well grawed bones of Ministerial patronage.

"A BRAND."-The Montreal Herald, the Quebec Gazette, and others of our Protestant cotemporaries, copy from the Continental Protestant, or anti-Catholic press, a long account of the exploits of a certain Abbe Mallet, accused of the seduction of two young girls. Of the truth or falsity of the statement we know nothing; but from the fact that one of the authorities cited by our Canadian cotemporaries is the Opinion Nationale, a rabid and unscrupulous anti-Catholic journal, we are inclined to suspect that the details have been much exaggerated, if they are not altogether false.

If true, we must however congratulate Protestantism upon another illustrious and worthy accession to its ranks in the person of this same Abbe Mallet; who, if the reports as given by our cotemporaries are true in whole or in part, is just such another as Achilli, and Chiniquy, and Leahey, and Gavazzi, and others of those "brands snatched from the burning" whom the evangelical world so gladly welcomes to its ranks, and whom the saints of the conventicle so tenderly clasp to their bosoms. If the Albe Mallet be the impure scoundrel be is represented to be, we may expect shortly to hear of him as a great evangelical denouncer of Popery, as a distinguished orator at Exeter Hall, and perhaps as the delight and the ornament of the evangelical Protestant pulpit; as the rival of Gavazzi and Achilli in the affections of the Protestant public, and as a fellow-laborer with Chiniquy in the great work of bringing Papists to a know-Mr. Cameron has no such Official Reply to pub- ledge of the truth," &c. Impure priests, bad monks, and unchaste nuns, are the very stuff out of which converts from Popery to Evangelicalism are invariably made.

Nor need Catholics be scandalised at the occasional defections of priests and religious. Bad and immoral Catholics there ever have been and will still be in the Church; for otherwise there could have been no Luthers, no Cranmers, there would be no Leaheys, no Achillis and no Chinidress?-and if Her Majesty did-where is that | quys; but unless the immorality of the men can be shown to have been the logical consequence These are questions Mr. Cameron is called of their faithful adherence to Catholic principles. the Abbe Mallet; for it is possible, may highly venticle, "brands snatched from the burning."

ISLE AUX NOIX REFORMATORY PRISON .-An anonymous writer in the Commercial Adit emanated, with marked and sovereign con- vertiser brings serious charges against the matempt. No stronger mark of Imperial contempt | nagement of this institution, and by implication can even be conceived, noder a Government like against M. Prieur, the head of the establishment. that of Great Britain, than that implied in the boys there imprisoned, and scandalous partiality These charges are gross cruelty to Protestant

of him who makes it, for only liars and cowards

public, over his own name, in order that the matter may be thoroughly investigated by the Government, and justice awarded to a public officer -who is either nofit for his important post -or the rictim of Protestant slander, because a Catholic and a French Canadian. Let us by all means have an investigation; but first of all we should have the name of the accuser, for Government can hardly be expected to notice anonymous accusations.

ST. PATRIOK'S SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's So ciety, held at the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday even ing, the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were olecte? Office-Pearors for the outsing year :-

President-Marcus Doberty.

1st Vice-President-John M'Elroy. 2nd Vice-President-O. J. Deviin. Transurer - W. P. M'Ouire, Corresponding Secretary - Wm. Booth, Recording Secretary - J. J. Curran. Assistant Rec Secretary - Wm. Mansfold. Rev. P. Dowd, and the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church, ex-officio Cimplains. Drs. O'Leary and Monagan-Physicians.

TREMENATAR NO EXTREMED H. Cuddiby, Edward Murphy, Bernard Devlin, Joseph Cloran. B. Tansey, Thomas Patton, P. J. Kenrney, J. Murphy. Martin Hart, R. M'Shape, Francis Mullia, M. M'Shana. Martin O'Loghlin, E. M'Keon, R. O'Mears.

John Ivere, Patrick Tucker. Chief Marshal-John M'Donald, (Re-elected.) Assistant Marshals-John Charles, Wm. Gooley, John Maher, and John O'Henrne, (Re-elected.)

ITALIAN PROTESTANTISM. - We would direct attention to a report, copied from the London Times, of a speech in Parliament by Lord Normanby on the affairs of Italy. It is valuable as the testimony of a Protestant gentleman, as to in Canada, who are incessantly fighting over the the real characters of the leading Italian Re-Italian Protestantism.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST. SOPHIE DE LACORNE. To the Editor of True Witness.

Mu. Entron-Knowing the interest you always take in the manner that the Anniversary of Erin's Patron's Saint is celebrated throughout the world, will let you know how we spent the day in this Parish. As the 17th fell on Sunday, we deferred the celebration until the Wednesday following; and a finer day we could not wish for. The sun, in all his refulgence, rose bright and clear, and the air possessed an invigorating freahness, rurely felt at this senson of the year. From an early hour in the morning our little church was densely crowded, both by th children of St. Patrick and our breitness of French origin, who joined us heart and hand in paying due respect to the Day we delight to honor. To our worthy Pastor, the Rev. A. Payette, too much praise cannot be given for the truly Christian zeal he showed on the occasion. He had the church beautifully decorated; and the pain bent was tastefully ornamented with the emblems of the Day. Solemn High-Mass was channied by the Rev C. Champeaux, Cure of St. Anne des Plaines; and at its conclusion the Rev. A. Payette delivered a soul-stirring sermon. He dwelt long on the many eminent virtues of St. Patrick, and the firm attachment of his children throughout world to the faith of their fathers. After Vespers, he gave the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament; after which the people all dispersed, highly pleased and edified with the ceremonies of the

A Good Answer. - The Quebec corres-

pondent of the Kingston Newssays:-"In discussing the question of Emigration, M'Gee inquired of Mr. Alleyn if it was true that Mr Donaldson, an agent of the Government in ireland, was an Orangeman? The Hon. Mr Alleyn replied that if he were so, he was not a fit person for the office."

This answer, if truly reported, is highly creditable to Mr. Alleyn. It is a pity, however, that the rule therein implied, is not generally carried out in Canadian appointments. Hitherto the profession of Orangeism has been treated rather as a qualification, than as a disqualification for

Thomas Magure, Esq., bas kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Branford, and West Riding, Co. Brant, C.W.

Upper Canadian Swindling.-The Correspondent of the Montreal Heraid attributes the agitation for a Bankrupt Law to the desire of the U. Canadisms to obtain an increase of legal facilities to defend their creditors : -

"The pressing claims of Upper Careda to the exclusive consideration of Government in this matter must be founded on the fact, that she either contains a larger number of debtors generally last year. waiting to be relieved, than Lower Canada, or that she contains a larger number of creditors auxions to the chartered Banks, as mentioned in a former Re-Majesty, then has the latter officially ignored the we do not assume, admit, or deny, the guilt of be paid than the Lower Province, or that she has part, \$20,000 have been placed in another Bank, simply a large number of debtors desirous to be freed from the pecuniary claims of creditors in Lower codinary Bank account, make an amount of Canada. When we consider the enormous amount than \$100,000 always ready for any emergency. of over-trading of late years in the Upper Province, and the commercial crisis through which she has officially recognized the Order, then must she the Titus Oates or Maria Monk species; whilst at lately so disastronally passed, there can be little doubt that the union lately alluded to in the Quebec Chronicle, of the Upper Canadians "almost to a man in favour of a Bankrup: Law' springs from the fact that they are almost to a man over head and ears in debt, and desirous to "whitewash" themselves at the expense of their creditors in Lower Canada and elsewhere, so as to enable themselves to benefit by the late abundance of the barrest to which the Governor Coneral alluded so gratefully, ver not so gracefully, is his speech from the thron-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dalhousic Mills, D M'Donald, 10s; Martintown, D M'Docald, 10s; Sherrington, M M'Caffrey, 10s; Willisosstown, J Hay, 10s; Desert, Rev. R Deleage, 10s; Norwood, T W Poole, 10s; Portneuf, Rev. E Fatord El 3s; Osgoode, l' Kearns, 10s; Shawbridge, J M' her Ministers, acting as adviser to her son the when made should be accompanied by the ac- [Laughlin, 10s; Westport, Rev. Foley, £1 hs; Asphodel, P O'Neill, 58; Quebec, T Farnind, 58; Elgiu, A Dwyer, 21 58; Carleton, Rov N Audet, 21 58; Rawdon, T Lane, 15s; Stratford, J Keoting, 10s; Keensneville, I Gooney, 54; Calumet Island, J Donovan, 54; Norton Creek, A M'Collum, 5s; Little Pabos, N Walsh, 5s; Alexandria, A M'Donald, 64; St. Jöhns, T Maguire, 11s : Yonge, A Fox, £1; Howick, J Garry, 10s; St. Remi, Rev. Mr. Gravel, 109; North Core, J M'Swec-

ney, 10s.
Per E M'Cormiek, Peterboro'—J Sullivan, 58; Doure, M. M'Kiver, ha; J. Walsh, 10a : Otonabee, J.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec - J J Murphy, 15s; M O'Brien, £1 7s 5d; M F Walsh, £1 3s 9d; Miss Mc-Donald, 12s 5d; Isle d'Orleaus, Rev Mr Bonneau, 1 59; Beauport, Mr. O'Brien, 128 Ed; Richemin, Mr O'Sallivan, 12s Cd; Sillers, T Bayley, 1s 6d. Per A McFaul, Wellington - G McFaul, 21.

