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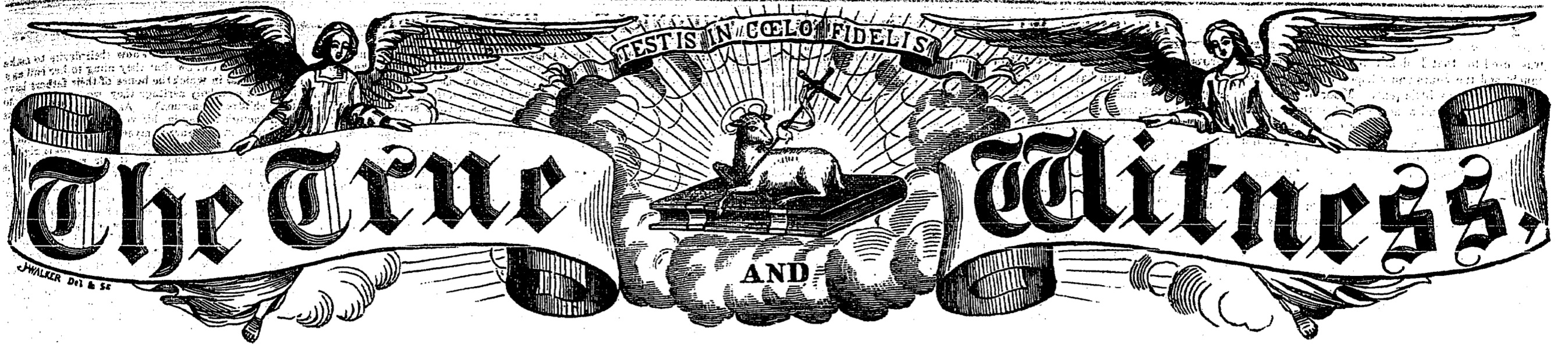
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MGR. DUPANLOUP'S GREAT SERMON. ON BEHALF OF THE IRISH POOR. (Continued.) CHAPTER IV.

I pause, gentlemen. I have prolonged too much this plea of pity. Forgive me for all I have just been saying: may God forgive me for all I have not said. For I must repeat it in concluding: How often have I not kept mastery over my tongue! Perhaps you may have thought me warm (vif); but were you to know all I know, and all that I smother in my souvenirs, and in the depths of my soul, you might yourselves bear me this testimony—that I have been moderate, aye, and with an extreme moderation. Ah! had I not been moderate! Had I said all that, perhaps, I should have said! Had I not restrained both my heart and my very voice! But no. In this discourse I have only aimed at two ends—to enlighten those who need to know all about this lamentable question, to awaken conscience, to appeal to justice, and to instill into every heart a feeling of compassion for Ireland, which may at least approximate to its griefs.

I require at this moment, after so many and so sorrowful details, to give my thoughts another direction, and to raise up my own spirits and yours, and to furnish you, in terminating this discourse, with all the sentiments that have inspired it; all the emotions that have decided me in mounting this pulpit to-day, all the wishes that I bring with me into it, and in fine, all the hopes that I here feel springing up in my heart, as son of the Church and of France, as Catholic and as bishop.

And, first of all, I have sought out in the English papers impartial proofs. Well, in closing this painful recital, I am bound to pay homage to the impartiality even of those against whom I have been enabled to say so many things, but which have been said by themselves. Yes! it is fair to proclaim it. No nation in the world unveils her evils with a frankness equal to that of England. She has a horror of that official self-laudatory tone which is the established style of the administrative documents of other countries—of that peculiar kind of flattering falsehood which it is the established rule to affect where the truth of facts should be found unalterable, even though it were to alter everywhere else. All that we know of the evils of England, it is herself, it is her Government proclaims it aloud. This Government is, so to speak, only a perpetual inquiry. Repentance is not far distant from so sincere a confession.—May it show itself at length.

I shall also say it; the economical excuses or pretences for a portion of the facts which England avows against herself, and which I deplore, have not escaped my observation. To enter into a few details: I know that in Ireland many a ruin stands in the place of a house; that holdings too small to be worked up with profit, have been amalgamated into farms more productive and more extensive; that even many poor Irish families, by dint of perseverance, privation and labor, have succeeded in realizing a decent competency. Still, let me be permitted to say it, we should not confine ourselves to viewing Ireland through the windows of a chateau, or to be content with judging of it, as men are often content to do, from the cottages in the neighborhood of Dublin. It is impossible we should forget that recent letter of the Very Rev. Archbishop of Dublin, lately addressing himself to the prime minister of England, and comparing his country to a land devastated with fire and sword.

I know, likewise, that by a bold act of legislation, encumbered properties have been redeemed or sold off at the hammer; that higher cesses, larger farms, more healthy dwellings, would, after some years, be a progress and a revolution which science would approve. But, in all good faith, are these slow ameliorations, which benefit only so very few, all that is required? No.—There are here deeply set evils which science alone can never reach. Is it not science that tells me that death or exile has established an equilibrium between them and their means of support? Ah! undoubtedly I would wish for the equilibrium, and I pray for it with all my heart; but I demand that it be established by means entirely different from exile and death.—Science, be what it may, can never freeze my heart; nor can I either see or recount with tranquillity all those things.

Be it well understood, there is in the heart and the bosom of a priest and a bishop something more than in the figures of science. In the account of battles, let others be for the victorious and triumphant; I am whole and entire for the wounded and dying. My place, allow me to say, is at the ambulance. Neither do laurels console me for the blood shed in the battle, nor do reasonings reconcile me to the cries of hunger and despair. I see those who are banished—I hear the cry of those that are outraged—I gather the tears—I stretch out my hand to the

poor and desolate. I am not a savant, an economist. I am a minister of Jesus Christ. Leave me entirely to my ministry, and, if I shock your theories, be not scandalised by my compassions. You shall reason to-morrow; but men suffer—men weep—men are hungry—men are dying to-day. I even hold forth my hand to those who reason, for those who weep. I do not blame science, but I feel pity. Science, I shall leave thee to theorize; but leave me to act, to speak, to intercede for those who suffer; leave me to infuse into the hearts of all, in favor of Ireland, pity, tender compassion, relieve of charity, which alone can excel and assure thy blessings. Allow me to send to Ireland, if not the millions which are not in my hands, at least the sympathies, the tenderesses, which every Christian heart feels for this unfortunate land.

Yes, dear Ireland—noble, Catholic soil—old land of saints—country rich in virtues and in sorrows—native land of faith, of honor, of courage—I am happy to say it of thee, the world regards thee with respect and love. It waits in thy misfortunes; it admires thy constancy; you hold as your own every noble heart. Ah! poor and unfortunate country! for thee I can do nothing; but, at least, I can say that thy name makes my heart beat with an ineffable emotion. Thou art high as dear to me as my native land. Ah! would that my accents could cross the seas, and reach thee, and not only thee, but all thy children in every land where exile may have flung them—in the forests of Australia, or at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, or in the islands of the mighty ocean, to tell them all my love, to bring them a consolation and an encouragement, and, at the same time, a hope. Yes, gentlemen, a hope! and by this word I wish to console your hearts also that I sadden so much!—Yes, I hope a future more favorable for Ireland; and already do I think I see in the distant horizon signs that portend better times and prophesy a deliverance.

And, first of all, is not this impartiality of writers who think with freedom, of the first-rank in England, unfolding thus the truth, and first happy sign, a first return to justice? When I hear arising from amid the very ranks of Ireland's oppressors, voices to plead her cause, when I behold her masters beginning to blush for their long iniquity towards her, and let fall from their hands, by little and little, the chains with which they had so long weighed her down—I say justice at length makes her appearance. She shall come, she shall soon come altogether. The conscience of the human race calls out for her; that conscience, we may betimes believe, which, as the Roman historian has said, men have thought to extinguish—"conscientiam generis humani arbitratur se posse extinguere";—but, in spite of fate, cometh the day when she awakes all-powerful and invincible.

I here have hopes still higher again. An entirely new order of things, a vast horizon comes up before my eyes. Yes; while saddened by the woes of this hapless nation, and not knowing the hidden ways of Providence, I raise my looks towards Heaven to seek there a light in sadness. I perceive I know not what mysterious rays, which dissipate the clouds and send me a light of consolation. The hand of misery is heavy on that poor land; but those whom God tries the most—the Scripture reveals to us these exalted secrets of the Divine dispensations towards individuals and towards peoples—are not those whom he loves the least; and those who bravely bear the trial, do not bear it for ever, nor without fruit, nor without glory. No. Ireland is not an accursed land. It is a land tried in the ordeal, but which did not yield in the trial, which in its misfortunes preserves its faith, its genius, its virtues; and hence have its sufferings not been without fruit. God has granted it the honor, so rare and so pure, of trials so fruitful! Must we not see here the design of God? Of this light of Catholic faith, which in the very face of Protestant England, Ireland continued to preserve so brilliant, irritated intolerance has said—"I shall extinguish thee—I shall extinguish thee for ever in the tomb of thy children." And, lo! that from this little isle intolerance itself has caused to spring up a Divine light on two immense continents—America and Australia—studied this day with Catholic churches, reared by the emigrants from Ireland. Who can tell the future of these churches? O depth which our poor eyes cannot fathom, but from which arises, however, a light which restores and consoles me! Ah! when man has thus co-operated with the designs of God, when he has displayed such unflinching honor, he may well be repaid for his sufferings; but the day approaches which never fails to come, when they enter at last into glory.—"Nonne hæc oportuit pati Christum et in gloria suam." Yes, the holy days on which we enter brings before my eyes this image; like Christ, scourged, crucified, lying in the tomb—thus does Ireland appear to me.—Christ remained three days in His Sepulchre,

then he arose. Ireland! thy three days have been three centuries; but the third century is fast closing.

What is required for this awakening—for this resurrection of a people? Let England wish it and this resurrection is accomplished. Can she continue to withhold that wish?

England! I cannot end this discourse without addressing myself to her. Proud, free, and great nation! Far from me be the thought of offering thee insult, far from me the vile pleasure of maliciously seeking to trumpet the faults of one of the most potent societies put together by the hand of man. But it is because thou art powerful for good that I reproach thee with not doing it as you ought—because thou art fertile in all kinds of grandeur, I grieve to see thee endure on the front, with Henry the VIII., a stain of mire, and on thy hands with Ireland, a stain of blood! Because the human race stands up to do honor to thy genius I am pained to see thee endure that sighs and moans and maledictions and cries of despair should so often mingle with this concert of thy glory.

England! favored nation, who has succeeded in reconciling monarchy with liberty, traditions with progress, privileges with natural right! Powerful nation, who peopled the earth, ruled the ocean, commanded the respect of Europe! Skilful nation, inventing, applying, reforming, extending enriching, and, until now, preserving so many blessings; sharing with France the first rank in every form of activity, science, industry, agriculture, commerce. Christian nation, in spite of thy sad errors, who lovest justice, abolishest slavery, protectest from afar the humblest of thy children! Well, to so many great qualities, add yet one more; to so many virtues, add yet another virtue.

And, once more, take not offence at my words. Do people address remonstrances to the King of Dahomey? Would they think him worthy of them? No, we thus accuse those only whom we esteem.

But, land of justice, of liberty and wealth, wilt thou drag after thee for ever, wilt thou forever trample under foot, a race odiously ill-treated, unjustly enslaved, cruelly impoverished?

No; this incongruity, this opprobrium, this iniquity, as thy most illustrious sons themselves call it, will not eternally rise up against thee before the nations. It will cease, it will cease at last; and when it has ceased—when beneficence, generous sympathy, just laws, and an equitable administration, have caused Ireland to bloom again, thou wilt only be the stronger, the more glorious; the prosperity of Ireland will be added to thine own, and another too—the only one that lasts, the only one that secures all others—the prosperity of justice. Thou readest the Scriptures: meditate upon this word—"Justitia elevat gentes—justice elevates nations; but when nations tread justice under foot, outraged justice rises again and revenges herself, and a day comes when iniquity renders them miserable, and ruins them forever, strong as they may be—Miseros autem facit populos peccatum." May this day never come for thee; such is my most earnest prayer.

Such are my wishes for Ireland and England; but I should desire something more for England and for the world.

Allow me, my brethren, here to pour forth my whole soul before you; let me unbosom to you my inmost thoughts.

Yes, I long for another reparation, another act of justice, another reconciliation yet more noble and more fruitful.

There is upon the brow of free England another stain, and upon the lips of all nations another accusation. That stain I would fain see effaced; that accusation I would fain see disappear. There are two names that I cannot separate, neither in my thoughts nor in this discourse—Rome and Ireland.

It is the unalterable attachment of Ireland to the Catholic faith and to the Holy Roman Church that has been for this generous nation the source of her long afflictions; and it must be said that bitter ill-will and inexorable animosity against Rome and the Apostolic See are still rife in England; and hence all those unconquerable prejudices, all those odious accusations which are hurled against this Catholic Church and her Pontiff. Well! I, a bishop of the Catholic Church, I would hold out to-day, to England, an invitation to peace in the name of liberty and justice. No; the time has gone by for these prejudices, these passions of another age, for this unjust, unmerited rancour, without grounds, without any real motive, impolitic even, and as often opposed to the true interests as to the honor of the English people.

The hour will come when they must vanish; for truth cannot be eternally eclipsed. Yes, the hour will come, but let it not delay. Is there not in this hostility, which separates two great influences that seem made for one another, too much bitterness and pain, not to cause them to feel a longing for pacification, and finally to sug-

gest kinder thought, peaceful words, and bring about a generous and welcome reconciliation?

Yes, the hour has come to understand one another, and to argue no longer with passion and bitterness, but with quiet confidence and mutual respect.

I shall, therefore, say to the English, when they have mastered themselves and their prejudices: Reflect, in the calm of your consciences, how strange were the prejudices which you have hitherto obeyed, and how glorious it would be for you to do justice at last both to Ireland and to that Church, who was your mother in the faith. In good truth, is Catholicism opposed to a single one of England's institutions, to her prosperity, to her love of liberty? Read over the pages of Lord Macaulay! In your two houses of parliament, at your bar, in your armies or your fleets, wherever a field is open to patriotism, to valor, to intellect, look and tell us if Catholics serve their country worse than others! Why should an English Catholic not be as faithful to his country as others? For my part, I cannot discover the shadow of reason.

I have long sought in vain for the wrongs of the Papacy towards England, for the grounds of the mistrust with which she regards it. What have the passions of Henry VIII, or of Elizabeth, to do with our age? In what has Rome directly, or indirectly, crossed the policy, or injured the interests of the English people? Well would it then be too much to ask of the English, to show at least to the august head of the Catholic Church the deference that they refuse to no one else upon earth? You may not have the happiness to acknowledge in the Pontiff the successor of the Prince of the Apostles, the Vicar of Christ upon Earth; but at least respect in the sovereign his virtues, his misfortunes, his unarmed old age, his weakness. Understand, at least that the rights of an ancient and venerable sovereignty, the unanimous sentiments of the Catholic world, the prayers and the sorrows of Ireland, the most honored recollections of your own history, and I shall add the very trials, the bitter portion which has befallen the gentle and holy Pontiff, and, finally, the indescribable grace that suffering lends to virtue, recommend him to your justice, your generosity, and your respect.

It was a great misfortune for herself and for the Church, when England severed the time-honored tie which bound her to unity. When Bossuet looked upon the cradle of the English Church, and recalled its glorious past, he could not believe that the days of delusion would last for ever, and that so learned a nation would ever remain blinded by error. He hoped and longed for the day when England would return from her wanderings. In these hopes, and in those longings I join with all my heart. Yes, already, I behold the dawn of this blessed day. Not to speak of the eminent members of her learned universities, whom, according to the prediction of Bossuet, their respect for the Fathers, their earnest and unwearied researches on antiquity, have brought back to the doctrines of the first ages, how many other great minds, though still attached to Anglicanism, protest against the inveterate and ungrateful animosity with which England has pursued the Roman Church, and speak of that Church in kindly and even grateful accents. How many other great minds, although still attached to Anglicanism, protest against that inveterate and ungrateful hatred with which England has pursued the Roman Church, and speak of that Church with feelings calmed down, and even in accents of reason?

The reconciliation would be the more happy, as the separation was sad. When two great powers at war cease from the conflict, they each become greater in peace; in their noble and extended sphere they freely develop their resources. The most precious resources—the most noble gifts of humanity—all that is high and fruitful within them, then find for their development wide and noble fields, where no obstacle can arrest their progress.

And what gain to the world, that quarrels only grow more bitter—that hatreds continue to the end (s'eternisent)—that reconciliations (rapprochements) are never to take place?