Per P Purcell, Kingston-P Sewel, 12s Gd; Wolf Island, J Kaoe, 5s; D Haley, 5s; T Bricelan, 104; lowe Island, M Nolville, 12s 6d.

Per TJ McGinn, Trenton-W Doyle, 10s. Per J Daly, South Ginucester - Self, 10s; H Mi-Kenny, 18s 9d; T Daly, 10s; T Kindley, 10s; M Fagau, 10s; M Farmer, 10s; J Kenny, 10s; J Dow-

ney, 10s; J. O'Mara, 10s.
Per Rev. O Paradis, West Prampton—Self, 12s 6d; J Duff, 12s 6d; T O'Reien, 62 3d; T Duff, 10s; 2 Pitzgerald, 6: 31 Per M Gargia, Tyendinago Self, 103 10d : J Car-

gun, 94 2d. Per A D & Donald, St. Raptiaels - J Kennedy, 158 Par P Doyle, Toronto-Self 2s 6d; Tottenham,

M'Mahon, £1 2s 6d. Per Rev J Rossiter, Home Island-M. Kone, £1 5s. Per E Dowlin, Carleton Place-Self 10s : Bameay, M Foley, 10a. Per M Heophy, Lemptville-H Dimond, 10s.

Per R Supple, Ochawa-R Scanlon, 5s. Per Rev E Langevin, St Laurent-Rev M E Bon-12an. £! 10. Per C F Frager, Brockville - J McHugh, 12s 6d;

C McHeery, 21 23 6d, Per O Quigley, Lochiel-H McCormick, 10s. Per J Bonfield, Egansville - D McGrath, 12s 6d Per Rev L A Rouiret, St Aune de la Poca-Rev N Douget, 16s.

Per R E Corcoran, Rawdon-Self 10s; Mrs L Per W McManumy, Brantford-J Geraghty, 58;

J O'Connell, 7s 6d; L Smith, 5s. Per P Magnire, Coubury-T Wiseman, 10s. Par J Poley, Norwood -D Murray, 10s.

DISCOVERY OF THE SUPPOSED BODY OF MR. J. S. ROBAR. - The intelligence reached town yesterday that on Saturday evening some persons out shooting found a body in challow water in a march, East End Poronto. It was supposed to have come down the River Don with the late freshet and been driven into the marsh by a westerly wind. Several persons identified it by the ciothes as that of Mr. Hogan M. P. P. for Gray, whose disappearance has excited so much surprise. No marks of violence were found upon the remains but from the waist upwards only the skeleton remained. The shallowness of the Don River would seem to render it improbable that a formers, and the consequent probable results of body could lie in it for over a year without discovery .- Montreal Herold.

to announce the death of Mr. James Buntin, of Hamilton, which took place in Florida, whither he went last Fall for the benefit of his health. His remains are expected to be brought home for interment in the course of a few days .- Hamilton Spectator, April 2.

THE LATE POST OFFICE ROBERTY - We learn that no fewer than eighteen persons are at present under arrest upon suspicion of being implicated in the post office robberg. At Berlin, Toronto, Hamilton, Galt, and other places, arrests have been made, and importent revelations are expected to come out at the rarious examinations .- Commercial. Advertiser.

A PROTESTANT MINISTERESS .- The Reverend Mrs H. Autoinette Brown was expected to lecture in Toronto last evening before the "Ontario Literary Society." Subject. Men and Women." We have no doubt the appearance of the Reverend lady attracted a large audience. The assumption of the clerical, and even of the medical profession, by women, is becoming quite common among the Americans. It is looked upon by our fast neighbors merely as an assertion of their natural rights, of which man has so long and unjustly deprived them. Success to the movement. We shall not be the first to oppose the same project even among ourselves. We would be the last to refuse medical advice or spiritual counsel from the softer sex. - York Herald, 29th ult.

The St. Catharines Constitutional relates that one Edward McCaul died on Thursday last from excessive intemperance, want of proper food, and exposure to the cold. The spectacle presented at Farga's house, where the man died, was most horrible. McCaul was lying beside the empty stove, quite dead close by sat his wife and child, crying with hunger and cold; in a bed in a corner of the room lay Farga's wife, raving with debrium tremens; while Farga himself was stopified with liquor. The room was disgustingly fifthy, and almost nofit for the occupation of human beings .- Commercial Adver-

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The General Annual Meeting of the Honorary Directors of this Bank was held at its Office, on Monday, the let April.

Alexis haframboise, Esq., was called upon to preside over the Meeting, and Mr. Barbeau, the Actuary, was requested to act as Secretary.

The following Report and Statement were then submitted by the President, Edwin Atwater, Esq : -CUTY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANE,

Montreal, April 1, 1861. In presenting the fifteenth Annual Report to the Patron and Honorary Directors of this Institution, sold for \$17,50; and a lot of about 150 barrels Heavy the Managing Directors have the satisfaction of and Thin Mess, for which dealers had offered \$17 and being able to show a very favourable statement of the results of the last year's transactions and of the present condition of the affairs of the Bank,

There has been a much larger increase in the number of depositors and amount of deposits than in any previous year. The surplus fould has also increased, and is now more than ten per cent or the amount of deposits

Donations (in all \$2,200) have been made to Incorporated Charitable Institutions, the same as

in addition to the \$60,000 departed in three of which, with the usual balance to the credit of the ordinary Bank account, make an amount of more

The Act of Parliament under which this lastiintion was established will expire in May 1862 .--Steps have been taken to obtain an extension of the Act, which will no doubt be granted in this present

The statements submitted herewith will show the assets and liabilities of the Bank, on the 31st Decomber 1860, the number of depositors (classified) and the increase during the year

nd the melessy daring the Jene.
EDWIN ATWATER,
President.
The number of accounts open on the 31st
December 1859, was
The number of accounts open on the 31st
December 1860, was
and classified as follows:-
50 and under 1079
50 to \$ 100 52g
100 to 200 545
200 to 400 465
400 to 800 258
\$00 to 1200 106
1200 to 1600
1806 and apwards 56

Statement of the affairs of the City and District Savings Bank to the dist December 1860

**************************************	2	
Dĸ.		
le Amount due Depositor≈	\$746,043	47
" Amount due others, not ordinary	,	
Depositors	14,368	53
Amount due to Minute and other		
Heirs on the property acquired		
by the Bank, and which cannot		
yet be paid	16,600	00
" Balance representing net profits,		
all expenses deducted	79,773	16
i i	8856.785	56

By Loans on endorsed promissory notes, with Public Stocks, &c., as Collateral Security.....\$270,401 11

Amount invested in Public De-

Chartered Banks of this City .. 90,295 25 Balance due on property, corner Little St James Street - sold. 11,138 68 " Property acquired by the Bank

for the use of its Office, includ-23,309 25 tion of the shove property 10,400 00

1,000 00 " Office Furniture...... " Cash on Cail at 4 per cent in Chartered Banks of this City. . 104,695 61

\$856,785 56 E. J. BARBEAU,

Actuary. it was then moved by Mdward Murphy, seconded

by C. Dorwin, Esq., and Resolved,-" That the report and statements of the

uffeirs of the City and District Savings Bank, now read and submitted, are very satisfac ory; and that the same be received, adopted and published " Moved by Louis Boyer, Esq., seconded by Benj. Brewster Esq. and

Resolved,-" That the thanks of this meeting be for their able management of the affairs of the Bank for the past year.

Edward Hurphy, Esq., having consented to act as Scrutineer, the election of a new Board of Managing-Directors was proceeded with; when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected : -Edwin Atwater, Alfred LaRocque, H. Judah, Ilv.

Molholland, A. M Delisle, L. H. Holton, Dr. W. Nelson, Hy. Starnes, W. P. Bartley, William Workman. Peter Devins, Esq., was then called to the chair just vacated by A. Laframboise, Esq., and thanks were voted to the latter gentlemen for his conduct in prociding over the meeting.

E. J. BARBEAU,

Secretary.

The Roard having met the following day, Alfred LaRoque, Seq., was named President, and Hy. Mul-holland, Esq., Vice-President, for the next dear.

The Galt Reporter Bays :- " We were startled from our prepriety by intelligence that the following officers of Berlin had decamped :- The l'ostmaster, the County Clerk, the Telegraph Agent, the Express Agent, the Division Court Clerk, the Marriage License Agent, the Life Assurance Agent, the Secretary of Public instruction, the Magistrate, the Couveyancer, the Notary Public, and the Commissioner in Queen's Bench. And so it is Yet, but one man has gone; he representing in his own good person the twelve offices enumerated. There is no secret in the matter now. Mr. William Davidson is off. Mr. Dewe, Post Office Inspector, has charge of the Post Office; the Express Inspector of the Express office; Mr. J. A. Patterson has been appointed to the Division Court; the absconder's effects have been distrained for ren; and the 'highest executive officer in the county' is seeking the departed. We are sorry to say-sorry for the sake of those connected with Mr. Davidson's family -thet facts are coming to light which show fraud in the Post Office. To-day, two merchants in Berlin took their affidavits in presence of Mr. Dewe, that a money-order for \$500 said to be issued by them in favor of a party in Toronto, was never ordered, and it is said that a telegraph went to Toronto last night to arrest the payee and another as accomplices in the fraud. This, it is asserted, is but a small part of the guilt likely to come to light. Meantime, everybody is wondering how William Davidson-of all men-could do such a thing, and in this wonder we join."

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour. - We quote Fine at \$2,80 to \$4,15; Superfine, No. 2, \$4,75 to 5, with sales of a choice article at the latter price; Superfine, No. 1, \$5,25, - a round shipping lot sold at \$5,221 and the brekerage, besides a few sales of smaller parcels at \$5,25; there were also transactions in very choice brands at higher figures but we hear of an ordinary lot being pressed to sale and bringing \$5,20. Full Wheat Flour is quiet: Fancy, \$5,50 to 5,60, most sales at the inside price; Extra, \$5,70 to 6; Superior Extra, \$6,50 to \$7.

Bag-Flour .- There are but few transactions to notice; there have been sales of Fyfe at \$2,671, at \$2,70, and \$2.75, the latter for a choice lot.

Wheat, - U.C. Spring, ex-cars, has been sold at \$1,14 and 1,15 for good, and \$1,153 for a choice lot. Oats.-On Saturday there was a sale of 10,000 bushels at 13 8d per bu, of 40 the, for May delivery. Catmeal - There have been some sales, in store, at \$4,15 to \$4,25; the latter in a sking price.

Athes. -- Pots. \$5,55; Inferiors, \$5,65; Pearls, \$5.70.

Provisions. - A parcel of 41 larrels Mess Pork \$15, is held over for higher figures.

Butter.-Continues dull ; parcels of good country continue to press on the market: 111/c to 12c has been offered for round lots of good store-packed.

Dressed Hogs .- There have been one or two lots sold at \$5,75 and \$5,87? for nucleing purposes; this morning a few fresh slaughtered spring pigs were sold at \$6 and \$6,50.

Died,

In this city, on the 3rd instant, David, only comof David Cunningham, Motor Inspector, agod 4 years and 8 months.

In this city, on the 2d inst. Burgaret Furroug, widow of the late Samuer Wichmis, aged 25 years. In this city, on the 30th wit, Dome Genevieve O'Brien, widow of the late Francois Descubels, E2q., aged 71 years and 8 months.

In this city, on the 2nd instant, John George cidest son of Andrew T Holland, aged 11 years and

At Shipton, on the 25th alt , Matilda Catherine, youngest daughter of Dr. B. Carter, aged 13 months.

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

B. H. LAMOINE, Cashier.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public School.

Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fivzgerald, 125 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E.

INFORMATION WANTED,

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

GOOD SAMARITA N COOKING STOVES.

THE most economical Stave known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also a good assortment of MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES,

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON RAILING, a.c.

RODDEN & MEILLEUR, 71 Great Saint James Street,

INFORMATION WANTED,

Montreal, March 28.

OF JOHN BUTLER, a native of County Tipperary,

Ireland. We call ast board from, four years ago, he was in the State of Vermont; but is at present supposed to be residing somewhere between Richmond and Montreal. Any information asserting him will be thankfully received by his S sier. Bridget Butler, care of John Tennison, Ssq., No. 1, Police Street, Queboc, C. E.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to be ERECTED in BURLINGTON, Vt., may be seen at Mr. P. M'WILLIAMS' house, St. Paul Street, near the present Cathedral, Burlington, Vt.; and Fenled tendered to the Managing-Directors and Actuary, Proposals for the execution of the work will be received, by addressing Box No. 299 BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST of MAY next; also Copies of the Specification of the work can be obtained by addressing as above or by applications to the BISHOP'S PALACE or to the Office of the TRUE WITNESS Montreal March 14, 1861.

CARD OF THANKS

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return to the his friends and the public generally for the constant patronage during the past three years and merita continuance of the same. He has also to be in them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wir east the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadh .. corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier street. where he will manufacture Bonts and Shoes of thebest material and to order as heretofore.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The discussion on the address was commenced in the Corps Legislatiff on the 11th instant. The Italian question formed the principal staple of the debate. M. Kobb Bernard made a strong attack upon the policy of the government in Italy, maintaining that the policy of England had been victorious while that of France had become, in spite of herself, the support of revolution. He concluded by saying ;-" The moment has arrived to choose between principles which give life and those which destroy. Let us not lose sight of the fact that there is something worse than a subverted government, and that it is a government which follows a suicidal policy."

M. Billault replied-" The government protests against the preceding speech against the reproach that the dignity of France had been lowered, and against the imprudent menace that disturbances might break out in the country. I shall afterwards show that the policy of France is Catholic, but at the same time liberal, that it has never been ultra montane; and finally that it will remain a French policy."

M. Baroche in the name of the government denied that France was agitated, and said :-" Agitation only reigns where hostile parties mask themselves, in order to attack the policy of the Emperor."

The debate was continued on the 12th, several members maintaining that English policy had triumphed in Italy, and that it was entirely hostile to the policy of France.

Another conference on the Syrian question was held in Paris on the 11th. It was said that an agreement between the Powers on this question would soon take place.

M. Martin, whose name was familiar to the English public some time ago in consequence of a pamphlet which he wrote about Irish grievances, in a journal which supports the doctrines of the Gueronniere pamphlet.

When alluding to the quarrel between the Emperor Napoleon I. and Pope Pius VII., Prince Napoleon quoted in his speech to the Senate a short extract from the " Memorial de Sainte Helene," containing the Emperor's own account of the affair. "Up to that point," said Napoleon, "the quarrel was merely of a temporal nature. The partisans of the Pope, in the hope of restoring their position, complicated the qarrel by mixing it up with spiritual matters."

rest of the passage shows that the real object of Napoleon I. was to establish absolute domination in every Catholic country in Europe by retaining the Pope in his power.