But eternal disunions between noble peoples is but a civil war in the bosom of humanity.—Alas! victories are as dear to the victors as to the vanquished!

Viewing poor human nature as it is, we well know what, in their turn, both victors and vanquished proved themselves to be.

England, alas! has known it better than any other nation. But is it not high time such things should cease?

Truly, at a time when so many links and so many fresh relations tend to bring men together everywhere, is not the moment at hand to accomplish the reconciliation of hearts and souls? We make commercial treaties: we shall soon perhaps have treaties of navigation. Would it not be still better to strike a new and grand treaty of faith and of charity for the propagation of the Gospel throughout the earth?

May our fervent aspirations and our prayers hasten the hour of Providence!

Christ on the cross, prayed for those who had crucified him. Irishmen, Catholics of all countries, let us offer up our fervent prayer for England.

O God! were this great nation to return at length to unity. What a glory for herself!—What a happiness for the world! The great standard of Christian unity, how well would it suit the hand of England to raise it aloft, and her vessels to carry it across every sea, into all the lands the most distant in the world.

O my brethren of England, I say to you with emotion and with love, and with these words I terminate this discourse; were your prejudices (preventions) only to cease—were your eyes to open to the light—were your hearts able to grow calm in the sweetness of the Gospel, in returning to the truth you had returned to justice. The past, blotted out, would only add lustre to your glory; you would bring to silence those millions of voices that never cease to raise against you formidable accusations, and delight in reproaching you with your selfishness. You would no longer have Ireland as a thorn in your side. It would be no longer pointed out to you as an eternal reproach and a shame. You would then be weighed in the scales of Europe with a weight more just and more powerful. O God! what could you not then do for the peace of the world! and what could you not do at this moment for the peace of Italy! Yes: France and you—what could you not effect, if just, at least towards the power the most friendly to this unfortunate country, and the most necessary to its real independence, you sought with us to rescue the Italian cause from the oppression of a fatal party, which at once throws Italy out of its proper paths, and agitates Europe to its deepest depths.

But what do I say? and shall I here allow my soul to indulge in the hopes and longing musings of an illusion that I love? Shall it be given us one day to see these wishes realized?—As for me, I hope for it fondly; and after the lapse of two centuries, I love to adopt the generous and distant provision of Bossuet:—"I dare believe, and I see wise men concur in this sentiment, that the days of blindness are running out, and that it is time for light to return."

My brethren, you will unite in these wishes as in those we have just formed for Ireland.

I thank you, in the name of this beautiful and unfortunate country, for the sympathy which you have come here to-day to manifest towards it by this immense concourse, and by the charitable and pious donations which, in a moment, you mean to drop from your hands and your hearts. I am proud at being able to plead, although ever so imperfectly, alas! a cause so dear and sacred, and at having pleaded it before you. And my heart shall feel a lively gratitude towards the goodness of God, if His penetrating grace, while it distils like a beneficent dew the gifts of your charity on the poor Irish, can bring to all Ireland an aid greater and more lasting, by at length bringing a great nation to the resolve of entering on the paths of compassion and of justice. Amen.

ARTEMUS WARD IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The show is confiscated. You hevy perhaps wondered whereabouts I was for these many days gone and past. Perhaps you sposed I'd gone to the tomb of the Cappylets, tho I don't know what those is. It's a popular noospaper frase.

Listen to my tail, and be silent that ye may here. I've been among the Seseshers, a sarnin my daily peck by my legitimt perfeshun, and havn't had no time to weeld my facile quill for 'the Grate Komic paper,' if you'll allow me to kuote from your truthful advertisement.

My success was skaly, and I likewise had a narrow escape of my life. If what I've been threw is 'Suthern hospitality,' I feel bound to observe that they made too much of me. They was altogether too lavish with their attentions.

I went among the Seseshers with no feelins of anermosity. I went in my porfeshernal capacity. I was actooated by one of the most Lof-tiest desires which can swell the human Boozum, viz., to give the people their moneys worth by showin them Sagashus Beests, and Wax Statoots which I venture to say are onsurpact by any other statoots anywheres. I will not call that man who sez my statoots are bumbuggs a liar and hoss thief, but bring him be 4 me, and I'll wither him with one of my skornful trows.

But to proceed with my tail. In my travils threw the Sonny South I heard a heap of talk about Seceshin and busting up the Union, but I didn't think it mounted to nothin. The politicians in all the villages was swearin that Old Abe (sometimes called the Prayhayrie flower) should'n't never be noggerated. They also made fool's of themselves in vari's ways, but as they

was used to that I didn't let it worry me too much, and the Stars and Stripes continued for to wave over my little tent. Moor over, I was a son of Malley and a member of several other Temperance Societies, and my wife, she was a Dawter of Malley, and I sposed these fax would secour me the infonoz and pertection of the fust famerlies. — Alas! I was disapointed—State after State seseshed, and it grewed hotter and hotter and hotter for the undersaged. Things come to a climback in a small town in Alabama, where I was premorally ordered to haul down the Stars and Stripes. A deppitashun of red-faced men come up to the door of my tent, where I was standin takin money (the afternoon exhibition had commet, and my Italyun organist was jerkin his sole-stirrin chimes.) "We air cum, sir," said a military man in a cockt-hat, "upon a hi and holey mishun. The Southern Eagle is screamin threout this sunny land—proudly and defiantly screamin, sir."

"What's the matter with him, sez I, don't his vittles sit well on his stummick?"

"That eagle, sir, will contanner to scream all over this Brite and tremenjus land."

"Wall, let him scream. If your Eagle can amuse hussel by screamin, let him went. The men annoyed me for I was busy makin change."

"We are cum, sir, upon a matter of dooty—"

"You're right, Captin. It's every man's dooty to visit my show," sez I.

"We are cum—"

"And that's the reason you are here," said I, larfin one of my silvery larfs. I thawt if he wanted to goax I'd give him sum of my sparklin eppigrams.

"Sir, you're insentent. The plain question is, will you haul down the Star-Spangled banner, and hit the Southern flag?"

"Nary hist." Those was my reply.

"Your wax works and beasts is then confiscated and you are arrested as a spy."

"Sez I, 'my fragrant roses of the Southern chime and blooming daffodils, what's the price of whiskey in this town, and how many cubic feet of that seductive flood can you individoally hold?"

"They made no reply to that, but said my wax figgers was confiscated. I asked them if that was generally the style among thives in that country, to which they also made no reply but sed I was arrested as a spy, and must go to Montgomery in irons. They was by this time jined by a large crowd of other Southern patriots, who comment hollerin, "hang the bald-headed ableritionist, and bust up his immoral exhibition." I was ceased and tied to a stump, and the crowd went for tent—that water proof parition, wherein instruction and amossement had been so muchly combined, at 15 cents per head—and tore it to pieces. Meanwhile dirty-faced boys were throwing stuns and empty beer bottles at my massiv brow, and taken other improper liberties with my person. Resistance was useless, for a variety of reasons, as I readily observed.

The Seseshers confiscated my statoots by smashin them to atoms. They then went to my money box and confiscated all the loose change therein contained. Then they went and burst in my cages, letting all the animals loose, a small belthy tiger among the rest. This tiger had an excentric way of tearing dogs to pieces, and I allers sposed from his general conduct that he'd have no hesitation in servin human beins in the same way if he could get at them. Excuse me if I was in crooil, bet I larled boysterously when I saw the tiger spring in among the people.—

"Go it my sweet cuss," I inardly exclaimed, "I lorgive you for bitin off my left thum with all my hart. Rip 'em up like a bully tiger whose Lare has been invaded by the Seseshers."

I can't say for certain that the tiger serisly injured them, but as he was seen a few days after some miles distant, with a large and well selected assortment of seats of trowsis in his mouth, and as he lookt as though he'd bin havin sun vilent exercise, I rayther guess he did. You will therefore perceive that they didn't confiscate him too much.

I was carried to Montgomery in irons, and placed in duras vile. The jail was an ornery ediffis, but the table was liberally supplied with bakin and cabbage. This was a good variety, for when I didn't hanker after bakin I could help myself to the cabbage.

I had nobody to talk to nor nothing to talk about however, and I was very lonely specially on the first day; so when the jaler passed my lonely sell, I put a few stray hairs on the back part of my hed (I'm bald now, but there was a time when I wore auburn ringlets) into as disn bevid a state as possible, a rollin my eyes like a many-puck, I cride, "stay, jailer, stay! I am not mad, but soon shall be if you don't bring me sulhin to talk." He brung me suin noospapers, for which I thanked him kindly.

At last I got an interview with Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Contheryary.— He was quite perlitte and asked me to sit down and state my case. I did it, when he larfed and sed his gallant men had been a little enthoosiasic in confiscatin my show.

"Yes, sez I, 'you confiscated me too muchly. I had some hosses confiscated in the same way onct, but the confiscaters air now poundin stun in State Prison at Injinnappylus."

"Wall, wall, Mr. Ward, you air at liberty to depart; you air friendly to the South, I know. Even now we have many frens in the North, who sympathise with us and won't mingle with this fight."

"J. Davis, there's your great mistake. Many of us was your sincere friends, and thought certain parties among your consarns intirely too much.— But J. Davis, the minut you fire a gun at the piece of dry goods called the Star Spangled banner, the North gits up and rises en massy, in defence of that banner. Not agin you as individoals—not agin the South even—but to save the flag. We should indeed be weak in the knees, un-sound in the heart, milk-white in the liver, and soft in the hed, if we stood quietly by and saw this glorius govyment smashed to pieces either by a ferrin or a intestine foe. The gen-tlehearted mother hates to take her naughty child

cross her knees, but she knows it is her dooty to do it. So we shall hate to whip the naughty South, but we must do it if you don't make back-tracks onct, and we shall wollup you out of your boots. — J. Davis, it is my decided opinion that the Sunny South is making a egregius mit-toonhead of herself."

"Go on, sir, you're safe enuff. You're too small powder for me," sed the President of the Southern Contheryary.

"Wait till I go home and start out the Balins-vil Mounted Hose Cavalry. I'm Captin' of that corps, and J. Davis beware! Jefferson D. I now leave you! Farewell, my gay Saler Boy! Good by, my bold buccaneer. Pirut of the deep blue sea, adoo!"

My tower threw the Southern Contheryary on my way home was thrillin enuff for yaller covers. It will from the subjeck of my next.— Betsy Jane and the progeny air well.

Yours respectively, A. WARD.

THE LONDON TIMES ON SECESSION.

The Northern people regard the Union as a glorious fabric which it is treason to assail. The grandeur and power of the great American confederacy would be seriously impaired by the secession of a third of its members. No justification for such a rupture has as yet been given, and the Federal Government holds, therefore, that it is not only entitled but bound to employ its superior strength in preserving that integrity of the political structure which solemn engagements have established. By substituting the words "British Empire" for "American Union," we shall get very nearly to the case of George III. and his ministers. They too, held themselves bound to maintain the integrity of the political edifice. They too, conceived that the power of the Empire would be damaged by a rupture. Our correspondent observes that this damage was "comparatively slight," but he well knows that the case was otherwise regarded at the time. It was seriously believed in those days that with the loss of the American colonies would be lost half the strength of Britain. We felt for our transatlantic settlements precisely as the New Yorkers feel for the Southern provinces of the Union. The other day an intelligent American addressed a letter to us enumerating particularly the considerations which induced the Federal Government to resort to force. There was not a single argument in that letter which might not with equal justice have been employed by Lord North. President Davis certainly cannot prove that the Government of the Union has violated the terms of the compact to which the Southern States are sworn; but he can assert that ten millions of people desire to manage their own affairs, and against that argument President Lincoln would find it difficult to plead without danger to the foundations of the Union itself.

In reality, this rupture does but express the natural tendency of American institutions. Measured by the rule of law, the conduct of the Southern Statesmen in breaking up the Union cannot be justified. But the rule of law is not the rule commonly prevailing in America. In its stead has been substituted, almost unrestrictedly, the rule of self-will. The liberty of the individual citizen, pushed to the verge of license, has been the great principle of American politics. It can hardly be said that the Americans have had any Government. The civil war itself has been organized and conducted by a self-appointed "Committee" sitting in New York, and our correspondence from the spot informed us that without the co-operation of this Committee the Supreme Government would have been "paralyzed." We have seen throughout the dispute that every State and every town has exercised its private judgment in taking either side, or no side, without the smallest heed to President or Constitution. The neutrality of Kentucky and the disobedience of Maryland in the face of the President's Proclamation were almost as plain acts of rebellion as the Secession of the Carolinas. But we need not refer to the war alone. Look at the ordinary proceedings of the citizens in any State of the Union on any occasion of political excitement, and then say whether a dozen States together may not claim the same liberty of action which every American asserts unhesitatingly for himself.

It is a curious chapter in the history of political vicissitudes. Less than a century ago Massachusetts and Virginia were closely leagued for the promotion of rebellion. Franklin in one State and Patrick Henry in the other combined their talents for the assertion of liberty, and were successful. Now, before even the contemporaries of these very men have all expired, we see Virginia once more advocating the principles of Revolution, while Massachusetts is enforcing at the sword's point the doctrines of Legitimacy and Toryism. The errand of the New England battalions to Washington resembles more nearly than they would care to believe the errand of General Grant's regiments to Concord. It is a remarkable conversion, but not an unexampled one. We see the principle in action everywhere. The Government of a Revolution always declares itself "legitimate" at the first opportunity, and a congregation of Seceders eagerly protests against a repetition of secession. The Americans, however, are all dissenters together. They all combined to repudiate the old political establishment, and they must not be surprised to find that schism reproduces itself in politics as well as religion. On the general prospects of the case we concur entirely with our correspondent. We admit that the proceedings of the Confederate States express nothing less than revolution. We admit that this revolution has not been provoked. We deplore the rupture, and we are too disposed to fear, though on this point there can be no certainty, that the results will be fraught with disaster. But all this is beside the question. The Southerners have no real case against their Northern brethren, but they have an argument against which the North will kick in vain. They claim to be the best judges of their own interests, and they hold that their interests require independence. The North appeals to the sword exactly as we did. It is confident in its strength and so were we. Whether the parallel will continue to be traceable in the event of the contest is a question which time alone can determine.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last, May 5, at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Wexford, the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, administered the sacrament of confirmation to Mr. James Joseph McNulty, and his wife Mary Anabella. Both are natives of Glasgow, who, after due deliberation, renounced the errors of Protestantism, and were received into the true Church on the 29th of March, and made their first Communion on Easter Sunday.—Wexford Paper.

TAKEING THE VIL.—On the 13th inst. Miss O'Connell's third daughter of the late John O'Brien, Esq., M.L., Elmvale, received the white veil at Laurel Hill, Convent, Limerick. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, P. F. V.G., acted as celebrant, assisted by Rev. M. Malone, Chaplain to the Convent. The Very Rev. Father Plunkett, O.S.S., preached a very beautiful and appropriate sermon on the occasion.—Munster News.

The late James Fallon, of 36 Arran-quay, Dublin, has bequeathed the following:—To the Mater Misericordie Hospital, Eccles street, £25; to the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Oabra, £25; to the Blind Institution at Portobello, £25.

The Archbishop of Dublin has returned home, but is about starting again for London to give evidence before the Poor-law Committee. I believe the committee will hear some most important evidence from the lips of His Grace. The class of witnesses going over on the Catholic side of the question is in every respect unexceptionable. In addition to the Archbishop, I have heard of the names of Mr. George Godfrey Place, one of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, and Dr. Daniel Brady, from the North Union. The former has for many years made the administration of the Poor-law his unremitting study, and been most assiduous in his attendance at the meetings of the Board of Guardians and this is precisely the very reason why a large majority of Protestant bigots at that Board refused to sanction his being sent over as a witness, and adopted in his stead a miserable little pervert, overflowing with hatred for the religion he had deserted. Dr. Brady for many years filled the office of vice-chairman to the North Dublin Union; but was too good a guardian for the Protestant bigots, who by use of their tyrant majorities, expelled him from that position. A letter from the pen of a Catholic Priest of this diocese, containing a number of valuable suggestions in reference to the Poor-law, has appeared in the Dublin papers within the last few days. I am acquainted with the Rev. writer, and know him to be a man eminently practical. The Bazaar of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has been held within the last few days, and has proved a decided success. It is likely that upwards of £1,000 has been realized by it. Lord Carlisle with his suite attended and made several purchases. The severity of the last winter not only exhausted the funds at the disposal of the members, but left them largely in debt.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

THE ORDER OF NURSESTENDERS.—The Dublin correspondent of the Register supplies the subjoined particulars of a new religious order of French ladies which has just been established in Dublin. Our contemporary says—"This great Catholic city, which is already blessed by the presence of almost every religious order of men and women known to the Church, has found room for another. Within the last few days, five Sisters of the Order of 'Les Sœurs de bon Secours' have arrived here, and have established a convent in Grenville-street, near Mountjoy-square. Those good Sisters are better known as the Order of Nurses, or, as it is called here, 'Nursentenders,' and they are likely to confer the most signal blessings on the upper classes of society. Their object is to attend the sick, not in the manner of the Sisters of Charity and Mercy, but strictly in the capacity of nurses. Hence, in the house of a sick person, does not shrink from her post by day or by night until she either closes his eyes in death, or sees him so far restored as to stand in no need of her ministrations. I have had the pleasure of being introduced to two of those holy Sisters, and have received from them the most interesting details of the duty which their Order imposes on them. They charge themselves with carrying out with the most scrupulous exactness the directions of the attending physician. With their own hands they administer the remedies to the patient. If necessary they watch through the night at the bedside. Their rule requires them to take their meals alone, and the exacting propensities, unfortunately so characteristic of nurses, as a class, will never be experienced from them. Of course the especial blessings is in the spiritual consolation and instruction. One of these Sisters has already been engaged, and is at present attending in the house of one of our most respectable Catholic families. The Catholic physicians have taken them up most warmly and I have no doubt that even Protestant doctors will very soon discover that it will be their own interests, and the interests of their patients to call their services into requisition.

The last number of the Kilkenny Journal thus announces the death in that city of the Very Rev. Dean Dunphy, of Halifax:—"Died on last Saturday, the 11th inst., at his temporary residence in Parliament-street, in this city, the Very Rev. James Dunphy, Dean of Halifax, at the advanced age of 72 years. The deceased Rev. gentleman was a native of the county Waterford, and has resided in this city for some months past, on account of his declining health. His remains were accompanied to their last resting place in Maullin-street churchyard, on last Monday, by a large number of the clergy of the city and neighborhood. It is said that Dean Dunphy has left immense wealth which he has bequeathed to the poor of Halifax, leaving, as we have been informed, £3000 to the Mater Misericordie Hospital, in Dublin."

Death has just deprived the Catholic Church in Ireland of one of its brightest ornaments; a woman raised up by Providence for the good of Religion, at a period when Religion badly needed bulwarks. Mrs. Ball, the foundress of Loretto Convent, and indirectly of about forty other houses of the same Order, has just been called to receive the reward of a long life devoted to the service of God. She was a very remarkable woman in her generation, and has left behind her enduring monuments of her zeal not only in this country and England, but in the remotest antipodes. This excellent Religiosa was sister to Judge Ball, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

The late Luke Butler, formerly of Christ-church-place, Dublin, and of Leinster-road, Rathmines, has bequeathed the following:—To St. Vincent's Hospital and Dispensary, £100; to Jervis street Hospital, £100; to the Catholic institution for Deaf and Dumb Females, St. Mary's Oabra, £100; to the Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb Males, St. Joseph's, Prospect, £100; to St. Clare Convent, Harold's-cross, £100; to St. Michael and John's Catholic National Free Schools, £200; to St. Joseph's Asylum, Portland-road, Summer-hill, £100; to the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers of all religious persuasions, £100; to the Christian Brother's Schools in North Richmond Street, £100; to the Catholic Charity Schools in Meath street, £100; to the Catholic Poor Schools, Lower Rutland street, £100.

DIED, on the 13th ult., Joseph Burke, Esq., of Ower, at an advanced age. He was a solicitor in 1800. The deceased, who was a member of a very respectable Catholic family, was much respected through life. A great many families of respectability will, by his death, be placed in mourning. His eldest son, William J. Burke, Esq., barrister, succeeds as heir to the family estate.—R.I.P.—Connaught Patriot.

On Wednesday, the 4th of June, the long-cherished motion of poor old Spooner about Maynooth, having been taken up by a fresh hand, will be brought forward by the "liberal" member for Peterborough, Mr. George Whalley, a descendant (we are informed by Dad) of Edward Whalley, first cousin of John Hampden and of Oliver Cromwell) of the same family and kith, I may add, of the renowned "Burn-chapel Whalley," of Wicklow notoriety, and of the notorious "Buck Whalley," whose forbear came over with Cromwell and shared in the plunder of that model gosseller. The member for Southampton, however, intends to propose a rider to the proposition of Mr. Whalley, which will, at least, have the effect to speak relatively of imparting more interest to the debate. Mr. Digby Seymour proposes to move as an amendment, after the words "Consolidated Fund," to insert "and also to consider the expediency of withdrawing all other State endowments and grants for ecclesiastical and religious purposes in Ireland." Of course, both proposals come to nothing; but the event is much spoken of, and will lead, at all events, to the unusual occurrence of a full house on the Wednesday. By the way, your readers might not consider a few particulars uninteresting with regard to their very talented countryman.—Cor. of Dublin Telegraph.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Patrick Savage, Esq., of Bloomfield, Rathfarnham, and Edward Lawrenson, Esq., of Sutton House, Baldoyle, to be magistrates for the county of Dublin.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.—BANQUET TO THE O'DONOGHUE IN LONDON.—The Banquet given to The O'Donoghue, M.P., on Monday, the 13th inst., at the London Coffee House Ludgate-hill, by the Irish Nationalists of London, was the most striking and imposing demonstration of Irish national opinion made in England for many years. The large room was crowded to excess, admission being obliged to be refused to several; on a green drape above the Chair was the old Irish graying "Cead mille failte"; a splendid band was in attendance, and the proceedings were characterised by the utmost enthusiasm.

The O'Donoghue, on entering, was received with loud cheers.

The Chair was taken at eight o'clock by A. W. Harnett, Esq., Universal News. The cloth having been removed.

The Chairman rose to propose the first toast on the list—"Ireland as a Nation"—which was received with vehement cheering.

Mr. Bowen proposed the toast of "The People," and said he had great hopes of seeing Ireland yet a nation, and there was in the meeting before him every sign of success in the effort to obtain a native parliament. The toast was then drunk amidst loud cheers.

The Chairman then, in the highest terms of eulogy proposed the health of "The O'Donoghue of the Glens," the first and only man of high and distinguished position who had come forward for Irish independence. The toast was received with enthusiastic cheering, which continued for several minutes.

The O'Donoghue, on rising, was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. He said—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, as your respected Chairman has told you, I am, ever have been and no doubt ever shall be for Irish Independence (cheers and cries of "We will back you.") I accept with gratitude the compliment you pay me this evening. I am sensible it is far more than is due to any humble efforts of mine (no, no). I accept it not so much as a reward for anything I have done, but as an expression of opinion on your part that my public conduct has been in accordance with the national spirit of our country (cheers)—and I also consider it as an encouragement to me to proceed onward in the path of duty. Your demonstration says plainly that although the sea separates us from Ireland, we are united to those who are still permitted to remain there by the memories of home, by imperishable traditions, by the holiest of all bonds of union—that longing for freedom and a determination to be free (loud cheers).—Many of us may entertain different opinions on various subjects; many of us may have peculiar prejudices arising from various causes; nevertheless there is one feeling in which we all participate, which is paramount to every other, and which manifests itself in the desire to make the will of the Irish people omnipotent in Ireland [great cheering].—Lord John Russell—as we have heard to-night in the able and argumentative speech of our excellent chairman—Lord Palmerston, and other organs of English opinion have declared, and declared truly, that each individual nation is the best judge of what is best for itself; and moreover, that what constitutes good or bad government must be decided by those who are governed, and not by those who govern [cheers]. Now, without pretending to be wiser than other men, I venture to assert that what Irishmen stand most in need of is freedom to determine as they think proper, all industrial, commercial, financial, political, and social questions affecting their own country; and I also venture to assert that the history of Ireland is a record of misgovernment without parallel in the whole civilized world [loud and prolonged cheering]. Although Irishmen have never ceased to protest against English misrule, the English press and English statesmen have never ceased to declare that if discontent and misery prevail Irishmen have only themselves to blame—that is to say, it is their fault that all political power and property are vested in a class—that their houses are levelled, their lands taken from them, and a choice left them between emigration and pauperism. We say our population is diminished, our agricultural products are diminished. Are not these indications of national decline, not of prosperity? But then, we are invariably told, "You know nothing about it; Ireland is prosperous; you, mere Irishmen, should not advance opinions in opposition to ours." [laughter]. Thus matters are going on, and will go on unless an effort be made to check the evil [cheers]. Yet this continual obstinacy on the part of the English Government has produced some beneficial results. The people have become convinced that from the English parliament they have nothing to expect [cheers]—that English legislation must inevitably lead to national annihilation, and that the first step to be taken towards the amelioration of their condition must be the recovery of their legislative independence [loud cheers]. The National Petition is a proof of this, and you may rely on it that the National Petition is only the commencement of a mighty struggle [enthusiastic cheers, prolonged for some moments]. How much good the National Petition has done may be a matter of dispute; but I am certain that it has already done, and will yet do, a great deal of good [cheers]. Some persons think that better means than a petition might have been devised as a commencement; but now that the movement is drawing to a close, I admit that we have enough of petitioning [cries of bravo, and enthusiastic cheering]. I am far from claiming exclusive merit for the National Petition, in whose success I have felt the deepest interest. I am ready to follow any leader, and join any movement, provided it be onward and not backward—provided it discards useless weapons; provided its policy be calculated to develop national sentiments, among the people, and give their aspirations and expectations a practical direction; provided it insists on civil and religious equality amongst all classes of Irishmen; and though last not least, provided its avowed object be the attainment of Irish independence [applause]. I think we ought to be tolerant of every thing except him who, having himself in favour of the English Parliament, has, in fact, ceased to be an Irishman [cheers]. We ought to remember that the first duty of every man, be he peer or commoner, priest or prelate, is to be faithful to Ireland [loud cheering]. And we ought never cease to proclaim that we have no confidence in any man, no matter how exalted his rank or sacred his calling, who is not a Nationalist [prolonged cheering]. Let us lay next our hearts the words of the poet:—

Far dearer the grave or the prison,
Illum'd by one patriot's name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On Liberty's ruins to fame.

(Loud applause). Some people say we are Nationalists after our own way; and they illustrate their notions of nationality by organising small cliques to do small jobs [laughter and sarcastic cheers]. They say "Let us do this, then do that, and afterwards raise the cry of nationality" [laughter]. Ah, yes; raise the cry of nationality when the people are gone—when Irishmen are to be met with only in America or Australia; or what is worse than that, when those left behind have become English at heart by being bribed with the spoils of their exiled brethren [cheers]. There is only one way of being national. What does nationality mean in Poland, in Hungary, in Italy—what did it ever mean—what must it ever mean? By a Nationalist we understand, as they understand it in Italy, in Poland, in Hungary, a man who loves his own nation best, and who is prepared to join his countrymen against their enemies—[cheers]—to help them in their struggle for freedom, knowing that without freedom there can be no real prosperity [great cheering].—Gentlemen, I do not despair of my country—[renewed cheering]—for I know that millions of the Irish

people are Nationalists; I know their desire to make Ireland free; I know that they cling to her soil as a sacred place in which the bones of their fathers have been laid as a holy heritage they would transmit to their children (emotion). As your chairman was kind enough to say in his very complimentary observations in reference to myself, that I would not be deterred by any sneering from doing what is right—I hope—indeed I may say it for myself—he has spoken truly [cheers]. I do not claim any extraordinary merit for doing what is right—moreover, when I remember that every man who takes the course that I do from a sense of duty and a love of Ireland will have the Irish people always at his back [cheers, and cries of "Depend upon it!"] I should be sorry to conceal, and I have never concealed it in public or private, and I have never concealed it in the House of Commons asserting Irish principles, has a very trying task to perform; and when, in the course of a few days, I bring forward in the house the motion which will raise the question of the repeal of the Union, I shall look forward with great anxiety to the support I shall receive from those who profess to be the representatives of the Irish people [hear, hear]. There never was a better test applied to that representation [hear, hear]. I have dared to express this opinion in public—that the Irish members who sit in the House of Commons only represent the Irish landlords; but I shall be only too glad to retract that statement, and say that the Irish representatives who sit in the house are genuine representatives of the Irish people if, when I bring forward my resolution in a few days, they shall be found on the side of Ireland [hear, hear].—Amongst the members to whom I look for support is my honorable friend the member for Dungarran [hisses and laughter]. As I have said already, we must be tolerant of certain differences of opinion.—That tolerance is essentially necessary for our cause. (A voice—"What about the Tory Hennessy?") [laughter]. The aid of Mr. Maguire's great ability will be most important to us in the debate which the Irish question will raise. He was nervous—[laughter]—and anxious—[renewed laughter]—less false inference might be drawn from his motion relative to the Ionian Islands (sarcastic cheers); but I believe that in bringing the motion forward his principal object was to expose the hypocrisy of the English Government. I have again to thank you for the great compliment you have done me. I am only a beginner in politics, but I hope to see the day when I may meet the Irishman of London and have some claim to such a favor. I hope we shall often discuss around the social board the position in which we aspire to see our country placed.—(The hon. gentleman resumed his seat in the midst of an enthusiastic ovation.)

Mr. J. W. Foley proposed in eloquent terms "The Irish Political Exiles," coupling the toast with the names of Thomas Francis Meagher, Garvan Duffy, and John Mitchell amid prolonged cheers.

THE IRISH PRESS.—The Kilkenny Journal says:—"We say it deliberately—there cannot, there will not, there ought not to be peace in Ireland, till the tenantry are protected from capricious or arbitrary eviction, whether it be by a fair lease at a fair rent, or by full compensation for all valuable improvements. This system of casting out poor creatures from their homes, and seizing upon the fruits of their industry or capital, under the name of landlord rights, is an abomination in the eyes of God and man—it has existed too long, to the ruin of the peace and prosperity of the country, and it is time that it should end. But it will not end of itself. A landlord parliament will never resign their power of the national will, exerted through a vigorous national agitation; and this agitation, there is no use in denying it, can only be aroused and wielded at present by the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland. It is simply absurd for some of our contemporaries to say—"Why don't the laymen do it: why throw all this work on the Bishops?" No layman, or number of laymen, can create an agitation in Ireland at present. The Whigs, and those who have abetted them, have crushed all public spirit—all public confidence in this country (not the least of the evils which their corruption has produced), and it is only by the call of the Church that spirit can be aroused, or that confidence restored. We do not want the saintly Hierarchy of Ireland to leave their holy retirement, and ascend the political platform; but we would certainly wish to see them call upon the Irish representatives to carry out the policy of their Pastoral, issued in August 1859, and use their powerful influence at elections to return those who support it, and to defeat those who are opposed or lukewarm towards it. We would also wish to see their lordships urge upon their faithful Clergy the carrying out of this policy; and if this be done, success is certain; if not, there is only one other remedy, and the people will wait in sullen silence till the opportunity comes. For the interests of religion, and the prosperity and peace of the country, we earnestly hope the Bishops will once more lead the people, and sympathise, as in the olden time, with their struggles and sufferings."

A return of the foreign and coasting trade at the port of Dublin for the month ended 30th April 1861, gives the following result:—Foreign—Entered inwards, 57 vessels, of 11,815 tons; cleared outwards, 6 vessels of 584 tons. Coastwise—Entered inwards, 837 vessels, of 1,068,936 tons; cleared outwards, 376 vessels, of 33,828.

The following is an abstract of duties received at the port of Dublin for the week ended 11th May:—Tea, £6,987 15s. 5d.; refined sugar, £210 5s. 6d.; Muscovado sugar, £1,412 10s. 7d.; coffee, £107 16s. 6d.; wine, £1,698 18s. 4d.; spirits, £203 4s. 11d.; tobacco, £6,922 18s. 4d.; timber, £107, 11s. 11d.; miscellaneous, £561 11s. 9d.—Total, £28,930 18s. 6d.

A NEW CENSUS.—The Government have ordered a new census of the children attending school in Ireland to be taken on Friday, the 17th instant, it having been pointed out to the Commissioners—by the Morning News—that the census taken on April 13th must be grossly incorrect, as most of the schools in the kingdom were empty at that time.—Nation.

Another disastrous fire has occurred in this city, and, as usual, on that night so famous for disasters—Saturday. By the present catastrophe many unfortunate families have been rendered houseless and homeless.

Mrs. Madgett, a lady of property from the County of Carlow, met with a fatal accident on the 11th ult., at No. 3 Webster-terrace, Haddington-road, Dublin. It appears that she was standing near the fire reading a newspaper, and that her cotinole having brought her dress against the grate. The dress immediately blazed up, burning the lady very severely. Doctor Woodroffe was at once called in, and rendered all the aid, that was possible under the circumstances. but Mrs. Madgett was so seriously injured that she died next day.