Another pamphlet, purporting to be a refutation of Cardinal Antonelli's reply to the last official brochure, La France, Rome, et l'Italie, in their columns the forthcoming pamphlet also. The solution of "Roman question" is the same as the one proposed in the Pape et le Congres -namely, Rome, with the Vatican, for the Pope, but, beyond that, abandonment of all temporal authority in the States.

scheme of an Italian Confedracy the Roman Germany by the evangelical theory, have found Pontiff was to exercise merely a nominal Presidency; the actual government of the State of novelty, and believing themselves as strong as they the Church, and of Rome itself, was to pass from are during, have ventured to attack the very truths annexation of Central Italy, and by sanctioning, cause of rationalism has gained some able pens that have defended it vigorously. In fixing itself upon or, indeed, all but ordering, the occupation of the Marches and Umbria (as all who are ac- aware that in order to thrive among us, it would be quainted with the transactions of the Chambery | necessary to take out letters of naturalization. Like interview between Napoleon III. and General Cialdmi are well aware) the Emperor of the French gave the death-stroke to the Papacy. and, willingly or unwillingly, allowed the instincts of the Italians to get the better of his own ably vivacious and sparkling with wit, they seek to tond federal predelictions. So far as the Emperor himself is concerned, we may now believe Italy may rise into a united nation and welcome. Protestantism. In the purely literary world they are The Pope must, therefore, be sacrificed ; out Napoleon will declare himself satisfied, if matters are so contrived that the Pontiff may retain the outward dignity of his authority; if such a place be assigned to him in the new kingdom as the Presidency of the National Diet would have secured for him had the Emperor's original federal plan been carried into effect. The Capitol for the Chief of the State; the Vatican for the Head of the Church; a home for the King of Italy by the side of the abode of the Bishon of Rome, or, if high sounding words are preferred, of the High Priest of the Catholic world-such. the Emperor's partisans imagine, is the problem with which his teeming brain is now busying itself; a problem of no difficult solution, they think, unless the provident and benevolent intenjealously, the arrogance, and bigotry of the nation under his sway. It is with a view to obviate any danger arising from popular opposition, firm it, as the Senate has done, by your universal these optimists says, that Napoleon opened in suffrages." France the safety-valve of Parliamentary discussion.

When Legitimists and Ultramontanes, when sentimentalists of the Montalembert school, and patriots of the temper of Thiers and Lamartine. have given utterance to all they have to say. when cardinals have brought forward their amendments, the Emperor's ascendancy will still be strong enough to compel such a vote as may suit his own views, and the flat which so long trembled on his Imperial lips, the flat decisive as to the fate of the Pope King, and destructive of the secular edifice of Charlemagne, will be thundered forth as the decree of the French nation as gathered from the suffrage of its representa- mulgated more violent attacks upon Victor Emtives.

In corroboration of all these sanguine surmises the Italians who put their faith in the Emperor of the French do not, of course, fail to refer to 18th inst. the bold and decided policy pursued by Prince Napoleon to the very unequivocal words of M. Pietri, whom they look upon as a mere passive A despatch from Rome says that the Duke de and subservient mouthpiece of the Emperor him-

self, and still more to the conduct of MM Billault, Baroche, and other members of the Imperial Government. There are no two opinions as to the final result of the discussion in both the French Houses, whose addresses, veted by a large inajority, will be mere echoes of the Imperial speech. Had there been any doubt about it the virulent attacks of the French Bishops, the out-cry of the Court of Rome, and its or sealous supporters, that lucky hit about Ponti's Pilate would most happily have removed it. The Emperor will come out of this Parliamentary mock ordeal as fully master of the situation as he might desire, and he may deal with the Pope as he thinks fit taking it for granted that his policy has the sanction of the greater number, if not of the French people, at least of such part of the French people as are allowed to have any voice in public matters .- Times Cor.

The Bishop of Orleans intends to defer the sermon in behalf of the evicted tenantry of Partry till the 25th March. One of the ladies engaged to collect on this occasion-the Duchess of Magenta-has handed over the sum of £100 as a portion of her quete to be at once forwarded and conferred upon the objects of the charity.

The report addressed by the Minister of Justice to the Council of State on the "Pontius Pilate" pamphlet of the Bishop of Poitiers has been sent to that prelate by order of the Council. He has, I believe, eight or ten days to put in his defence, and then both will be examined by the Council and reported upon. The officials of Orleans and Pottiers have been "invited" by their superiors to cease attending the receptions of the Bishops of both dioceses. They of course, must obey; but, in retaliation, the inhabitants of both places who were accustomed to attend the soirces of the Prefects have ceased to do so. -Core of the Times.

THE FRENCH NAVY IN 1861 .- Under this title the Revue Contemporaine publishes an interesting article by the Compte de la Tour, a deputy of the Legislative Body. Although the writer indulges in a few sarcasms on the four of invasion which has manifested itself in England under the shape of the great Volunteer movement, and driven that country to expeud 36 millions in five years on her navy and maritime defences, the article is generally conceived in a has retired from the Constitutionnel—his con- spirit of mirness not always to be met in French science as a Catholic not permitting him to write publications. Contrasting the French navy with that of England, which M. de la Your states at 69 screw and 40 sailing line-of-battle ships; 35 screw, 17 puddle, and 54 sailing frigates; and 26 screw and 16 sailing corveties, requiring in all 257 captains, while the Nacy List shows 356 captains in active service, besides 1,700 lientenants, he comes to the conclusion that the French navy is not provided with sufficiency of officers. Again, while England will, about the end of the year, have 84,000 sailors, France will not have more than 30,000. He then points out several improvements which it would be advisable to introduce into the administration of the French navy, and into the system of coast defences. On the phantom of an invasion of England, he expresses himself as follows: - " It would be folly with an in-The Prince stopped at this point; but the ferior fleet to risk the lives of 150,000 men in a naval combat, or even to land it on the coast, supposing it could be done without meeting with resistance .-What would become of such an army, deprived as it would be of all succor and provisions? Suppose it were victoriously to overrun the whole territory of Great Britain, its victories would exhaust it; the circle of its enemies would be constantly forming anew. and the first check would infallibly be a disaster .-The English, united and masters of the Channel, are will soon appear from the pen of M. de Lague- absolutely safe from all invasion. It would be more ronniere. The journals that published the Car- than foolhardy to go, without reserves and without dinal's performance will be "invited" to give a basis of operation, to offer a mortal combat to a great nation, unsurpassed by any other in bravery, tenacity, and patriotic pride.'

The French Protestant Church is troubled with the modern heresy, as well as the English Episcopal Church. A recent letter from Paris: "There are pasters in our country who reject all the primary doctrines of Christianity-the doctrine of the Trinity, the doctrine of Redemption, and the doctrine of Napoleon III. contemplated a federal, instead the Divinity of Christ. The theories of Strauss, of of a united Italy, but even in the Emperor's Baur, and of the school of Tubingen, vauquished in faithful disciples in the old degenerate Huguenot Church. Some young French doctors, eager for priestly into secular hands. By conniving at the for which their ancestors mounted the scaffold. The our soil, the old German rationalism has been fully the young son of Jesse, it has rejected the heavy armor that they have wished to impose upon it. The indigestible German folios have not succeeded in passing the frontiers of the Rhine. Metamorphosed into pamphlets, and newspaper and review articles, agreeaccomplish their work of destruction. Cooperel. father and son. Scherer, and Reville, and Perant, are the chiefs of this army of destroyers in the bosom of seconded by one of the most learned Orientalists in our country and distinguished minds of our age, M. Ernest Renan, the poetical translator of Job, and the Songs of Solomon."-Springfield Republican.

ITALY.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Zanolini, President, by seniority, made a speech in which he expressed the hope that Rome was about to be made the capital of Italy, and that the deliverance of Venice was approaching. He also eulogised Garibaldi.

Ratazzi, the chosen President of the Chamber, in his speech on taking the chair, appleaded the speeches of Prince Napoleon and M. Von. Vincke, praised Garibaldi, and expressed confidence in the

solution of the questions of Rome and Venice. Count Cavour, in presenting a project of law proclaiming the kingdom of Italy, said: -"Italy is completing the work of her constitution, and is making herself one country by her laws and institions of the wise ruler founder against the tutions, as she is already one by language. On the manned under the new title which Italy, from Turin to Palermo, has accorded him. You will con-

The Opinione of Turin denies the report that negotiations had been entered into between the Sardinian government and Rome.

An elaborate system of opposition against the new government of Italy had come to light in the shape of a long series of instructions to confessors, in which almost every form of opposition to Victor Emmanucl's rule is insisted upon as a religious duty.

The Sardinian Government has sent a protest to the Federal Council against the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Fribourg, which contained a violent attack against King Victor Emmanuel.

To this protest the Federal Council replied that it was not concerned in the affair, and referred the Sardinian Government to the Government of Fraboug.

The latter stated that the French bishops had promanuel than had the Bishop of Fribourg, against which the Sardinian Government had not protested. Rome.-Reports current among the people fix the date of the arrival of the Sardinians at Rome for the

The Queen of Spain is said to have offered the Pope her royal palace at Madrid; but the Pope announced his intention of remaining at Rome.

speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate. A telegram via Messina says there has been an encounter between the French 71st Regiment of the line, and 70 Papal Zounves. The French Colonel was killed, and 43 men wounded.

NAPLES .- The citadel of Messina surrendered uncitadel. A capitulation was refused; four Generals, 500 officers, and 5000 men were taken prisoners. 300 enonon also fell into the hands of the Sardinians. Civitella del Tronto would not be akis . , hold out

much longer. A gift of a piece of land by Garibaldi for an Eng- ing after the utility of the loca piu and of abstain lish Church at Naples had been approved by the altogether from the alienation of their property. Prince Lieutenant General.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna correspondent writes, on March 5:-"A great ferment continues to exist throughout Southrn Sclavonia. The Croats are no longer content to insist upon their own independence, but, by the votes of several Comitats, demand a separate parliament for the Servians in Hungary - their brethren in race though not in religious belief. Counts Majlath and Apponyi, the Ministers for the Interior and Justice, have repaired to Vienna to warn the Emperor against abiding by the provisions of the new con-stitution, as far as they relate to Hungary. The Hungarians, on their part, are determined to persist in their demands, and not to allow their representatived to be lost in a general parliament of the empire, having nothing of a constitutional assembly, save the name."

The Austrian journals were showing a very hostile spirit towards Russia in regard to the Warsaw disurbances.

POLAND.

All continued quies at Warsaw, but late advices assert that the agitation, though " muffled," was on the increase. Russian troops continued to arrive.

Funeral ceremonies took place in all the Churches of Warsaw on the 9th inst. Public order was maintained without the concurrence of the police. Emperor's reply to the address was awaited with great anxiety.

Subscriptions for a monument to the victims of 27th February reached a considerable a sum.

It was stated that the movement commenced at Warsaw was becoming general in Poland. In Lithuaria and the Ruthenian provinces adhesions to the address got up in Warsaw were being everywhere sent in.

RUSSIA.

A letter dated St. Petersburg, March 4, says :-"Yesterday, the 3rd of March, the day originally fixed for the emancipation of the serfs, has passed over quietly. There were no assemblages in the streets nor disturbances of any description. The official announcement that no publication could be made concerning the emancipation until the 19th of March doubtless contributed to this. The reports that have appeared in some of the French papers of cannon being drawn up before the principal edifices, &c., are great exoggerations. To say that the Government does not take any measures of precaution in view of the great reform which is about to be proclaimed would be false and puerile; it would be wanting in its duties, as the guardian of public tranquillity; but certainly it is not in the proportions announced by the self-styled correspondents of the foreign papers, whose object, moreover, is easily discernible.

"The news from Warsaw has caused a very painful impression here; but it is hoped these lamentable events will not tend to a further postponement of the projected reforms."

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION AND THE ROMAN PENITENTIARY.

The Times publishes a document which it rightly describes as important. It contains the questions submitted by the Bishops of Italy to the "Sacra Ponitentiaria, for the guidance of their conscience in the dealings of the Church with the Italian Revolution, and the answers of the Holy Penitentiary. It

is signed by H.E. Cardinal Cagiano. DOUBTS AND ANSWERS.

"1. Is it lawful to sing the Te Deun on occasions of the proclamation of the usurping Government or on other analogous occasions?

"R.-No. "2. Is it lawful to recite during the mass and in other sacred functions the Collect for the King,

" R-No. "3. Is it lawful to take any part in the religious functions ordered by the sub-Alpine laws on the anniversary of the statutes?

"4. Is it lawful to illuminate Awelling-houses on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Government, or on other similar occasions : and. likewise. is it lawful to wear the insignia of the new Govern ment -- such as cockades, tricoloured bands?

" R-No; provided great evils do not threaten ind there is no scandal. "5. Can the Government authorities be invited

by the Clergy to Ecclesiastical functions; and, should they present themselves without invitation, can the Clergy offer them acts of honour according to the ceremonial?

"R-No; and should they present themselves the Clergy should be passive or abstain from the acts of honour prescribed by the ceremonial.

"6. Can the municipal magistrates be received in the church, and may the aforesaid acts be offered to them?

"R-Yes; provided, however, that the magistrates have not committed the acts reprobated by the Apostolic Letters of March 26, 1860: otherwise as in the receeding directions.

" 7. le it lawful to enrol oneself in the Civic or National Guard which has been ordered by the usurping government for its support in the provinces usurped by it?

"8. What must be said about those persons who have been enrolled against their will, and compelled to form a part of the same guard?

"R-It is lawful to tolerate citizen soldiers under compulsion, who cannot leave the service without serious injury or inconvenience; provided, however, that they are prepared in mind to leave it as soon as possible, and in the mountime to abstain from all hostile acts against the subjects and soldiers of the legitimate Prince, and from acts against good laws

and ecclesiastics. "9. Is it permitted to the parish priests to give the lists demanded by the usurping Government for the National Guard and the military levies in the usurped provinces?

"R-No; and wherever the books shall have been taken away, let them be passive.

"10. Is it permitted to take any part in the voting for forming the municipal councils and representatives, and may those elected retain the office of councillor and magistrate?

"R .-- It may be tolerated, provide the municipal officers do not execute those things which are in op-position to Divine and ecclesiastical laws, and abstain from taking the oath after the form proposed by the usurping authorities.

"11. Is it permitted to contend for the magistracies, and to accept them when any one shall be called by the force of the law passed by the Government by a commune, or even by the Government, always liberated from the duty of paying them. abstaining from giving his adhesion to the Government, and from committing any act which may be regarded as a recognition of it?

"R .- Yes, if scandal be removed by his presence, and on the conditions explained in the demand, especially on the condition that in teaching they may conform themselves altogether to the Catholic doc-

"12. According to the indulgence already trans- ception, or by ignorance; those who have given a of these facts."

Pope that the Emperor Napoleon disavowed the mitted by the Santa Poenitentiaria can the administrators of the loca pia, occupied by the usurning Government, be empowered by the ordinaries to continue in the administration, or can those who are chosen again by the illegal authorities be empowered to accent it?

"R .- The Santa Ponitentiaria by special and exconditionally after four day's firing, during which press authority grants to all and each of the ordina-the Sardinian artillery caused a great fire in the ries whose territories have been occupied by the usurping Power the faculty to hold good for six months, provided that from the persons appointed no adhesion to the Government be required, or any any oath of fidelity according to the form proposed by the same Government, and on condition of looking after the utility of the loca via and of abstaining

"13. Can persons rotain or assume offices under the usurping Government?

"R-Provided they are not offices which directly and immediately tend to spoliation, or to the keeping of things taken, and which may be exercised without injury to Divine and ecclesiastical laws, it may be tolerated; but let every one of the said officials, or persons of the Papal power, be carefully admonished o consult the bishop or ordinary of the place, who in each case shall decide as to intentions of our most sacred lord.

" 14. Is it permitted to take the oath proposed by the usurping Government in the following or similar terms, which comprise an ultimated obedienced :-"I swear fidelity and obedience to Victor Emmanuel King of Italy, and to his successors. I swear to observe the statute and every law of the State, for the inseparable good of the King and of the country,

"R.—The eath as here laid down is not permit-ted; but an eath of obedience purely passive may be tolerated in all those things which are not opposed to Divine and ecclesiastical laws, according to the form approved by Pius VII., and expressed in these words:-'I promise and swear to take no part in any conspiracy whatever, plot or sedition against the actual Government; as also to be subject and obedient in all that is not contrary to the law of God and of the Church."

"15. How are the ordinaries to regulate themselves as regards the Royal placet and exequatur, which the Government pretends to in the case of the bulls, briefs, and Pontifical rescripts?

"R.-They must not molest private persons who for their security recur to the Government for the Royal placet or exequatur; but the ordinaries as far as in them lies, must be passive, and if they have been questioned by the Government on demands of this kind, they must give their opinion according to the laws of justice and the forms of the Holy Canons.

"16. Can the ordinaries, parish priests, those holding benefices, and other administrators of ecclesiastical property, when demanded under heavy penalties, consign to the Government the inventory of their respective revenues?

"R. -They may be permitted to do so, a written protest, however, being made in each act by the respective administrators on the necessity of the consignment, in order to avoid greater evils, and for the defence of the rights of the Church. But it is the intention of our most sacred lord that the ordinaries before or after the consignment, if possible, shall make a collective protest, respectfully indeed, but with Evangelical liberty.

" 17. How must the ordinaries regulate themselves with regard to any priest who, having fallen under censure, is regardless of reconciling himself to the Church, and who cannot be suspended a divinis by the ordinary without fear of grave scandal and inconvenience?