At an early hour on the morning of the 9th ult., a fatal accident, of a very melancholy kind, occurred near Kilkenny, a man named Anthony Burke, driver of a porter van in the employment of Mr. F. Sullivan being the victim. Burke was returning during the night from the Thomastown district, sitting on his van. In the morning, at half-past one o'clock, the driver of the Waterford Mail car, in passing along the Thomastown road, on the hill at the Black Quarry found his progress impeded by a porter van being upset in the middle of the road. He got down to see if he could remove the obstacle, and then found that the horse was still attached to the van, and on closer inspection found that a man (Burke) was lying under both, the shaft being across his neck in such a way as must have produced speedy suffocation. The mail car driver, procured the assistance of a man residing in the neighborhood, and on cutting the tackling and releasing the horse, the animal at once ran into town. The man was then removed from beneath the shaft, but was found quite lifeless.

A GOOD LANDLORD.—Amid the desolation and heart-burnings caused by the harsh proceedings of heartless landlords, it is gratifying now and then to find instances of generous and highly honourable dealing on the part of some members of the class. There is a Protestant clergyman living near Maryborough, who is a philanthropist of the first water. Any one who knows the Rev. John Moore, formerly of Lamberton Park and now of Roseleigh, will agree with us that no eulogium could be too exalted in praising his humane and charitable acts. His personal and pecuniary sacrifices for the poor of Maryborough and its neighborhood during the dreadful famine years should never be forgotten. One act of the Rev. John Moore's is as prominent and as fresh in our memory as if it had taken place yesterday. During the most trying part of the famine season the funds and provisions were running low, and the gaunt claimants for food increasing; and though oats then commanded an almost fabulous price, the Rev. J. Moore sent 200 barrels of Hope-town oats to the mill and had them ground; and sent them carted into the stores at the rear of the court-house of Maryborough for the sustenance of his starving fellow-creatures, many of whom would be rotting in their graves to-day only for his great charity on this occasion. Such is the man who now in 1861, shows that he has lost none of that nobility of soul by which he was so distinguished in 1845. He is the landlord of Mr. John M'Evoy, so well known in Maryboro' for his patriotism, his generosity and a hospitality which had the fault of being too indiscriminate. Mr. M'Evoy having to sell his good will of a valuable farm could not do so without the permission of his landlord, there being a clause in the lease to prevent him from selling or sub-letting. But fortunately for Mr. M'Evoy it was with the Rev. John Moore he had to deal. The kind of landlord this reverend gentleman is may be guessed from the fact that Mr. M'Evoy was offered £600 for his interest in the farm. We subjoin the following acknowledgment, which reached us this morning from Mr. M'Evoy:—"Mr. John M'Evoy gratefully acknowledges the deep debt of gratitude he owes to the Rev. J. T. Moore, of Roseleigh Lodge, who was pleased to allow him to sell the interest in the farm he had lately held under that reverend gentleman, for which he received the sum of £600. There was a clause in the lease to prevent selling or sub-letting without permission from the landlord."—Tipperary Advocate.

I am glad to find that the benevolent operations of that lordly Pillar of Protestantism, Bishop Plunket, of Tuam, are likely to be brought under the notice of Parliament. If the subject be well handled, it will rival a state of things which could be found only in a barbarous region, or in Ireland, where oppression is the rule, and justice the exception. Mr. Adair's doings are likewise to be submitted to the judgment of the Faithful Commons. If both cases be referred to Select Committees, Westminster Hall will scarcely be large enough to contain the unhappy outcasts who would appear in order to prove the levelling and destruction of their homesteads.

One of the people evicted by Mr. Adair, at Derryreagh, has since died in the workhouse, unable to bear the consequences of the nightly exposure and other hardships produced by the act of wholesale extermination. Is such an act consonant with the principles of Christianity or the mercy of God? If not, when Mr. Adair stands before the tribunal, before which no commission of a pitiless cruelty can be atoned for by the imputation of a crime, how will he answer for the execution of his deed, and the death of this victim of relentless eviction?

It appears that a system of proselytism is founded in connexion with the British army, in which it need not be said there are thousands of Catholics and Catholic children. A Society is formed called the Army Scripture Reader's Society, a meeting of which was held this week in the Dublin Rotundo, and of all meetings of the class held successfully for about a month in the Irish capital, which the secretary seeks to make a capital of, more blasphemous was appropriately delivered at this military one than any other. One of the pious colonels, named Pitcairn, pronounced a most unctuous oration, ending with the assumption that every man of the 40,000 Irish in the army should afford a contribution of a shilling a head, to pay for expatriating abuse of the greater number. Among the localities to be visited for the purpose of expounding the Scripture and the claim of the ambulatory ranters to the repletion of pious money-bags, is Limerick, where it may be hoped that the pious colonel and his confederate, Trash Gregg, will be able to explain whether shameless profligacy is expiable and formal belief in the Thirty-nine Articles.—*Munster News.*

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Fools are still continuing to rush across the Atlantic, in the hope of bettering their condition. A thousand people left Queenstown for America during the past week. They will not be taught by the experience of others, they must learn their own bitter lesson, and pay dearly for its acquisition. We have already entreated the Catholic clergy to use their influence with their flocks to counteract this mad tendency; we again ask them to persevere in restraining them from a course the end of which is almost certain misery. A Catholic priest who has just returned from America by one of the Inman lines, and who has been a resident of the States for thirteen years, has called upon us in reference to the same subject. From his knowledge of the country he feels able to speak in terms even stronger than those we have used, of the stern future that awaits those who choose this moment to cast their lot in with the United States. If they escape the direct perils of war they run the risk of hunger and want. Many believe that they are quite safe because they have friends in the country; but it is quite as often the case as not, that these friends are unable to calculate the probabilities of the present crisis, and may be unconsciously leading their ignorant relatives into misfortune. People imagine that as the Border States are likely to be the theatre of war the Northern States need not share the danger. But in war times the mere loss of life forms almost the smallest evil. The consequential miseries that flow from it are incalculable. Our poor fellow-countrymen who live at the greatest distance from the scene of the conflict may suffer more severely than those who feel the shock of battle. Anything like a continuance of this fratricidal war can but result in a stagnation of trade—stagnation of trade means want of employment, and that at a time when all the necessities of life stand at the highest figure, means hunger—perhaps worse. And to this our poor misguided countrymen are wildly, blindly rushing.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Dublin Morning News says:—"Some time ago we alluded to the American modelled steamers launched on the Thames, Tyne, and Southampton waters; since then, Mr. Kermox, of Southampton, has visited this city with one of their models, proposing to run once a day to Bray, and four times to Kingston, from the Custom House or Carlisle Bridge, if the river would permit. As these steamers only draw two feet five inches of water, they can leave at all times of the tide—their speed is sixteen miles, with accommodations in airy cabins overhead for four hundred passengers; they have also hurricane decks for a promenade. No doubt they will be well supported by the Bray, Bullock and Kingstown people, as well as our citizens for pleasure excursions in our lovely bay."

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD'S WILL.—I understand that the estate of the late Duke of Bedford in Ireland, and the small estate in Bedfordshire, left to his Grace by Earl Lutlow, have been bequeathed by him to Lord John Russell, who will now be a large Irish proprietor and will become I hope, properly sensible of the duties, as well as of the rights, attaching to that position. The entire of the enormous personal property of the same nobleman has been left to the present Duke.—*Mail Correspondent.*

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY AND THE WHIGS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has declared that the Postmaster-General intends to rescind the contract made with the Galway Steampacket Company for the carrying of mails to America. It was the Conservatives, it may be recollected, who first gave the subsidy, as they gave a great many other things—for instance the Maynooth grant, chaplains for the army, &c.—for which they do not get credit; and it is the Whigs who are for taking it away now, as they exhibited a willingness to do from the beginning, wherein we have another proof of the comparative value to Ireland of Whigs and Tories. The Freeman is incensed—as he ought to be incensed with the Whigs; he conjures them to take heed, and puts it to Irish members to look to them if they fail to do so. We say with him; but we add that the Whigs are only giving an additional proof of their hostility to Irish interests. They have ever been our worst enemies, as we have been preaching week after week; and in the present instance they are only proving themselves to be faithful to their antecedents. To Ireland or Irishmen they never do a favour except for the purpose of securing a vote or an advocate. Possibly, the Freeman is coming to see this now, and we will be glad to find his eyes opened. But it does strike us as strange that he who was wanting to apply to the Irish members against the enemies of the Pope, the anti-tenant right administration, should be so emphatic in applying to them now against the enemies of the Galway subsidy. Surely the interests of the Catholic world and the tenant farmers of Ireland should weigh more than those involved in the despatch of vessels, week after week, from Galway. At any rate we congratulate our contemporary that his eyes are being opened, and we earnestly trust that ere long, all Ireland will come to see, with him, her most inveterate enemies in the Whigs.—*Meath People.*

DUBLIN, May 23.—You cannot imagine the indignation excited among all classes and parties here by the act of the Postmaster-General in annulling the postal contract with the Atlantic Navigation Company. That official appears to have crossed his pen over a great national compact with the same heartless indifference as he would have signed the dismissal of a letter-carrier; but he will yet find that he has entered into an unequal contest, and that the whole of the Irish nation is more than a match for the grantees of St. Martin's; and the "Hill" family will yet have to acknowledge that it was up-hill work to attempt to trifle with the Irish people. I long foresaw the danger that threatened the existence of this contract, and more than once in my communications to you expressed my apprehensions that it would be annulled if the parties interested in maintaining it were not up and stirring. A deputation on the subject, from Galway, is to wait on Lord Carlisle to-morrow, and he will then have an opportunity of dissociating his Government from the act of the Postmaster-General; and if he does not repudiate the spoliation in very specific terms, he will commit his Administration to a contest in which it will surely be vanquished, and the next wreck you will hear of will be that of the ship "Palmerston," which will founder on the rock of Irish opposition. The Tories made a large amount of political capital, by originally granting the subsidy, and they are now lying by, and chuckling at the prospect of outbidding their Whig opponents for Irish favour. The Whigs have no popularity to spare on this side of the water, that they can afford thus to alienate the support of the whole Irish nation.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

A return of the detections and commitments for illicit distillation. The detections were 667 in 1860, against 532 in the preceding year, and the commitments 48 against 25.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. W. HARVEY.—We regret to state that Mr. William Harvey, a highly respectable gentleman, who resided in Youghal, and is connected with some of the principal members of the Society of Friends in this country, died very suddenly on Tuesday, after purchasing his ticket at the terminus of the Kingstown Railway.—*Dublin Paper.*

SCOTTISH POOR LAW ORCULTY.—A young married woman, with an infant in her arms, came before the Mayor of Limerick, on Tuesday afternoon, and stated she was directed to appear before him under the following exceedingly distressing circumstances—which go to prove the imperative existing necessity of an immediate change in the law on the subject of the deportation of the poor. She stated that she was not twenty-three years of age, that she had lived out of Ireland for seventeen years, the whole of which time she spent in Glasgow, where she had got married some time ago to a man of the name of Kearney, an Irishman, who had been employed in one of the iron foundries of Glasgow—that work getting slack he was discharged from the foundry, and proceeded to the country to look for employment, leaving her and her infant in the city, where she became totally destitute after a short time—that in this state of destitution she applied to the poor law authorities for some temporary relief, being quite certain that her husband would either speedily return and get work in Glasgow, or come for her if he obtained employment at a distance—that she was received into the workhouse, where she was kept for a fortnight—that at the end of a fortnight a van drove up to the gate of the poorhouse—that she and her infant were placed in the van and driven to the quays, against her will and to her utter surprise and horror, whence she was at once conveyed to a steamer, thence to Limerick, where they were placed on the quays this day, without food or other provision against want or exposure.—She knew no one in Limerick and was a complete stranger.

Mayor—Why did they send you to Limerick? Rebecca Kearney—I don't know at all, your worship. I heard my mother say at one time that I was born in Limerick, but I don't know.

Mayor—Surely that is no proof you belong to Limerick. Rebecca Kearney—I don't know, your worship; all I want is to get back to Glasgow if I possibly can, as I have no doubt I will be able to make out my husband very soon, and he will provide for me.

Mayor—But surely you don't mean to go there and seek relief again in Glasgow. Rebecca Kearney—O, no, your worship; I am sorry indeed that I ever looked for relief at all from them; it would have been better for me I had suffered anything rather than do so.

Mayor—What provisions did they give you leaving the workhouse? Rebecca Kearney—None, your worship, but a loaf of bread, a quarter ounce of tea, and a quarter pound of sugar, and three pence! We were out for three days and three nights at sea, and only for the goodness of the captain of the steamer who relieved us, we might perish of hunger, cold, and misery.

Mayor—This is really a shocking case. What is your religion? Rebecca Kearney—I am a Protestant, your worship; my maiden name is Clarke; my husband is a Protestant by the mother's side also (laughter); he is a Protestant too; he did not often go to church; we went to the English kirk in Glasgow; I used to go there always.

Mayor—All I can do is to send you to the union workhouse for a few days, and meantime we shall see how we can send you back to Glasgow. A man from the steamer here entered, and stated that the young woman was directed to appear before his worship by the respectable agent of the steamer, Mr. Mulcahy, who felt very much for the circumstances in which she and her infant were placed.

Rebecca Kearney and her infant were then sent to the union workhouse, his worship promising that he would send her back as speedily as possible.—*Limerick Reporter.*

GREAT BRITAIN. The Queen is ill—not ill enough to be the subject of a bulletin, but too ill to undertake with safety the fatigues of a state pageant. It is a "sickness of the mind" that affects the first lady of the land, for time has yet been too brief in its lapse to assuage the pangs of a recent heavy loss, and the cares of crown-heads in these eventful times of political complication are all too heavy, without the additional weight of domestic affliction. The Very Rev. Dr. Newman is, if report speak truly, engaged on a work in refutation to the work called "Essays and Reviews;" the latest phase, in fact, of Anglican (or Oxford) theology, which is, in fact, infidelity pure; and symptomatic of a remarkable movement in the educated mind of the country away from such belief in revelation as Protestantism has hitherto permitted it to retain.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

OUR DUTY TO THE HOLY FATHER.—It is of no avail to repeat that the political conduct of the Sovereign Pontiff is not, like his declaration on faith and morals, infallibly directed by the Holy Spirit.—The distinction is theologically true, but for our practical guidance it is unimportant. Plus IX. is, as we daily call him, our "Holy Father;" he is to all of us the object of a degree of loving reverence which we can feel, we do not say for no civil ruler, but for no earthly parent. He is to us the visible embodiment of the Catholic Church, the chosen channel and instrument of the choicest gifts of the Holy Ghost. Moreover, he has been thrown by the special providence of Almighty God into the forefront of the battle which at all times, but in these times more than ever, the Church is called to wage against the world, and especially against its violence and rapacity. Upon him, not upon us, or upon any of his children, has been laid, from above, the weighty responsibility of deciding, from year to year, and from hour to hour, what course shall be adopted by the Church in its relations to temporal power; and it seems no very heroic stretch of humility to believe that the Vicar of Christ, laden with such responsibilities, is far more likely to be directed how to guide himself under them for the greatest glory of God and the greatest good of the Church, than either Dr. Brownson or any one, even the wisest politician among us. On this ground we rest our appeal to all Catholics (even if they may not be able to adopt all the language of Mr. Manning, and however gloomy may be their anticipations of immediate success) to unite as one man in supporting the Holy Father in the course which he chooses —to follow him, not with the measured obedience which we owe and yield to an Act of Parliament or a Royal Proclamation, but with a hearty and sympathizing loyalty of which the feelings of the soldiers of Caesar or Wellington were a faint shadow. Even among them, who ever thought of remembering in the hour of danger that their commander was liable to mistake, and even to defeat? God forbid that our confidence should be less, or that we should exhibit to the world the unseemly spectacle of misgivings or even of differences of judgment among ourselves, we who follow to battle the chosen representative of God upon earth, and who, come what may in the meantime, are at least assured that "sooner or later ours must be the winning side, and that the victory must be complete, universal, eternal."—*Weekly Register.* [Amen.—T. W.]

A parliamentary return issued this week states that there are 1,183 magistrates in "holy orders" in England, and 174 in Wales, Suffolk, contains the greatest number of any county; then Norfolk, Hereford, Essex, &c.

A correspondent of the English Churchman complains of being grievously offended at a recent confirmation by the Bishop of Carlisle by his lordship's behaviour:—"Two young ladies, relatives of my own, had the honour of sharing an almost incredible offence. The hot blood was made to rush over their pure cheeks, because on their reverently making a slight inclination of the head at the mention of the adorable name of the Redeemer, his lordship stopped suddenly in his sermon, upon 'confessing Christ,' and pointing towards them exclaimed sharply, 'Don't do that, don't do that, I beg.'"

SPURGEON'S SOFA, AND SPURGEON WORSHIP.—The Bristol Times, commenting on the sofa and other arrangements of Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit observes:—"And why should not Mr. Spurgeon have a sofa? The fat, fluent, figurative young man has been long superior to the ordinary etiquette which regulates even the popular pulpit. The critics have been trying to laugh, jeer, and rebuke him out of his vanity, but he holds on magnanimously to it, perhaps on the principle laid down by Madame de Staël, that 'the weak may be joked out of anything but their weakness.' Spurgeon worship is the religion of those thousands who will for the future fill the great building that has just been completed, and whose whole thoughts, affections and feelings will hang around that platform and sofa, and will see only their pet Minister in all their religious performances. Already in the mind's eye we can behold the Tabernacle orator, after a wild flight of an hour, folding his oratorical wings and delighting to repose on the crimson couch in front of the congregation, while the chief deacon rises from his padded seat in the background and gives out the hymn, that sounds as though it were sung to the praise and glory of their favourite who lies panting on the silken cushions, after sixty minutes or so of 'extravagance dashed with genius.'"

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY AND "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—The following important letter, addressed by the Bishop of Salisbury to the Archdeacon of Dorset, and in this day's Dorset County Chronicle:—"The Palace, Salisbury, Whit Monday, 1861.

"Dear Mr. Archdeacon.—Last week I informed Dr. Rowland Williams, whose name is prefixed to one of the essays in the book entitled Essays and Reviews, that I have determined to institute legal proceedings against him in the Court of Arches.

"I have come to this decision most reluctantly, and only after the most anxious consideration of the consequences which may arise out of the course which I have now adopted. But my duty seems to me clear. As I still agree with the opinion expressed in the letter addressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on February 12th, to one of my rural deans, the Rev. H. B. Williams, with regard to this and the other essays, and as I believe (on the very best advice) that the writer of this essay has brought himself within the reach of the ecclesiastical law, I cannot escape from the conclusion that I am bound to endeavor to show that the Church of England does protect her members against such false teachings as is contained in different parts of Dr. Rowland Williams's essay.

"I will only further say that the feeling of my clergy, as expressed to me both privately and in public addresses, with regard to this essay has quickened my own sense of responsibility about it, and that I am now acting in full reliance on their prayers, and that the issue of these proceedings may be such as to vindicate the truth of God, and that we may be all kept from mixing up with the pure feeling of loyalty to the Church of England any leaven of bitterness and want of charity.

"I shall send a copy of this letter to the two other Archdeacons of my diocese.

"I remain, dear Mr. Archdeacon, your affectionate friend and brother, W. K. SALISBURY. The Ven. Archdeacon Buckle."

THE LATEST PROTESTANT DODGE.—We noticed last week the case Rogers v. Havergal, in the Sheriff's Court, in which the defendant was sued for the value of certain sermons supplied by the plaintiff. The following remarks in reference to the plaintiff, "Rogers," appears in the Guardian:—"A gentleman named Rogers has been for the last six years driving a lucrative trade in two-and-sixpenny sermons, sermons lithographed so as to appear as if they were written to any sharp-eyed lady who might have an advantageous view of the pulpit from the front row of the gallery. Mr. Rogers now proposes to extend his business, and we have seen a circular in which he says that it has been suggested to him that 'a series at a lower rate would be more acceptable to many of the Irish clergy.' Mr. Rogers adds, 'Long experience as a clergyman has given me a practical acquaintance with the tone and style of the sermons wanted to meet the requirements of the Irish pulpit.' We wonder, by the way, how the Irish brogue, which is what we presume is meant by the 'tone,' can be expressed by lithography. However, he proposes to issue Irish sermons at a shilling less than the English ones. We doubt whether our Irish friends will consider the announcement very complimentary. Dr. Wolf complains bitterly of being set up for auction in Bokhara at 2l. 10s., and being thought too dear at the money. This was an indignity that hurt his feelings more even than the bastinado hurt his feet. But what is this to the insult implied in the proposal of Mr. Rogers? The Saxon cannot be satisfied with less than a two-and-sixpenny sermon, while an eighteen-penny one is good enough for the Celt. Mr. Rogers goes on to say that he has two sermons ready on the Indian Famine Relief Fund. These are at the higher figure. Lord Macaulay tells us that in Queen Elizabeth's time the Court used to 'tune the pulpits,' as was the expression—that is, used to give the clergy a hint as to what it was expected they should say on any question of the times. It was bad enough with us when the clergy suffered their voices to be 'tuned' by Burleigh and Walsingham; but what was that to be 'tuned' by Mr. Henry Rogers? THE GREAT EASTERN AND ITS OWNERS.—A preliminary meeting of the shareholders in the Great Ship Company was held on Friday. The Chairman, Mr. W. Baker, announced that, as the attempts of the Board to raise money after the recent decision have been unavailing, they were obliged to appeal to Mr. John Scott Russell to allow the ship to go to sea. The Directors eventually raised £8,000 amongst themselves for immediate payment to that gentleman, leaving the remainder of his claims, £11,300 to be provided for by a second mortgage on the ship. It was proposed to meet the present difficulty by raising £35,000 at a rate of interest sufficient to ensure the money. £26,000 of this has already been promised. The Chairman added that there is now a chance of the vessel being disposed of, if not to our own Government, to a foreign one.

EMIGRATION.—Some surprise may be excited by the fact made apparent by an official return that in the last 15 years 3,504,062 persons have emigrated from the United Kingdom. This prodigious exodus has in great part taken three directions—the North American colonies, the (dis-)United States, and the Australian colonies. But an analysis shows that brother Jonathan has, notwithstanding the powerful allurements of the antipodean gold discoveries, obtained by far the lion's share of our surplus strength. Thus, every 100 emigrants selected their future homes in the following proportions:—

Year.	British.	United States.	Australia.	Other places.
1846	34	63	2	1
1847	42	55	2	1
1848	13	76	9	2
1849	14	73	11	2
1850	12	79	6	3
1851	13	80	6	1
1852	9	66	24	1
1853	10	70	19	1
1854	14	60	25	1
1855	10	59	29	2
1856	9	63	26	2
1857	10	60	29	1
1858	8	52	35	5
1859	6	58	26	10
1860	7	68	19	6

The great preponderance obtained by the U. States was derived from the Irish emigration, through religious and political influences, and, subsequently, family ties. What influence the present disturbances may exert upon the Republican territory as an emigration field, it is of course impossible to predict, but they can hardly exercise a favorable effect. Canadian journals are evidently of this opinion, and are doing their utmost to divert the tide of emigration to their own shores. The advocates of emigration to Canada have, however, it will be seen, met with singular ill-success, for it is now only one-fourth as popular as it was 15 years since, the emigrants to British America having numbered 43,429 in 1846, as compared with 9,786 in 1860. This, no doubt, is due to the superior attractions now presented by Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and other emigration fields.—*London Times.*

PIEDMONTSE BREVITIES.—What are our Government about that they permit the horrible atrocities to take place which are continually by the Piedmontese troops and their Neapolitan auxiliaries in the Abruzzi? We hold the Palmerston Cabinet responsible in this matter, because they have been eagerly endeavoring to place themselves in the position of the special sympathisers with Victor Emmanuel and his ambition—especially since Napoleon III., who placed that monarch where he is, has claimed a right in return to have something to say on Italian affairs. Let Lord Palmerston and his colleagues make use of the influence which they have thus cheaply acquired in aid of the cause of common humanity. The peasant soldiers who are maintaining the rights of their hereditary sovereign in the wild mountainous districts lying to the north of the Neapolitan kingdom have never surrendered their nationality to the new King of Italy. Like the Vendéens of a former generation, they are struggling against fearful odds on behalf of a cause which was loyalty and patriotism a few months ago and about which they have never altered their belief. They are entitled then, as any generous enemy would allow, at least to the privileges of prisoners of war when they fall into the hands of the invader. We learn, however, from the admissions made by the foreign correspondence of the Morning Herald—a paper zealously devoted to the Piedmontese interests in Italy—that kind of treatment these gallant royalists receive when overpowered by numbers. This authority states that on the 5th of May a brigade of Piedmontese infantry was despatched from Naples, "with orders to exterminate" a band of guerrillas which had beaten a Piedmontese force at Fondi in the previous week. The narrative goes on to say that "the troops made short work of" the handful of men opposed to them. "No quarter was given, and the few that escaped to the hills were hunted down like wild beasts." The Piedmontising Neapolitans, it appears, bore a part worthy of themselves in this carnage. "The National Guard accompanied the troops, and mercilessly shot and bayoneted the wounded." Among these victims was a priest, Robetti, who being found with his leg broken and unable to stand, was placed against a door and shot to death in cold blood. These details sufficiently mark the character of the warfare which is being carried on against these mountaineers by the soldiery of King Victor Emmanuel—worse than the cruelties which the "bloody Piedmontese" in the days of his ancestors practised against the Waldenses. Surely a word from the English Government would serve to check, at least these massacres. The influence of an English Cabinet, was honorably exerted in the like case, by means of the well-known Elliot Convention, on the belligerents of the Spanish civil war.—*John Bull.*

UNITED STATES. New York, June 10.—A special despatch from Washington to the Tribune says, 10,000 Federal troops will be in Baltimore in less than 33 hours, on account of information that the traitors in that city are preparing to rise. They hold eight drills and have arms stored in private houses. At the first symptoms of rising, the city will be bombarded by Fort McHenry.

A minister of Cleveland, a day or two since, handed a revolver to a captain of one of the city companies, with the following remarks:—"If you meet a secessionist and have time, pray for the unfortunate man's soul; but if you have got time for praying don't fail to shoot him."

A negro preacher belonging to Mrs. Haden, at Pine Bluff, indulged in violent language to his mistress last Sunday afternoon, remarking, among other things, that he would be free in three weeks, and could raise a thousand men himself for the purpose. His case was reported to the authorities the same evening, and he was taken out and hung on Monday afternoon.

WHO FIGHTS FOR THE UNION?—The special correspondent of the Rochester Evening Express (a Republican paper) writing from Elmira, says:—"I have heard a great deal about 'American patriotism,' but if I were to take the volunteers of Western New York as a criterion to judge by, I should pronounce it a very scarce article. It is true that Americans sing the 'Star-spangled Banner,' and write 'war lyrics,' tell of the 'glory' of our arms, and in patriotic times wear fatigue caps; but if we go to the army and examine the 'volunteers' of these 'arms,' we find the great majority of them foreigners. Why is this? Why are not American youths the first to leap to the defence of their fathers' graves? It is because the degenerating influence of an accursed aristocracy, growing in this country, which is poisoning the springs which gave life to the Pilgrim Fathers! The American youth is raised too nice now-a-days to handle 'these vile guns'—he is more at home when 'perfumed like a milliner'—he speculates over some matrimonial 'scheme'—or bargains the land of the family burying-ground at a 'round price.' This is the light in which I see 'American patriotism,' in the main. If ever the 'flowery flag' is trailed in the dust, it will be because Americans loved the 'Almighty Dollar' more than they did the God of their fathers, and hired Irish and Dutchmen to do the fighting!"

A lady writing to the New York Tribune gives the following account of the conduct of one of President Lincoln's regiments of patriots quartered in Yonkers, N.Y.:—"They defile the streets of our pleasant village with their profanity and low songs, they insult women even on our side walks, and it is not safe for a woman to be out alone after dark. In the retired parts of the town they enter dwellings and force the occupants to serve meals for them. I know of one case where they emphasized their claim on an old man by brandishing a dirk-knife, and another where a lone woman in helpless fright obeyed their orders to the best of her power; and in some cases they demanded a little desert in the shape of few quarters."

RECRUITING AT NEW YORK.—A story is current in New York respecting a volunteer colonel whose experiences of prison life have not been limited, and who is consequently well-known to the police. He started a recruiting office and advertised for men. Knowing the colonel's antecedents, all the thieves, burglars, and rowdies of New York flocked to his standard, and he soon got a fine regiment together. They were marched away from the city, and wherever they encamped or on the march they committed depredations. It is said that the following was not an uncommon scene at the colonel's recruiting office:—Applicant: I want to enlist. Colonel: Age? Applicant: 20. My father?—None. Mother?—None. Sound?—Yes. Been on the island? (the island is where convicts are sent.)—Yes. For what time?—Four months. Colonel: You won't do, be off. Quartermaster (aside): Stay, Colonel, ask him whether he has served a previous term. Colonel: Come here. Were you there before?—Yes. How long?—Four years. Oh! then you'll do. And so the thief became a soldier.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

SEVILLE INSURRECTION.—The following is an extract from a letter from a resident in the Southern States:—"Some circumstances connected with the plot broken off last winter at Pine Level, a place situated a few miles from Montgomery, Alabama, have not, I think, been made public. In the latter part of December it was discovered that there was a plot on foot extending, so far as could be learned over several counties, and involving many hundred negroes, having for their object a general uprising of the slaves on the evening before Christmas. Not knowing the extent of the movement, the whole white population was struck with a vague and terrible fear. None knew whom to trust. Planters called together their slaves, and speaking of the plot, appealed to their feelings, and informed them of the consequences to themselves if found implicated. At the same time the most extraordinary precautions were adopted. In Montgomery, the military companies were ordered out, and for weeks guards were set, and mounted rangers traversed all the outskirts of the city. In the investigations which followed some facts came to light which, at the time, served only to quicken the general sense of insecurity, and which are still of importance as illustrating the character of these movements. The instigators of the insurrection were found to be the low-down, or poor, whites of the country. Their only motive was the hope of plunder. The slaves were prepared for every excess. It was found that the daughters of the planters were already apportioned, together with the mules and horses, among the negroes; and so great had grown the confidence of the negroes in the success of their plans that rights of ownership to this prospective property were bartered among them, and were staked in games of chance. All confidence grounded on the stupidity, or intelligence, or previous fidelity of slaves, was found without foundation. Negroes who, in the early part of the movement, were placed on guard by their masters to protect the family in case of an outbreak, before the examinations closed were found to be themselves ringleaders among the butchers."

It is to be regretted that the state of riot and tumult which disgraced Newfoundland during the elections continued after the New House was convened, and that fresh collisions took place and more loss of life. The population, chiefly fishermen, are easily excited, and as little subject to the control of reason as man-of-war's men ashore on liberty, or lumbermen fresh from the woods. It is said that the detachment of soldiers sent from Halifax were not allowed to land, and that further military assistance is demanded. All this is very deplorable and very disgraceful, but the Colonial Empire tries to turn it to account by copying and commenting on some extracts from one of the Newfoundland papers, which represent the riot as a contest between Catholics and Protestants. It takes great care not to state that in one of the localities, where the riot was of the most serious character, the candidates were all Catholics, and that one of the candidates shot dead on the hustings was a Catholic. It is bad enough that any portion of the Province should be disgraced by such outrages; but it is almost quite as bad to endeavour to excite ill-feelings elsewhere by representing these violations of law and religion as a contest between Catholics and Protestants. It takes great care not to state that in one of the localities, where the riot was of the most serious character, the candidates were all Catholics, and that one of the candidates shot dead on the hustings was a Catholic. It is bad enough that any portion of the Province should be disgraced by such outrages; but it is almost quite as bad to endeavour to excite ill-feelings elsewhere by representing these violations of law and religion as a contest between Catholics and Protestants. It takes great care not to state that in one of the localities, where the riot was of the most serious character, the candidates were all Catholics, and that one of the candidates shot dead on the hustings was a Catholic. 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The True Witness.

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Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861.

To COBBOURG CORRESPONDENTS.—Messrs. Burke and Lilly are respectfully informed that the reason why their papers have not been forwarded from this office is, that the Post Office authorities of Cobourg have taken it upon themselves to return the papers of the above named subscribers, marked "Refused." This is not the first time that the same dishonest trick has been played upon the TRUE WITNESS by employees of the Post Office, hostile to its circulation, and we intend calling the attention of the proper authorities to the subject.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE topic of all absorbing interest, in the Old World as in the New, is the civil war now raging in the United States. For the moment, the interest in the revolutionary movements in the South of Europe has slackened, and tidings from Washington, or Harper's Ferry, are more eagerly inquired after, than are the latest news from Naples, Rome, or the Hungarian Diet. Indeed for the moment there is a lull in the European storm; and though there can be no reason to believe that the designs of the revolutionary party, either upon Venetia or Rome, have been abandoned, there is every appearance that they have been for a short season postponed. The patriotic party in the South of Italy have not yet been entirely crushed by Piedmontese mercenaries; and Victor Emmanuel deems it probably prudent to consolidate his Neapolitan conquests, before engaging in fresh quarrels with the neighbors whose territories he covets; besides he has plenty of work on his hand in the shape of church-plundering and priest-persecuting in the lately annexed Provinces, so that we may reasonably look for a temporary respite for the Holy City.