"R-The repentance of the priest must be procured by every possible means, as the office of a good and prudent pastor has explained, and if he hears not the voice of the ordinary recourse must be had to the congregation of the Holy Council.

"18. How must parish priests regulate themselves in the celebration of the marriages of those who

have notoriously incurred ecclesiastical censures? " R-Care must be taken that, being released from ecclesiastical censures according to the usual method, they be reconciled with the Church; but if they refuse to be reconciled, and serious consequences seem to threaten unless the marriage be celebrated, the parish priest shall consult, all things and circumstances being well considered, what has been said by approved authors, and especially by Saint Alphonso (Lib. 6, tr. 1, cap. 2., num. 54), and declare what he considers most expedient in the Lord. the celebration of the mass, however, being always

excluded. "19. How, likewise, must the bishops and parish priests regulate themselves if any one of the aforesaid censured persons present himself as godfather in the sacrament of confirmation and of baptism?

"R .- As in the preceding case. "20. Can the most boly eucharist be administered to those notoriously under censure without first being regularly reconciled to the Church?

"21. If any one of the persons mentioned as having notoriously incurred censures should die (and, according to the canons and the regulations, it is provided expressly by the doctors that they should be absolutely deprived of holy sepulture) and their funeral be with threats obstinately demanded, and ecclesiastical burial, how in such circumstances must

a parish priest regulate himself? "He must take care that everything be done according to the rule of the holy canons; but if this cannot be effected without danger of disturbances or scandal, the parish priest must not himself, nor any other priest, assist at the funeral rites, or at the

" 22. Can the Bishop approve those preachers who are presented by the actual municipal authorities? R.-The Bishop may, as if ex se, select those presented, provided that all necessary qualifications exist

" 23. Can the esattori and cursori cite ecclesiastics and loca pia in case of refusal to pay the imposts, as well canonical as camerale, and under what regula-

tions, and cautions? "R .- The Sacred Ponitentiaria, by special and express apostolic authority, with the benignant consent of our most sacred lord Pio P. P. IX., grants to all and every ordinary, whose territories have been occupied by the invading Government, the faculty, which is to hold good for six months, either by themselves, or by some other ecclesiastic to be specially deputed for that purpose by any one of the said ordinaries, of empowering the cursores and exactores to execute the orders against the loca via, as also against ecclesiastics, indulgence having first been asked and obtained in each case from the respective ordinary, and scandal prudently removed, no other

obstacles whatever presenting themselves. "24. Can parish priests or other ecclesiastics who have been injured by this Government by the abolition of tithes, accept of compensations offered by the same Government?

"R.—They may, according to the decision of our most holy lord, under title of simple compensation for loss inflicted on them by the Government by the prohibited exaction of tithes, accept of pensions assigned by the Government; first, however, a protest having been made, either by the ordinary of the place, or by some other of the said parish priests or ecclesiastics, that such an acceptance is by no means recognised or the abolition of the tithes made by the Government approved; and the debtors of the same tithes being carefully admonished that they are not

" 25. Can parish priests ask that assistance from the Government which the same Government promises to those who have a larger population than 500 souls and a revenue less than 800f.?

"R.-It is not expedient.

"26. Must confessors consider as having fallen under censure those who have voted for the union of Italy under one sole King, induced by fear, by de- he turned his back on him. I guarantee the accuracy

similar vote in other provinces beyond the Papal States, or have given a negative vote, or none at all, or an insignificant vote; those who have illuminated their houses, worn cockades, &c., not having been induced to do so by unjust fear; or through thoughtlessness have attended the charting of the Te Deum; finally, women and minors who have signed addresses and worked banners?

"R.-Ecclesiastical censures, according to the Apostolic Letters of March, 1860, are incurred by those who formally co-operate or adhere to the rebellion against the Papal power; therefore, to distinguish in the forum of conscience whether any one incurs the censures must be discussed by the confessor in the conscience of each one. For this sufficient provision has been made by the powers transmitted to the ordinaries on the 16th of November. 1860.

"27. In what manner can be repaired the public scandal given by those who demand to be absolved from the censures incurred in these times, in which such reparation is difficult and dangerous?
"R.—Reparation of scandal is necessary de jure

divino, and that should be made in the best and most prudent mode, according to the judgment of the ordinary or confessor.

"28. Must those who demand absolution, before being absolved, oblige themselves to repair losses suffered by the Papal Government by the actual disturbances?

"R.-Suffice it that they are prepared in mind to obey the commands of the Holy See as above stated. Given at Rome, in the Holy Penitentiary, Dec. "A. M. CARDINAL CAGIANO, (M.P.)

THE PAST OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

(Translated for the Mirror.)

The Bien Public of Guent, contains a letter, dated Feb 19, giving some historic details not generally known, of the past of Louis Napoleon. The Ghent journal guarantees the source from which the facts come, as respectable and reliable:

"You are aware of the zealous and active part taken by Prince Louis Bonaparte (now Napoleon III.) in the revolt of the Romagna in 1831 and 1832 against Pope Gregory XVI. You remember his arder in that struggle, and how he forced his cider brother, against his inclinations, to enlist with him in the ranks of the Romagnols, and how that brother sunk under the fatigues of the campaign and died at Forli, leaving to Louis his pretended rights under the senatus consultan of 1804.

" After the suppression of the revolt, Louis Nameleon became a wanderer in the Roman States, and being unable to enter either Tuscany or Naples, sought safety in the Palace of the Holy Poutiff, to whom he revealed his name, and demanded an asylum (In Italy, in the Pontifical States at least, the right of asylum exists in the ecclesiastical mansions as well as in the churches.) The archbishop of Spoleto with a charity truly evangelical, interested himself for this prescribed young man, now apparently so re-pentant, and after sheltering him for many days under the inviolable hospitality of his roof, presented himself before Gregory XVI. to implore a safe-conduct for the guilty refugee. The Pope refused it-n struggle ensued in which entrenties were used on the part of the Bishop, and judicious and far-sighted resistance made on the part of the Pontiff. At last the tears of the Archbishop prevailed over the severity of the Pope, and the safe-conduct was given. This Archbishop of Spoleto, afterwards Bishop of Imola, was named Mastai-to-day, he is called Pius

"In quitting Italy, (thanks to the intervention of that Sovereign Pontiff whom at this moment he is plotting to dethrone) Louis Bonaparte rejoined his mother in Switzerland. From Switzerland, in the face of the law of 1816, the mother and son went clandestinely to Paris, to see some friends, and urge certain reclamations against the royal treasury. Under assumed names they took lodgings at the Hotel de Holland. This was at the close of the winter of 1832 under the reign of Louis Phillip, and while Casimir Perier was prime minister. Queen Hortense having known M. d'Houdetot, now nide-de-camp to Louis Phillip, in Holland, wrote to him immediately on her arrival, apprising him of her presence and her son's in Paris. She begged him to call at her hotel which he did without delay. He found the Queen very uneasy on account of her own and son's position, under the law of 1816 She was very much desirons to procure a passport for herself and son and permission to visit the springs of the Pyrenees, also to get some pecuniary assistance, for she was in

great straits for money.
"Cei. d'Houdetot laid the whole affair before tin King, who immediately sent 39,000 francs to Queen Hortense, and promised to attend to all her wishes. The King also invited her and her son to pass the evening at the Palais Royal, where, accompanied by his Queen and his sister, he would receive them in the apartments of M. d'Houdetot. In the evening Hortense came alone, and excused her son, who she said was sick with a fever. The visit was a long and unrestrained one. Queen Hortense took leave of the royal party in ecstasies of delight, after receiving free permission to sojourn in the Pyrenecs, promises of considerable sums of money, and the most gracious marks of sympathy on the part of

Louis Phillip and the two princesses of Orleans. "The next day there was a council or ministers. Louis Phillip upon taking his seat, said to his ministers, 'well gontlemen, what news?' 'Sire, said Marshal Soult, (then minister of war,) 'I have some news certainly. Queen Hortense and her son have passed through France incognito, and embarked at Marseilles for Malta.' 'And you believe it,' said Louis Phillip smiling. 'I certainly believe it,' said the Marshal. Then Casimir Perier spoke up. 'Sire my information is more minute and circumstantial. as well as more accurate than the marshal's. Queen Hortense and her son are in Paris at the Hotel de Holland. They have seen M. d'Houdetot, aide-decamp to your Majesty, who has sent them 30,000 francs, which came from you Yesterday evening Queen Hortense was in conference with your Majesty, and you promised her a safeconduct to sojourn at the springs of the Pyrences. All this is literally true, said the King, 'I have nothing to tell you, my dear Perier.' 'No Sire,' he replied, but it is I whe have something to tell you. The son of Hortense was not with his mother yesterday evening; no, he was indisposed. A great mistake! for at the very hour that his mother was with your Majesty, he was himself in proper person, at a secret meeting in Rempart street, with Blanqui Raspail, Aliband, and others, plotting your Majesty's overthrow.' Louis Phillip and his council were per-

feetly thunderstruck. The proof? at length exclaimed the King .-'Here it is,' said Perier, 'it is the account of the secret session by one of the very conspirators who furnished me with it;' (it was Blanqui,) and he drew from his pocket the process verbal.