The intentions of the French Emperor, with respect to his troops in Rome, are as much a mystery as ever. He has his "idea," or price, of course, and will not consent to the withdrawal of the French garrison without an adequate consideration. He will, when the time comes, sell the Pope to his enemies, of that no man can doubt; but at present it is impossible to say what are the terms upon which the modern Pontius Pilate is prepared to consummate his long continued career of treachery towards the Holy Father.

British diplomacy has for the time triumphed in Syria. The French army has by this time been withdrawn, and the Christians have been again left without protection from any European Power to the tender mercies of their fanatical enemies. It is quite in accordance with "the eternal fitness of things," that Great Britain, the foremost enemy of the Papacy, should, at the same time, be the staunchest supporter of the Mahomedan Power; indeed the anti-Papal policy of Great Britain in Europe, and her anti-Christian policy in Asia, are in perfect harmony with one another, the second being as it were the complement of the other.

The British Ministry have succeeded in carrying their measure for the repeal of the duty on paper, in spite of the almost general defection of the Irish Members, who, disgusted with the foreign policy of the Palmerston Cabinet, voted with the Opposition. The American civil war had been the subject of long and animated debates in the House of Commons.

FREEDOM OF EDUCATION, AND EQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION.—These are the two great questions which chiefly interest the Catholics of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, at the approaching General Election. In the first of these questions the Catholics of the East are but indirectly interested; but in the second, the interests of the Catholics of both sections of the Province are equally at stake, for on its solution depends whether the principle of Religious Equality, or that of Protestant Ascendancy, shall henceforward be the rule in Canada.

The solution of the School question depends upon the solution of the question of Representation. So long as we can maintain the political equality in the Legislature, of Catholic Lower Canada, with Protestant Upper Canada, so long, but no longer, may we reasonably hope to perpetuate the Separate School system, and to obtain for it a greater development. But Representation by Population once *un fait accompli*,

farewell, a long farewell; to Separate Schools, to Freedom of Education, and the last vestige of religious liberty in the West. This consideration, whose truth no sane person can doubt, no honest man attempt to impugn, we respectfully suggest to our co-religionists of the West, as worthy of their most serious attention at the present moment when they are again about to be called upon to exercise their right of franchise. Earnestly would we exhort them, by every motive which interest can suggest, by every principle of honor, above all by their allegiance to their Church, not to throw the weight of their political influence into the scale against Lower Canada; not to alienate for ever the sympathies of their brethren of the East; and not to lend their aid to impose upon themselves and upon us, the unholy yoke of Protestant Ascendancy.

Catholics, if faithful to their religion must never expect to be persecuted; and if for their fidelity they suffer persecution, then indeed blessed are they, and very honourable is their cross. "*Beati qui persecutionem patiuntur propter justitiam, quoniam ipsorum est regnum celorum.*"

But if the persecution be not *propter justitiam*; if it be the result of their own folly, or of their own treachery, of their preference of party and personal interests to the interests of religion and the Church; if the consequence, not of their firm adherence to principle, but of their treacherous abandonment of duty, no share can Catholics, even when persecuted, claim under such circumstances in the divine beatitudes. The lash will be their portion—and well-merited portion in this world; their whinnings and bellowings, as they writhe beneath the whip will but excite the laughter of their persecutors, and the contempt of the honest among their own co-religionists; and abhorred of God, and despised of men, they will deplore their folly and lack of honesty when there is no more time or place for repentance, and when the gates of mercy and forgiveness are for ever barred.

As yet, however, thank God, though the page of history is full of the records of persecutions endured by Catholics *propter justitiam*, there is no instance of Catholics having been accessory to their own sufferings, or of having wantonly provoked them by putting whips and scourges into the hands of their oppressors. Ireland—the martyr nation *par excellence* of the earth—made no tame surrender of her liberties to Protestants. Long and bravely, even if unsuccessfully, she fought for national liberty and for freedom of religion; and when she succumbed, she succumbed with honor, so that of her children it may be said, "Blessed are they." But were the Catholics of Canada directly or indirectly to give any countenance to the proposed legislative change, which must inevitably place their Church, their institutions, charitable and educational, at the mercy of their enemies; but were the Catholics of Canada basely to surrender the guarantee for their civil and religious liberties which in equality of representation they actually possess, and in which is the only adequate guarantee that under our social and political circumstances can even be conceived of—what right would they have to complain, if they were to be treated by their Protestant masters as have been their co-religionists of Ireland?

We would also again remind the Catholics of the West that their only chance of obtaining any amelioration in their School Laws depends upon the active co-operation of the Catholics of the East; and that they can hardly expect that the Catholics of Lower Canada can be such simpletons, so devoid of prudence, and so wanting in duty to their own section of the Province, as to provoke the hostility of the Protestant majority by voting for a measure to which that majority are opposed, unless they have the assurance that they for whose sakes they incur that hostility shall in return exert themselves, in so far as lies in their power, to protect the interests of Lower Canada, her laws, her language, and her religion, against the encroachments of Upper Canadian Protestantism. One good turn deserves another; and the Catholics of Upper Canada may be confident of this: That so long as directly or indirectly they give any appearance of political support to any man, or to any party, who, or which, may be reasonably suspected even, of being favorable to Representation by Population—so long they will neither receive, nor deserve, any the slightest sympathy from the Catholics of Lower Canada. The least that we expect as the condition *sine qua non*, for exerting ourselves in behalf of the Catholic minority of the West on the School Question is, that the latter shall at once and forever renounce all political connection with, and treat as their enemy, any and every man who upon any pretence whatsoever, seems even to lend a favorable ear to the Protestant scheme for swamping Catholic Lower Canada by means of "Representation by Population." Indeed, all we ask of our Western co-religionists is this: that they shall not put it out of our power to serve them, and that they be not themselves accessory to the establishment of Protestant Ascendancy, and to their own consequent humiliations and persecutions. The Catholics of Lower Canada look upon this question of Repre-

sentation by Population as one of life and death, as indeed it is to them and their institutions, in so far as the latter can be affected by law. They look therefore, and rightly, upon every man who does not to the utmost of his political capacity oppose it, as their enemy, as the enemy of their religion, of their Church, and of their God. It is a question upon which, without loss of honor, and the cowardly abandonment of all they most should cherish, the Catholics of Lower Canada cannot consent even to treat. If they are doomed to be swamped, to be "improved off the face of the earth;" if their nationality and language are doomed to the same fate as that which has fallen on the aboriginal denizens of North American forests, if perch they must, they must at all events perish with honor, and without surrender. Never we trust will the loyal hearted Catholics of Lower Canada be so vile, or such renegades to their ancestral faith, as to listen even for one moment to any proposition, no matter in what terms couched, for bartering away their national existence, their civil and religious autonomy; they will not, no matter what fate may have in store for them, forge their own fetters, or help to plait the thongs of the whip wherewith it is proposed to scourge them.

Here then is a simple statement of the facts of the case. The Catholics of Lower Canada are vitally interested in maintaining "Equality of Representation" as the sole earthly means of maintaining the religious autonomy of Lower Canada; and this we have the moral as well as the legal right to insist upon, because, when in a minority, the Protestants of Upper Canada energetically repudiated the principle of "Representation by Population." The Catholics of Upper Canada on the other hand are vitally interested in preserving and extending the Separate School system; and this can only be preserved and extended through the active co-operation of the Catholics of the Eastern section of the Province. From these premises, whose truth no one can impugn, the conclusion is irresistible; that it is the duty and the interest of the Catholic voters of both sections of the Province to make common cause; that in Upper Canada the Catholic vote should unanimously be cast in favor of maintaining Equality of Representation; and that in Lower Canada it should be given to the approved friends of Freedom of Education.

The Toronto Freeman of the 6th instant, reproduces from the York Herald a paragraph which appeared in our last, containing details of an outrage offered by some low Orangeman to the Catholic Priest of Thornhill; and having done so, our cotemporary asks us for an answer to the following question:—

"Will the True Witness recommend the Catholics of East York to vote for an Orangeman in preference to a man who has no connection with the Order?"

That would depend altogether upon circumstances. We would certainly recommend the Catholic voter, whether at East York or elsewhere, to vote for the Orangeman who on his part should engage himself to support the claims of Catholics on the School Question, in preference to the non-Orangeman known as the opponent of those claims. Orangism is a great evil doubtless, but "Common Schools" and infidel education are a greater. The one attacks our material and temporal interests, the other is ruinous to our spiritual and eternal interests; and it is good policy as well as good morality, to choose the less of two evils.

We abhor Orangism, but never has the TRUE WITNESS advocated the exclusion of Orangemen from the Legislature or from the Executive, for it would be most impolitic to advocate such extreme claims. All that we have ever contended for is this, and this we shall ever insist upon.—That no official encouragement or recognition of any kind should be given to Orangism or to any other secret politico-religious society; and that no members of any such societies should be appointed to offices connected with the administration of the Law. Not that in our detestation of Orangism we would insinuate that every Orangeman must be a rogue; but because a member of a secret society is exposed to influences from which others are exempt; and because to entrust to him any share in the administration of justice tends inevitably to make that administration suspect, and saps therefore the very foundations of civil order, which cannot subsist there, where the most perfect confidence in the impartiality and honesty of the duly constituted legal tribunals does not obtain. More than this we never have, and never will exact; and though we would not willingly give our vote to an Orangeman, yet would we rather vote for an honest Orangeman, from whom we might reasonably expect a good School Law, than for the Protestant Reformer or Liberal who was an opponent of Separate Schools. Here we would remind the Freeman of its own dictum:—

"The opponent of Separate Schools is a tyrant at heart, and as such deserves to be tabooed."—Toronto Freeman, 24th ult.

Our Catholic friends of the West are, we are well aware, in a very delicate position, situated betwixt two fires, and at best allowed only a choice of evils. Under such circumstances, they

must often feel embarrassed how to act, and we disclaim all pretensions of dictating to them upon the subject. Only as a sincere friend, as a fellow-Catholic, would we ask to be allowed to sympathize with them, to assist them, if by any means it be in our power to assist them, and respectfully to submit to them our opinions upon the great problems which they are called upon to solve. The facts of the case are these:—

They—the Catholic minority of the West—have but too often in the selection of representatives in the Legislature, no alternative betwixt the Orangeman, and the Clear-Grit, or Protestant Reformer. To whom, if he vote at all, should the Catholic give that vote?

All other things being equal, both candidates being equally opposed to separate schools, and equally hostile to Catholicity, the best thing in our opinion that the Catholic voter can do on polling day, is to remain quietly at home, and smoke his pipe. Better not to be represented at all, than to be misrepresented; and the "opponent of separate schools" must misrepresent Catholics. Betwixt such fellows as George Brown and Tom Ferguson, there is no appreciable difference, and the Catholic should vote for neither.

But betwixt two candidates, of whom one is willing to engage himself to support separate schools, whilst the other is their opponent, the case is clear: the Catholic vote should be cast for him who is in favor of "Freedom of Education," no matter by what party name designated.

This is all we can venture to say upon the subject, writing as we do from a distance, and conscious as we are that we have no right to dictate upon the matter, or to lay down the law to our Western co-religionists. We would simply quote here, as applicable to the case suggested by the Toronto Freeman, the words of Mr. McGee upon the same subject, in which we cordially concurred when they were uttered, and in which we cordially concur to-day:—

"For there exists for our friends in Upper Canada a second danger—a two-fold dilemma. In religious hatred the party designated 'Clear Grits' out bid and out strip the Orangemen themselves."—New Era, Nov. 29th 1857.

If to this we dare to add anything of our own in the shape of advice to our Catholic brethren of the West, it is this—That before coming to any determination upon the merits of the several candidates who at the approaching election may present themselves before them, they should kneel down before the Blessed Sacrament, and there, in the presence of God, of Him from Whom all holy desires, all good counsels and all just works do proceed, implore divine direction and light from on high; so that they may be enabled, discarding all party, personal, or other unworthy motives, to do all things for the honor and glory of His Most Holy Name, and the good of His Church. To him who in this spirit approaches the coming election, the path of duty, even if now apparently somewhat obscure, will soon become clear. He has but to seek first, and before all things, the Kingdom of God and His justice, and all other things necessary will be added unto him. Go to the polls, as you would go to church; with a perfect abnegation of self, with a pure and single heart, seeking only grace to know your duty, and strength to do it. This is all the advice that we, as a Catholic journalist, can presume to offer to our Catholic friends of Upper Canada.

We hope that the Freeman will be content with this answer; that he will accept it in the same spirit as that in which it is given; and that he will believe us, when we again assure him that we have no other object in view than that of the promotion of Catholic interests; no higher ambition than that of being a faithful fellow-worker with him in the same field; and that it is our earnest desire that in the cause of our common mother the Church, all rivalries, all jealousies, may be forgotten, and that all our energies be directed, not to the aggrandisement of this man or that man, this party or that party, but solely to the promotion of Catholicity, and the discomfiture of her internal and external enemies.

His Lordship the Bishop of Thos, and Administrator of the Arch-Diocese of Quebec, has addressed a Mandement to his people with special reference to the coming election. We regret that we have not a copy of this important document to lay before our readers; but we find a full analysis of it in the columns of our esteemed cotemporary the Courier du Canada of the 10th inst., from which we make some extracts.

His Lordship does not dream of interfering with the political rights of those whom he addresses; but as their Pastor, he reminds them of the responsibility which the enjoyment of political privileges imposes upon them, and of their duty to exercise those privileges with a view to the interests of religion and morality. Above all His Lordship fervently denounces the disgraceful excesses, the drunkenness, rioting, and corruption, of which a General Election is often the prolific parent. He reminds the electors that God Himself sees, and will one day take them to task for, the manner in which they exercise the franchise which the law confers upon them; and he affectionately exhorts them to avoid all

quarrels, all violence, or appearance even of intimidation; and to conduct themselves like Christians and Catholics, with charity towards all men, and with disinterested zeal for the honor of God's Holy Name, and the good of His Church.

His Lordship avails himself also of the occasion to denounce in the most energetic terms the system of perjury, which, under one form or another, pollutes our political atmosphere, and which, it is to be feared, exercises its corrupting influences upon both candidates and voters, and encourages them to affirm by oath in the name of the Holy One, that they possess certain qualifications which the law exacts, and in which they are really deficient. These false oaths, these perjuries, may be so cunningly contrived as to evade the researches of human justice, and to secure for the unprincipled actors therein immunity before an earthly tribunal; but God cannot be deceived, and He will not hold him guiltless who taketh His name in vain.

His Lordship points out also that the exercise of the elective franchise implies the performance of a solemn duty; and that it is incumbent upon the elector so to give his vote as to secure the election of men truly honest, and imbued with the spirit of religion. The material interests of the country cannot safely be entrusted to the knavish political adventurer; or the higher interests of morality, education, and religion to the profligate, the rowdy, and the sceptic.

"The only candidates"—we translate from our cotemporary the Courier du Canada—"worthy of the suffrages of their fellow-citizens are those who are ready firmly to defend our civil and religious rights. But experience has shown on more than one occasion that on these points no reliance can be placed on the man who is not himself solidly religious, and whose integrity is not equal to the most severe trials. How guilty then," continues our Quebec cotemporary—"how guilty must they not be, who, forgetful of their duties, and slighting the most sacred interests of their religion and their country, are influenced in election time by vile personal interests—by caprice, by the spirit of party, of ambition, pride, hatred or vengeance; and who, moved by such motives, unworthy of the Christian and of the honest citizen, consent to vote for a person unknown to them, and perhaps incapable of discharging the duties of a Legislator; for men without honor, without principles and without faith."

The electors are reminded that:—
"Though human justice may often leave these infamies and these iniquities unpunished, there is another tribunal, which will act in a very different manner—that the Supreme Judge Himself will one day exact a strict account for every vote given, and will hold a severe reckoning with the guilty."

Violence, falsehood, bribery—these are the infamies, alas, too common at our elections, which the zealous Prelate indignantly denounces, together with the also too frequent practise of slandering an antagonist, and of sowing the seeds of strife and hatred. What excuse shall they who are guilty of these things be able to urge when they appear before the tribunal of an All-seeing and All-just Judge!

We pray to God that the words of the watchful Pastor may sink deep into the hearts of those to whom they are addressed; and that so the approaching election may be characterised by peace, honesty, and sobriety, instead of being like too many of its predecessors, infamous as a season of rioting, fighting, intimidation, hard drinking, hard swearing, rowdiness, and all black-guardism; of neglected churches, of groggeries frequented, religion profaned, liberty vilely betrayed, and the Holy Name of God sacrilegiously profaned.

STATE-SCHOOLISM IN UPPER CANADA.—If we are content to take the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's word for it, this is one of the most perfect systems the wit of man ever devised. There is however one little objection to placing implicit faith in that Reverend Methodist minister's assertions; and that is, that he is himself a well-salaried government official, whose bread and butter depends upon the maintenance of State-Schoolism.

If however we may attach any credit to the statements of those upon whom the burden of supporting the system, and of finding the Rev. Mr. Ryerson with the bread and butter aforesaid falls—we shall be justified in coming to the conclusion that State-Schoolism is objectionable to many Protestants as it is to all Catholics; and that the former will be compelled ere long to rise up against the entire system, and asserting their natural rights as parents, to denounce State-Schoolism as a monstrous invasion upon those rights—as false in theory, as ruinous and degrading in practice.

Hitherto the opposition has chiefly proceeded from the Catholic camp, for it is upon Catholics, of course, that in the first instance, the evils of "State-Schoolism" press. The Common School Laws of Upper Canada are as the Rev. Mr. Ryerson himself tells us, a servile copy of the anti-Catholic school code of New York, and were therefore especially designed to check the growth of Popery, and to grind young Romanist children into Protestant grist. Of this the admirers and advocates of Yankee State-Schoolism make no secret; and the success of the institution has almost, if not fully realised the most sanguine expectations of its Yankee originators.

And it is to this fact that we must in a great measure attribute the success of the system; and that State—New York—has also been long famed for its Common School system; and was the source whence the provisions of our School Laws have heretofore been very largely borrowed."—Annual Report, 1859, p. 15.

degree attribute the tame acquiescence of the majority of the Protestant population of Upper Canada in a system essentially foreign, and repugnant to the fundamental notions of personal liberty.

We copy from a lengthy communication on the subject of the Common Schools of Upper Canada, published in the Galt Reporter over the signature of Elam Stimson, M. D. The writer, a Protestant, takes the same exception to the fundamental principles of "State-Schoolism," as that hitherto urged by the Catholic minority of the West—viz., that the education of the child is the legitimate function of the parent, and not of the civil magistrate.

"The evils social, moral, and political, which we have so faintly portrayed, are but a fractional part of what the entire system engenders, and sustains. How long they will be endured we pretend not to prophesy—but this we do know, that either this system, or all just claims to British freedom, must be abandoned.

This has been our cry, this the complaint of the Catholics of Upper Canada for years; whilst the actual moral results of "State Schoolism" upon the people subject to it, are now depicted in precisely the same colors by the Protestant as they have been long ago by the Catholic journalist—

"In conclusion, we may safely appeal to the common conviction of the country, as to whether the existing School Law has not completely failed of procuring the blessings for the attainment of which laws are enacted—viz., an increase of virtue and social happiness, and greater security of property and rights—but on the contrary, has produced in addition to unhappiness and insecurity of rights, a marked degree of obliquity of moral principle."

How comes it then, seeing in what vile estimation the system is held by intelligent Protestants—that it is not at once overthrown by the people whom it oppresses and degrades?—Because, in the first place, so defective are the provisions of the Separate School Law, it still enables the Protestant majority to inflict no small amount of persecution, insult and injury upon the Catholic minority; and a Protestant majority does dearly delight in "wallowing its nigger," and in having "a nigger to wallow."

In the next place State-Schoolism is and still will be countenanced by every government, because it places at the disposal of its members a good deal of lucrative patronage, and means of corruption; which, as our government is essentially "government by corruption," are indispensable to the maintenance of the present order of things, and the working of our political system.

therefore naturally the instrument of democracy or modern liberalism. "Ins" and "Outs," therefore alike support it, and unless the people rise up in their majesty and in their might against it, we see no hopes of getting rid of the hated incubus. Still we should exert ourselves, and at the approaching election no man should receive a Catholic vote in Upper Canada who shall not pledge himself to do his best to put down the common, or State-School system.—"Death to the enemies of Separate Schools," should be the motto emblazoned on the Upper Canadian Catholic banner.

He would be a bold man who should presume to trace out the probable course of events, or to predict the result, of the great struggle now pending in the United States; just as he must be a most clear-headed and pains-taking man who, from the confused mass of one-sided, and often contradictory telegrams which hourly reach us, should compile anything like a clear or distinct account of the events that have already transpired.

Our sympathies, in so far as we as Canadian Catholics interest ourselves in the matter, are to a slight extent with the Secessionists; not because we have any sympathy with them in their attempts to perpetuate negro slavery, but because we ourselves in Lower Canada are the victims of an unnatural and painful union with a people alien to us in blood, language, and religion, and from whom we too would, were it possible, most gladly secede. We know by experience what it is to be condemned to a degrading and demoralizing connection with our natural enemies; and as groaning ourselves beneath the yoke of a Union which we loathe, but are unable to cast off, we cannot but to a certain extent sympathise with the Southern States in their struggle for freedom and emancipation.

The Southern States, however, will—more fortunately situated than we are in Lower Canada—most likely ultimately succeed in severing the tie that binds them in unloved union with the North. In a mere strategical point of view the latter have to all appearance the advantage, as being the more numerous, and as being better supplied with the snaws of war. But the strategical difficulties of the problem are the very least. These surmounted, the political difficulties will emerge, and these we do not believe it to be in the power of the North to overcome or evade.

It should be remembered too, by those who feel inclined to look upon the present contest as a war between slave-holders, and non-slave-holders, between bondage and liberty—that the Northerners are entitled to very little respect or sympathy because of their having got rid of negro slavery.

They did so, because they found that with their soil and climate, slave labour was unprofitable, as compared with hired labour. Therefore—(they emancipated their slaves?—no such thing)—therefore, like prudent money-making Yankees, they sold their unprofitable slaves to their Southern fellow-citizens by whom they might be profitably employed, and who were willing to pay a high price for the article. This is the whole secret of the abolition of negro slavery in the Northern States, and the explanation of the enthusiasm for liberty amongst the keen financiers of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Negro slavery cannot be made a paying concern in these States, therefore it is denounced in the press and from the pulpit; but as became the descendants of the old money-making Puritans, of those who were ever notorious for their care to make clean the outside of the platter, they kept their anti-slavery principles in the background, until such time as they had sold their slaves to the Southerners who still find negro slavery a money-making business. With both, the question is one of dollars and cents, of "Free Trade" ver. "Protective Tariff;" and we think that the Northerners have approved themselves by far the sharper practitioners.—In a military point of view their position has also its decided advantages.

By taking the initiative in aggression, the Southerners pledged themselves to maintain that attitude; but as they did not promptly follow up the first blow at Fort Sumpter, they have allowed the initiative to pass into the hands of their opponents—who seem to know what they are about—and are themselves thrown on the defensive. Either the Southerners should never have commenced the war; or having commenced it, they should have vigorously followed it up by an attack upon their enemies. The insurgents in civil war who are compelled to act on the defensive are virtually disarmed; their only chance of success lies in prompt-continued and aggressive action.

Still though they may be outnumbered and beaten in the field, as they had been previously outwitted in the market by their "cuter" Northern neighbors, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Southern States can ever again be brought into Union with those of the North.

The latter may vindicate their outraged honor, assert the rights of the Flag, but even after a complete victory they will, we suspect, be only too glad to hearken to terms of amicable separation. These, we believe, might have been obtained, but for the impetuosity of the Southerners, without an appeal to arms, without incurring the danger which now seems imminent of an insurrection of the negro races, and the unutterable horrors of a servile war; but we do not believe that, whatever the fortune of war, the Northerners will be able to deal with the subjugated Southern States as with subject Provinces, or to govern Virginia or the Carolinas, as Ireland has been governed by Great Britain. It is indeed insinuated that, even in the Seceding States a large portion of the free population are in favor of the Union, but are afraid to speak out because of the violence and unscrupulousness of the minority.—Were this the case, the Union might be preserved, but of this we see no symptoms. We think that the Southerners are heartily in favor of separation, and are determined to assert what they look upon as their right—self-government against the North; we believe that every shot fired, every drop of blood spilt, will but increase the hatred already existing between North and South; and we shall look upon the first general action that occurs between the contending forces as an assurance that the politicians of the North have abandoned all hopes of any arrangement.—The prudence of General Scott in postponing hostilities is therefore worthy of all praise; and though some may feel inclined to reproach him with dilatoriness, he has, we believe, made a display of the highest qualifications of a soldier and a statesman. He has given his raw levies time to drill, organise, and acquire steadiness, and he has carefully avoided all unnecessary effusion of blood. There seems to be no such "man" in the opposite camp.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—On Monday, the 10th instant, appeared an Extra of the Canada Gazette announcing the Dissolution of the Provincial Parliament, and the issuing of Writs for a new election, returnable on the fifteenth of July next; with the exception of the Writs for the County of Gaspé, and the United Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, which will be returnable on the 31st of August next.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION.—On Thursday last week, the 6th inst., nearly twelve hundred children made their first Communion at the Parish and St. Patrick's churches. In the course of the same day the children received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the hands of His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal.

TEMPERANCE.—A very interesting scene occurred in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday last. About three hundred persons enrolled themselves under the banners of Temperance, and of these two hundred and twenty-five were young children who a few days before had made their first Communion. May God give them strength to remain faithful to their new engagements.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, for the use of Schools. By J. George Hodgins, L. L. B. Montreal: R. & A. Miller.

This is a very valuable work, lately published by our enterprising citizen, Mr. Lovell, which we warmly commend to the notice of Teachers, and all persons engaged in the task of Education. It is a work that has received high commendation from the most different quarters, from Catholics and Protestants, and will be found equally adapted for the schools of both.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC.—We have been requested to mention that the Annual Pic-Nic of the St. Patrick's Society will take place about the beginning of July. Full particulars shall appear in our next. The proceeds of the Pic-Nic are to be devoted to the erection of the St. Patrick's Hall.

It would be superfluous to insist upon the many advantages which such a building promises, or to dilate upon the pleasures of the Society's Pic-Nics. These are always so well arranged, and so admirably conducted, that we are sure our citizens will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity presented to them for a day's enjoyment.

THE "HOME JOURNAL."—We have received the first number of this new periodical, published at Toronto. Its contents are well selected, and its original matter indicates a practised pen.—We can conscientiously recommend it to the public, and do heartily wish it long life and prosperity.

The following spicy anecdote, intended as a proof of the rascality of Romish priests, is going the rounds of the Protestant press:—

"A CONFESSORIAL BOX.—There is now exhibiting in Paris a curious specimen of medieval ingenuity lately discovered in a convent near Florence. It is a confessional box, on the principal panel of which is seen a very good painting of Christ. But on touching a spring, this picture is replaced by one of the devil, with horns, eyes of fire, and hair standing on end. The same spring sets in motion an organ, which plays inglorious music. The priests in the 15th century resorted to such devices to terrify believers."

That such a piece of furniture may be actually exhibiting at Paris, that thousands flock to see it, and that simple minded men and women—we will not say simpletons—look upon it as a masterpiece of Popish fraud, we will not contend. But the question is not—"is such a box on exhibition at Paris?"—but, "was such a confessional box ever used by the priests of the Catholic Church?" The two questions are essentially distinct; and yet intelligent Protestants assume that an answer in the affirmative to the first, necessarily implies an affirmative answer to the second. This may hold good in Protestantism, but not in logic.

LYNCH LAW IN CORNWALL.—A Cornwall correspondent of the Ottawa Gazette in a letter to that journal, says that a carpenter named Briabean, was taken from his house in the night and taken to the burial ground where he received a coat of tar and feathers. The abominable crime of which Briabean stands charged, and which provoked the mob to so summary a proceeding, was no less than the seduction of his own daughter, a girl of 16 or 17 years of age, who has lately been delivered of a child.

We copy from the Montreal Herald a notice of the Hippopotamus now exhibiting at Guilbault's Gardens:—

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—There is no animal more interesting to the naturalist, the lovers of the curious, or the Biblical student, than Behemoth—the Hippopotamus, or River Horse. The one now on exhibition at Guilbault's Gardens, was purchased, as we have before stated, by Mr. G. C. Quick, from the Zoological Gardens, London; the arrival of two others having induced the Society to part with "Babe," as this one is called, for the round sum of \$30,000. He was purchased with a view to his exhibition in the United States, where up to the present time no living specimen of this, the most rare of all natural curiosities, has been exhibited. Mr. Quick has been induced at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Guilbault, seconded by a number of scientific gentlemen, to allow the Hippopotamus to be exhibited in this city previous to taking him into the States, and he complied with the assurance that the inhabitants of the largest of the commercial cities in British North America, would be pleased with the opportunity of seeing an animal so foreign to these regions, especially as such an opportunity may never occur again. This will probably be the last, as it is the first Hippopotamus brought to this country; the cost of their capture, care and transportation, being more than double the amount paid for him in England. The arrival of the first Hippopotamus in London is thus described by Charles Dickens in Household Words:—"Arrived at Southampton, our Hippopotamus, house and all, with his Arab Keeluh at his side, was hoisted up at the vessel's yard-arm, and gradually lowered upon a great iron truck, which was then wheeled off to the railway station. The whole concern was deposited in the special carriage of a special train, and on this he travelled from Southampton to London. He arrived at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, at ten o'clock at night and found Lord Brougham, Professor Owen, Thomas Bell, and Mr. Mitchell, all waiting to receive him. They were presently joined by the learned editor of the "Annals of Natural History," the learned editor of the "Zoologist," in company with Mr. Van Voorst, and several artists who made sketches by the light of a lantern.—Doyle, Wolff, Harrison Weir, Foster, (for the "Illustrated London News") and others, were all in assiduous attendance, watchful of every varying outline. The illustrious stranger descended from his carriage and entered the Gardens. First went the lantern; then his arab keeper, with a bag of dates slung over his shoulder; and after him slowly lounged our uncouth treasure, with a prodigy of a grin such as he alone can give, expressive of his humorous sense of all the honors and luxuries that awaited him." Many species of Hippopotamus are recognised in the fossil remains of Europe and Asia, as formerly existing in England, and France, and especially in the Swallow Hills in India, where researches of Dr. Falconer and Sir Proby Cautley have revealed the most extraordinary assemblage of Pachydermatons and Ruminant Mammalia.

The Toronto Mirror with reference to the approaching contest in Upper Canada says:—

In point of fact, our candid opinion, formed from actual observation, is that the Catholics of Upper Canada will vote en masse against that combination of violent bigotry, known as the Clear Grit party. The unhappy feat inaugurated by the advent of Mr. McGee to Parliament has almost entirely ceased. The attempts to destroy the older organs of Catholic opinion are either forgotten or forgiven. At least one of those organs smiled at those attempts at the period even of their inception. For men who are guided by the eternal light of truth, may look with indifference upon the clamour of a whole populace, much more upon the clamour of a faction. To such men forgiveness of injuries is an easy matter, more than compensated in the present instance, by the return to sound policy and right principles which is evident on the part of persecutors. Perhaps former forbearance may have been in great part the cause of the ease with which so important a change came about. At all events, bygone are bygone, and there are not probably half a dozen Catholics of any well-defined standing in Upper Canada at the present moment, who do not loathe and detest Mr. Brown's policy and principles, and who will not seize hold upon the ensuing General Election, as a golden opportunity to mark their sense of his conduct. Any man, fresh from the rural districts, who visited Toronto in the midst of the Brown-McGee furore, and who has visited it again within the last year will recognise the truth of this assertion.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Lynchist, A McArdle, 10s; St Catherine's, J Murphy, 10s; St Angelica, G J Horan, 10s; Warwick, T Butler, 10s; Simcoe, Rev J T Wagner, 5s; Wellesley, C Lodge, 5s; South Finch, D R McMillan, 12s 6d; Alexandria, J McDevell, 10s; Toronto, F Assikinack, 15s; Pointe Levi, Rev P Dumontier, 15s; Lochgarry, J Cameron, 6s 3d; Bennies Corners, J Gorman, 10s; New Ireland, W McFarlin, 11; Lachine, P T McManus, 10s; Gaspé, J J Kavanagh, 12s 6d; St Margaret, 5s; Sorel, W McCallian, 5s; St Louis de Gonzague, Rev J Seguin, 22 5s; Sandwich, H Morrin, 24; St Anicet, P Curran, 5s; York River, P Moran, 10s. Per P Purcell, Kingston—N McNeil, 12s 6d; J Doyle, 17s 6d; S Sullivan, 11 2s 6d; T Early, 12s 6d; T Palmer, 6s 3d; A E McDonnell, 12s 6d; O'Gorman, 12s 6d; G Brock, 11 5s; M Sutton, 10s; J Connolly, 12s 6d; J Norris, 12s 6d; H Bowman, 12s 6d; H Devlin, 5s; B Blute, 5s; P O'Donnell, 12s 6d; Pittsburg, M Wafer, 10s; Portsmouth, C McManus, 10s. Erratum.—The acknowledgment to Mrs McNamara on the 24th ult., should have been acknowledged to Mrs McManamin. Per M O'Leary, Quebec—Mrs J Murphy, 15s; R Gamble, 15s; W Johnson, 7s 6d; T Delaney, 15s; C McDonald, 15s; J Delaney, 15s; T Fahy, 15s; Est T McIntyre, 18s 9d. Per J Birmingham, Port Hope—W F Harper, 18s 9d. Per A D McDonald, St Raphaels—A B McDonnell, 12s 6d. Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton—Self, 15s; T Halteren, 5s; Ushaw, Eng, Rt Rev C Newsham, 10s. Per M Heophy, Kempville—E McCallill, 5s. Per R Supple, Oshawa—C Walsh, 10s; Mrs D Leonard, 5s; P Prudhomme, 5s; C Lyons, 11 5s; C Allen, 5s; T Wilkinson, 11 15s. Per J Nugent, Sanduskey, US—Self, 15s; Venice, W McKerray, 10s. Per J Doran, Perth—A McDonnell, 10s. Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—A McDonnell 10s. Per A Donnelly, Richmond, O E—Self, 6s 3d; J Mulvena, 15s. Per R V M'Carthy, Williamstown—Self, 2s 6d; J M'Pherson, 12s 6d; W Barrett, 10s. Per F O'Neill, Antrim—Self, 12s 6d; T O'Neill, 12s 6d. Per J Rogers, Hawkesbury Mills—P Doyle, 5s; P Rogers, 5s. Per J R Woods, Aylmer—M Villeneuve, 10s. Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall—Dickinson's Landing, M Murray, 5s. Per P Maguire Cobourg—F McKenny, 12s 6d. Per J Kehoe Westport—T Martin, 5s.