"Louis Philip was astonished, but he considered himself bound by his promise to Queen Hortense, who may not have known of the dark doings of her

"Sixteen years after this, in the month of June, 1848, M. d'Houdetot came to Claremont on a visit to his old master. On the same steamboat with himself, was Louis Napoleon on his way to Paris. He was passed and repassed several times by Louis Napoleon, yet M. d'Houdetot appeared not to know him. 'You do not know me, M. d'Houdetot?' said Louis Napoleon. 'Perfectly,' said the general in his hardiest manner. 'Then I do not understand how'

- Monsieur,' interrupted M. d'Houdetot, 'do you remember the evening I had the honor to conduct your mother to the presence of Louis Philip? You excused yourself on the score of indisposition, and where were you at that hour, Monsieur? I learned it the next day. Is it necessar: then, that I should tell you why I no longer recognize you?" with this

JACK-IN-OFFICE. - We have already mentioned the JACK-IN-OFFICE.—we have already mentioned the orders given by M. De Persigny to forbid any functionary from entering the Bishop of Orleans' palace. The following is the circular drawn up by the Prefect of the Loiret on this subject :--

"Sir-I have the honor of calling your attention, confidentially, to the nature of the intercourse be-tween public functionaries and the chief of the diocese of this department. For any one feeling, while observing facts, a real devotion for the Emperor, the attitude of the Bishop of Orleans appears, with the character of the clearest evidence, impressed with a political hostility which leaves room to no illusion arising from the complexity of the questions into which that Prelate has deemed that he ought to interfere. If religious discussions were alone mooted, everybody knows what entire liberty of publicity is granted to such, and what independence of appreciation is enjoyed by every one in their regard. But when, taking his stand on the ground of political passions, a Bishop presents a standard to the enemies of the Government to whom he owes his See and all the prerogatives belonging to it, the feeling of duty overcomes all other considerations, and prescribes to us a new attitude. I know, sir, that most of the functionaries have already under-stood their line of conduct in presence of the steps and invitations having regarded to them, and proceeding from the Bishop's palace; but I believe, also, that some of them, having an old acquaintance with the Prelate, hesitated to separate themselves from him. If so, it is your duty to remind them that the Emperor's Government expects from them an exclusive devotion (a rather feminine pretension-what will Mrs. Grundy say?) and cannot, in the present case, admit any such hesitations, until the time comes when the Bishop of Orleans, by ceasing his hostilities, allow us to renew an intercourse to which his acts alone have brought interruption. I request you, Sir, to secure, as far as you are concerned, the execution of the present despatch, and to acknowledge its receipt. "Accept, Sir, &c.,
"The Prefect of the Loiret,

[Signed]
"Le Provost Dr Launay

" Orleans, February 20, 1861."

Why are jokes like nuts? Because the dryer they are the better they crack.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Doct. Ayer's Preparations or more particularly our advortisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began that his remedies were about any suspicion of deception-that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but he cause we know from experience that they are so toours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them .- Courier, Princeton, Ky.

In justice to Davis' Pain Killer, I must say that I never sold an article which gave such universal satisfaction to all who used it. I never kept a medicine which met with such a rapid sale; its virtues are the topic of conversation in many places in this W. W. ROBERTS, Druggist, La Port, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE North-west half of Lot No. 13, 6th Concession of Litchfield, Co. Pontiac, containing 100 Acres .-The land is of the very best quality; not one road waste on the whole. This is situated within three quarters of a mile of the Catholic Church, and one of the Ottawa River. It has a small clearance, on which are erected the walls of a house, 27 by 22, on the clear. The Government Road passes through its front, and a small stream, which never fails, enters it a few rods from where the walls are put up. An unexceptionable deed can be given.

Address (if by letter, post-paid) John O'Donovan, Calunct Island, Ottawa, C. E. JOHN O'DONOVAN.

L'UNIVERSEL.

THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catho-lic interests, of Order and of Liberty.

The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about

\$5.33, per annum-for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50-not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Sucscriptions can be received at the office of

L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Portman Square.

All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brussels, Paris or London. March 28, 1861.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Paul, on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forencon, the Real Estate hereafter designed, proceeding from the communoute biens which existed between Angelique Jette and the late Medard Persault, her husband, de-1st. One Land situated in the said Parish of St.

Paul, containing Fifty-four Arpents, en superficie, joining in front to the Riviere Rouge, in rear to the River Lacountreau, on one side to Basile Jette and to the line road, and on the other side to Stanislas Devos. Jolicusur, with a House, Barn, Stables, Shop, and a Dairy House, thereon erected.

2nd. One place, or complacement, situated in the same Parish, containing the whole land which there is from the Queen's road to the said Riviere Rouge, joining on one side the said Queen's road, and on the other side to the said Basile Jette, with a Barn and Sta-

ble thereon erected. 3rd. One portion of Land situated in the said Parish, containing Five Arpents in front, on the length, which there is from the said Riviere Laconarreau, to the Seigneurial line of St. Sulpice and Lavultrie, joining on one side to Louis Langlois Lacharelie, on the other side to Jean Bte. Rivais.

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

5th. One portion of Land situated in the said Parish, containing Twenty-one Arpents, en superficte, joining in front to the said Riviere Rouge, in rear to the said Riviere Lacouarreau, on one side, to Stanislaus Devos Jolicour, and on the other side to François Rivais, without guaranty of exact measure of the

said portions of land.

The Conditions of the Sale will be known at the Church door, the said day, or before, by applying to the undersigned Notary, in his Office, in the Village

of Industry. Industry, the 32nd of March, 1861. L. DISAUNIER, N. P. PROSPECTUS

OF A LARGE AND BLABORATE MAP OF CANADA WEST.

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

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

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

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

the Margin of the Map.

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

The Map will be published in the best style, with Towns, on an enlarged scale.

If will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvass handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Siz Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscibers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery

of the Map above referred to, in good order and con-

ROBERT KELLY, Agent for Montreal.

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It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attend-

ance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn

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

Retail. Apr 6, 1860.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

We clip the following from the Providence Gen-

eral Advertiser, Sept. 12, 1857-At this season of the year, when sholers, cholern morbus, dysentry and other kindred complaints are sure to prevail, everbody should be liberally supplied with Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer. Persons leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or s trip to Europe, should be in a condition to place their hands on it at a moment's warning. Many diseases incident to the Summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain Kiler. On more than one opension have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the

above-named preparation.
Sold by all druggists, grocers and medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Eor Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Go.; Carter, Kerry & Go., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

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Oct. 19.

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40 Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal | HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.

(Size-Two Feet by Three Feet.)

AS a Work of Art, it cannot be excelled. We have reason to believe that a more elegant portrait of the Holy Father has never been published. He is represented at Full Longth, in his Pontifical Robes.

We have determined to place it at the extremely

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per Copy, in order to bring it within the reach of the most humble. We shall also present each purchaser with a Medal or Rosary of greater or less value, some of which will possess real value.

In addition to One Dollar, subscribers in the United States will remit four letter Stamps, and subscribers in the Canadas twenty cents in stamps, for pre-payment of postage.

Hear what the Metropolitan Record, the Official Organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York,

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wave no hand GRAHAM & MUIR confidently recommend their Goods as being Equal in quality, and Lower in prices than the Stationery usually offered for sale in this

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THE duties of the above institution will be RE-SUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for

young pupils. A French Master of great abilities and experience has been engaged.

Terms extremely mederate. For particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1860.

INFORMATION WANTED,

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

Hamilton Spectator, please copy.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MORTREAL SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED. as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notro Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment.

Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance—viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May.

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum, . . \$30 Drawing, Painting, By a Professor, 44 Classes of Three hours,

Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil. The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental

No Deduction unde for occasional absence.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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



Gms

AYER'S CATHARTIC

Are you sick, feelic, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelate to serious illness. Some if to fisckness is ercepting upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and elemane out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluid again. They stimulate the fluid again. They stimulate the fluid tions of the body into vigorous activity, parify the system from the obstructions. While in this condition, oppressed by the decangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the antural action of the system, and with it the bnoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep seared and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by smilar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same reams. Some who know the victors of these cates, with neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known pathlic persons.

From a Forwarding Meyebant of St. Lanis, Feb. 4, Nob.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1966. From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Lones, Eds. 1, 1996.

Dr. Aven: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have eased my light describe of theorems sores upon her hands and feet that her proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long after originally afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and lat her half. After our child was cured, the also trivially appears and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Cartweight, New Ocleans. Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathertic we possess. They are aidd, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Rendache, Sick Meadache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore. DEAR DRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cared with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectaal cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Programme. Programme. Programme.

offord us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May I, 1855.

DR. J. C. Ayen. Sir: I have been repeatedly cored of the worst headache may body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREDLE, (Ucrk of Steamer Carrien.)

Billious Disorders - Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious combining than any one remeight an mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

Str: I have used your Fills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathactic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious discuss so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fracernally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Bysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

Hysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

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

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in exteen as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for billions dyscatery and diarrheae. Their sugar-conting makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Empurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Rimes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

From Rev. J. V. Rimes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.
Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary
meases in my family and among those I am called to visit
in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and
purify the blood, they are the very lest remedy I have
ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to
my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.
WARSAW. Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.
DEAR SHY: I am using your Cathartle Pills in my practice, and find them at executivet puradive to cleanse the
system and purify the fauntains of the blood.

ADVIN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism. Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc. Prom. Dr. J. P. Vangha, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the care of continuous. If others of our fraterally have found them as efficiences. If others of our fraterally have found them as efficience as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bed enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe not tiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that Organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Shart, Physician and Midwick, Boston. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural excellent when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to contact the donated and expel norms. They are to much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. From the Rev. Dr. Henker, of the Methodist Epis. CharcaPULASII (Louse, Sayannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.
Honomed Sin: I should be ungrateful for the relief
your skill has brought me if I did not report my case
to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheamatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians,
the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of
your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried
your Fills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.
DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of libermatic Goul—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

By Most of the Pills in market contain Mercary, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercary or mineral substance whatever. Price, 35 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re-tail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and

throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

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

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

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Sating, Velvets Orapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Morcen Window Our tuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Ren-vated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c. carefully extracted.

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usual requisites and accomplishments of Female SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

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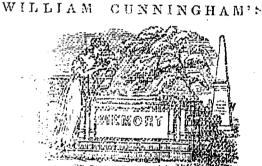
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Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rec E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mosagreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object o: the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercia: Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

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WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARELE, MONUMENTS, TOMES. and GRAVE STONES : CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and EUREAU TOPS: PLATE MONUMENTS, BAT-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Unnaia, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line. and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

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May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. 3113 Feb. 14.

MONTREAL.

M. P. RYAN, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUC

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened

the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have consecutly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the chorces: description :--**Uatmest** Butter

Osia Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Pork Hams Split Pens Corn Meal Salt June 6, 1860.

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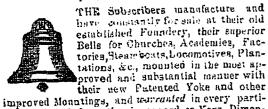
CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER, No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of

R. P. will, in fature, devote his whole attention to WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time! Montreal, April 19, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

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

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing bitherto invited, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS.

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the came principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

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The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Lutin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present ressons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent thom,

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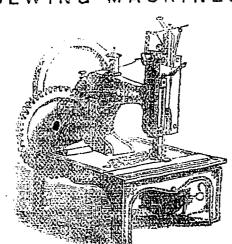
Drawing, ... 1.50 "
Bed and Bedding. 60 " Libraries, 10 " All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860.

H. BRENNAN,



BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) * NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCKRY, MONTHEAL.

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E. J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO

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TESTIMONIALS

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

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

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every

respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in uso. UHILDS, SUROLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21ss, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Beq. Dear Str,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

No. 1 Machine...... \$75 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needlaa 30c per dozen.

EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, 2s none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE,

Canadian Sewing Machine Depor, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gulbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

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No. 19 COTE STREET, MONTREL THE MIGH COMPLETE COMMERCIAL EDUCA-TION, in both FRENCH and ENGLISH, is imparted

ia this institution. LINEAR and PENCIL DRAWING is also taught. From the mouth of January (1961) all the pupils who are learning Grummar will study in the School -in the Morning from Eight o'clock till Nine o'clock, and in the Evening, from Four o'clock till Five o'clock - the other Regulations as usual.

We hope the parents will appreciate the efforts we are making to form an institution eminently National and Catholic.

For particulars apply to the Principal at the School. U. R. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal,

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MONTERAL, C.E. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,

Opposite the " Queen's Engine House,"

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

> B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

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> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

No. 52, Little St. James Street, Montreal,

M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE STORE 244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Subscriber, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal sup-port extended to him during the last ten years in the

FURNITURE BUSINESS,

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest

and best assortments of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each:—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Setz in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En-namelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each ; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to SUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-VEY'S.

244 Notre Dame Street,

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on heard the cars or bents, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge.— Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Curled Unir, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class

Cane and Wood Sent Chairs furnished to the Trade, Pinished or Unfinished, as may be required.

OWEN M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE OHAIR-MAKER WANTED.

April 26.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retril

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

26 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense.

TERMS CASH. El All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-changed on delivery.

PRICES. WINES.

Per gal. dozen. bottle. Other Brands, 50a 5a 0d OLARET-Chateu Lafitte and St. Julien, 128 6d 248 28 6d

SPIRITS. BRANDIES-Martell's & Hen-

пезву'я, 1848..... Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 153 0d 363 38 0d G(N-Best London Old Tom....128 6d 308 28 6d DeKupper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's

Irish...... 9s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 43 0d 10s 1s 0d ALES AND PORTERS.

quarts. pints. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsops E. I. Pale ... 15s Od 8s 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingston, &c., old in bottle...... 4s od 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-

All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importations.

Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy May 31, 1860.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the DAY MAIL TRAINS between MONTREAL and TORONTO, and MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will be DISCONTINUED until further notice, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles as follows :

EASTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train(Mixed) for Island } Pond and all Intermediate Stations at \$ 9.00 A.M.

pimples on the face. Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) \ 4.30 P.M. #t,..... *Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way } 4,30 P.M.

Stations, at..... * A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train as a First Class Car, and no extra charge will be made to Quebec Passengers occupying berths.

WESTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train(Mixed) for King-ston and Intermediate Stations, at.. } 7.15 A.M.

fNight Express, with Sleeping Car at tached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at 5.15 P.M. † This Train connects at Detroit Junction with Frains of the Michigan Central, Michigan ero, and Detroit and Milwaukic Railroads for all

> W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, Peb. 14, 1861.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED.

MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Rossted LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure

RICE.
INDIAN MEAL.
B. W. FLOUR.
DRIED APPLES.
CHEESE, American (equal to English.)

WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
BRANDY-Planat Pulc, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hhds, and cases.

PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.
PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Ourrants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds,

Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Erushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c .- Figs, Prones; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Buking Soda; do., in Packages;— Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHRLAN.

March 3 1860.

MRS. BUCHANAN HAS REMOVED to 166 DORCHESTER STREET

Off Blenry Street.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER

AND GAS FITTER,

No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET. (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,)

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best marger Jobbing Punctually attended to September 15, 1859.

BY J. PATTERSON & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to announce that they have LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street [Stephen's Buildings], and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM. MISSION MERCHANTS.

On and after the 15th current they will be ready to receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if cequired.

They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT. DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage.

J. PATTERSON & CO.

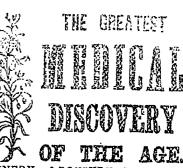
D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

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

Kingston, June 3, 1858.

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

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

vorst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all bumor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure maning of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrections

and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure thmost desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to care gain

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

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

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linenrag when going to hed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it it

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

the Olntment freely, but you do not rab it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment and the but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

immedia te relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Boston :-

> ST. VINCENT'S ASTLON, Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most kappy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincente Asylum. ANOTHER.

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W