Much destitution is likely to be the result of the long inundation which has turned the Richelieu River, into one long lake. A gentleman who has recently visited it, says that at Henryville the cattle have to be kept in the hay lots, and on the lake shore road between Clarendville and Pike River, in one concession, whole farms are submerged. These drowned lands will not be in a position to be sown this season.—Transcript.

APPRAY ON THE CHAMPLAIN MARKET.—THE NEW WIGH-HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A row of a most disgraceful nature occurred on the Champlain Market last evening, which resulted in the burning of the new weigh-house in course of construction upon that market. Before giving the details it may be necessary to state that, in virtue of a city by-law, which has been some weeks in force, all produce landed upon any of the city markets is liable to the tax of that market, and must be weighed there. About half-past six o'clock yesterday evening, five pigs which had been purchased by a man named Grenier, a bucketer of the Finlay Market, were landed from the Cross-Isle steamer upon the Champlain Market. Mr. Power, lessee of the weigh-house, stopped the produce in order to weigh it there. This was resisted by Grenier, who, it is said, is interested in the Finlay Market weigh-house being surety for the present lessee. An altercation ensued and the result was that Grenier went over to the Finlay Market and returned with a posse of his friends. A fight then took place; Sub-constable Begley laid hold of Grenier and was severely beaten. However, the police from Champlain station, succeeded, after some fighting, in arresting Grenier and another of the assailants. But no sooner was the row over than it was discovered that the new weigh-house was on fire. A supply of water was immediately procured, and every effort was made to save it, but the building was burned to a mere shell. The police, upon information received from a man who stated that he was an eye-witness of the act, arrested one Lamotte a bucketer of the Finlay Market, for setting fire to the building. Shortly after the fight the man Grenier who had been arrested as concerned in the disturbance, was discharged, upon an order from Councillor Rheume. The Mayor accompanied by several of the City Councillors went down to the market immediately after the occurrence, and, after hearing the circumstances, gave instructions for the necessary precaution against the carrying out of several threats to which utterance had been given in the course of the evening. It is to be regretted that the rivalry of the two markets—the cause of so much petty contention in the City Council should have resulted in such a scandalous scene as that which disgraced the city, last evening. The weigh-house was almost finished; but had not been delivered up by the contractor.—Quebec Chronicle.

THE KNOWLTON MURDER CASE.—Dr. Geo. E. Pattee of Bedford, has written to the St. Johns News in answer to a paragraph in the Waterloo Advertiser, wherein it was stated that the bones found on Burns' farm are those of a horse, and that the whole proceeding is a comedy of errors. Dr. Pattee says that about the middle of May last, the coroner Dr. Foster of Knowlton, showed him a number of bones and requested an opinion concerning them. The most of them were so completely burned as to destroy the special character of bones belonging to any animal in particular, but he picked out several which so clearly presented the characteristics of human bones, that he at once gave it as his opinion that they were such, and after a careful study of the leading Osteologists he reiterates the opinion then expressed and boldly pronounces them human bones, and has no hesitancy in saying that the coroner as well as other medical men to whom the bones were submitted for inspection, will be able to prove the correctness of their opinion when called upon to do so, in a manner, concludes the Doctor, convincing to any one who is not in the language of Hood "a fisher for faults, predisposed to carp at something, dab at others, and flounder in all," a remark which does not solely apply to the critic of the Advertiser. Mr. A. M. Delisle, Clerk of the Crown, has left for Knowlton, to hold an enquiry into the case. He will do what the local magistrate ought to have done.—Gazette.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour—Continues dull and declining; the stock in market is heavy. No 1 Superfine may be quoted at \$4.60 to \$4.70, and No 2 at \$4.30 to \$4.50; nothing doing in lower grades. Fancy is nominally \$5.20 to \$5.30; and Extra \$5.75 to \$6, but no sales to report. Wheat—U C Spring is very dull; ex cars \$1.05 to \$1.08; float, \$1.08 to \$1.11. Peas—Dull, at 70c per 66 lbs. Oats—Very little doing; 33c to 35c per bushel of 49 lbs. Ashes—Dull and lower; Pots, \$6.20; Pearls, \$6.80. The inspections at the Stores during week ending 8th inst, were:—Pots, 726 barrels; Pearls, 82 barrels. Pork—Mess, \$15.50 to \$18; no sales of Prime Mess; Prime, \$14 to \$15. Lard—Quiet; 9c to 10c. Butter—Old is worth about 8c. New is only saleable in retail parcels for city consumption at 12c to 14c.—Montreal Witness.

Married.

In this city, on the 4th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. Henry R. Gray, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, to Miss Catherine Margaret, youngest daughter of the late B. M'Gale, M.D.

In this city, on the 4th instant, in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. Michael Heelan, to Miss Annie Farrell, both of Montreal.

Died. In this city, on Friday, the 7th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander G. Grant, aged 18 years and 5 months. May her soul rest in peace.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE COMMITTEE for the Distribution of the Fund to assist the sufferers by the Inundation, return their thanks to the Editor of the True Witness, for having inserted their advertisement gratuitously. A. LAROCQUE, Treasurer. Montreal, June 8, 1861.

FOR SALE.

THE LARGE STONE BUILDING, situated on the Old LACHINE CANAL, formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and now the property of the Sisters of St. Anne. For terms of Sale, apply on the premises. June 6.

The Sisters avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the public that towards the end of SEPTEMBER next, they will OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

WANTED.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It appears to be now definitely arranged that the French troops are to be altogether withdrawn from Syria on the 5th of June. The transports which are to convey them back to France have been despatched, and so has the fleet, which is to remain stationed on the Syrian coast. The feeling of indignation against this country which M. Billault's speech revealed last week, and which the language of the English ministerial journals exasperates, appear to increase and intensify throughout France; and Russia has this week published a solemn protest against the evacuation. At the same time, the letters from Syria speak in most melancholy terms of the consequences apprehended by the Christians. The Turks and Druses, enraged at foreign intervention and at the rude and vindictive justice of the Commission, have not yet had time to settle down peaceably in the neighborhood of the Christians again; and a letter in the Ami de la Religion reports a movement towards a general emigration of the Maronite population, who are panic-stricken at the thought of being again left still more helplessly exposed to their persecutors—who now may feel certain of the sympathy and support of at least one Christian Government.

The latest news is of a peculiarly alarming character. The Porte, it appears, has refused to sanction the sentences of death pronounced against Kirschid Pacha and several Druse chiefs; the Christian Caimacan has resigned, great excitement prevails among the Turks and Druses, universal alarm among the Maronites. It is a strong fact that a large Russian fleet has been ordered to sail from Cronstadt, to join the French and English squadrons on the coast, and to interfere in aid of the Christian population if necessary.—Tablet.

Public feeling in France is not only hot to a degree, but (strange to say) altogether unanimous concerning what must be the one only course satisfactory to the honor, and in harmony with the sympathies of France. Not only the Bonapartists, but the Republicans, and not only these, but even the mere Orleanists, speak loudly the sentiments of a Catholic French nation, while the Legationists (represented in the Senate by the historic name of the Marquis de La Roche-Jacquelin)—the most fiercely anti-English, perhaps, of all—invoke, in terms as passionate as eloquent, the political, as well as religious, memories of the past in favor of outraged Christianity in the East against the threats and the wiles of England.—Irishman

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular addressed by Count Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects, calling their attention to the prosecution of the printer and publisher of the pamphlet, "A Letter on the History of France," and inviting them to watch, with care, any attempt at publication which may be made in the name of persons who have been either banished or exiled. M. de Persigny says that under whatever form, books, journals, or pamphlets may be published, the Prefects are to seize them by administrative authority, and to make a report on the subject to the ministry. The minister reminds the Prefects that by judicial seizure, the writer of a pamphlet is protected against all reply and recrimination, and says it is thus that one representing the policy of 1840, could with impunity address this strange question to the Victor of Solferino, "What have you done with France?" (Easy to tell. He has "done for" her liberties and for her Church, with a vengeance in both cases; and for her press, as Persigny himself in this case demonstrates.)

The *esclandre* of the week in Paris is the quarrel between Prince Napoleon and Prince Murat about the Grand Mastership of the Free Masons of France. The conduct of Prince Murat in voting as a Senator against the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope has outraged that corporation, on which the excommunication of the Church would seem to sit so lightly, and which professes such a lofty indifference to religious and political questions. Prince Murat has, however, been deposed, and his revolutionary cousin, Prince Napoleon, who on the same occasion advocated the Masonic view of the Papacy, has been elevated to the vacant chair. The ex-Grand Master, it appears, conceived himself aggrieved in the process, and wrote a letter, couched in very contemptuous terms, challenging Prince Napoleon to fight a duel—supposing possibly that they might remedy one excommunication by incurring another.—The Prince, with the characteristic prudence which earned for him in the Crimea the *soubriquet* of Plon-Plon, invited M. de Persigny to act as his second. M. de Persigny discovered that his first duty as Minister of Police was to inform the Emperor; and His Majesty at once sent for Prince Murat, and forbade the encounter. The question of the Grand Mastership is not, however, as yet finally arranged—for we learn from the *Free Masons' Quarterly Review* of this country that, where the sovereign of a country is a Freemason, he has the right of acting as Grand Master, or of nominating a brother Mason to act as his lieutenant in that capacity. And it is further stated that Prince Murat's appointment was originally made according to that law by the Emperor himself. The functions of the Grand Lodge are, we therefore suppose, only recommendatory.—Tablet.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.—The Paris *Monde* publishes a letter from Professor Döllinger to a friend at Paris, which states that the accounts given in the journals of his lectures at Munich on the subject of the temporal power of the Pope were not exact. He adds—"I intended in my lectures to do two things: First, to undertake the defense of the Pope against the Italian and Parisian accusations which have been spread over all Europe, as if he had done nothing and would do nothing towards promoting administrative reforms. Next, I wished to prepare public opinion in Germany, and fortify it against the insulting boasts and hopes of the Protestants made in all their journals, that the loss of the Ecclesiastical State would occasion the dismemberment of the Roman Ca-

tholic Church. I said, therefore, that if God decrees that the temporal sovereignty shall perish, the Church will not be injured, and that God will prepare for the Holy See a position in which it will enjoy full and entire liberty. But, at the same time, I declared that I considered the restitution and the preservation of the domain of the Pope an act of indispensable justice, and that the spoliation of the Holy See was a fatal blow to the public law of Europe."

THE POPE AND THE CATHOLIC POWERS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:—"A report is current in diplomatic circles that the Spanish Government has addressed a note to the Catholic Powers, pointing out the anomalous position of the Holy See, and demanding that an end may be put to it by placing Rome under their joint protection. It is added that the Government of Vienna has given its assent to the proposal."

THE FRENCH NAVY.—"It appears from authentic documents," says the *Patris*, "that France now possesses 475 vessels, of which 349 are steam and 126 sailing. Among the steamers are 37 screw liners; 6 screw iron-cased frigates; 47 frigates, paddle-wheel and screw; 17 corvettes, ditto; 126 steam advice-boats; and 44 screw transports. Among the sailing vessels are 8 line-of-battle ships, 25 frigates, 13 corvettes, 21 brigs, 26 light vessels, and 33 transports."

The chief topic of the week has been the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. It was said that M. de Lavalatte was appointed to Turin, and his family in Paris was complimented thereon. On the other hand, the Archbishop of Paris, who never compromises himself, says that Napoleon is tired of being equally distrusted by the Italians and by the Catholics, and that he will immediately conciliate the former by evacuating Rome, where already Goyon allows the voting papers for Victor Emmanuel to circulate. Lord John may make sure of this fresh triumph within six weeks; but the herring question in the Senate ought to have warned him of the price he will have to pay for these ephemeral victories.—The French forgive Napoleon for everything, because they will feel sure that he will at last let them loose upon John Bull—and so he will when he has come to his last card;—and he is playing out his hand quickly, I can tell you.—*Corr. Weekly Register*.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has taken up a new position towards the Church, and the Hierarchy. He has formally proclaimed his assumption of the power to make Bishops and to unmake them at his pleasure.

The rights of nomination and of revocation shall henceforward, be declared, belong to him, and be exercised by him. He will give their sees to his Bishops, and he will take their sees from his Bishops, and he bids the world to know it. The Catholic journals of Italy and France exclaim that the Pope alone can give the right of nominating Bishops, and that as for the right of taking away a Bishop's see, it is one which the Pope himself, except in the most extreme cases, has never exercised. But Victor Emmanuel, among the direct spiritual benefits conferred on the Church by the Revolution that has destroyed the temporal power, has determined that one shall be the union in his own person of the supreme Headship both in Church and State. Henry the Eighth's example, and Queen Elizabeth's, are before him, and he means to imitate them.—*Tablet*.

It appears that the reconciliation of Garibaldi and Cavour is far from being as complete as was supposed. It is a mere truce; and Garibaldi exacted more promises than he made. At Warsaw the Poles, deserted by Napoleon, are rallying round Wielopolski; the Russians are very favorable to their legitimate demands; and a politician just returned from St. Petersburg tells me that he is sure that if the troops are again ordered to fire on the people they will refuse. The great difficulty of Russia is not Poland, but the immense discontent of the Russians themselves. The Emperor declares that while he is alive there shall be no constitutional government. The Grand Duke Constantine supports him in his obstinacy for his own ends, and the Empire is threatened with revolution. Napoleon knows this well, and rubs his hands; he wants Europe to be weak, and his only chance of triumph lies in his never having an antagonist that is really powerful.

The *Armonia* of the 12th, in a very able article, compares the attitude of Sardinia towards Pius VII. at the commencement of this century, with that of his descendant Victor Emmanuel towards Pius IX. at the present day. The Sardinian king of the former period, Victor Emmanuel, was driven from his kingdom by Napoleon I, and found an asylum in Rome. In order to pick a quarrel with the Pope, Napoleon I. caused his plenipotentiary, Cardinal Fesch, to demand from Cardinal Consalvi, Secretary of State under Pius VII., the expulsion of the Sardinians from Rome. Cardinal Fesch (speaking then as cunningly as they do now), said, "The Emperor Napoleon is the sword of the Church, the only Sovereign who can preserve the tiara. . . . In vain will the French army have given peace to Italy, if they tolerate at Rome, and in the Roman States, enemies ever ready to hire assassins and to foment tumults." ("Do you not seem?" says the *Armonia*) "to be listening to a duet between the Duke de Grammont and Count Cavour?")

The Emperor demanded that the gates should be shut on the Sardinian fugitives, even as it is demanded at the present day that the gates should be closed against the Neapolitans. The present Pontiff is compelled to hear from time to time the words addressed by the first Napoleon to Pius VII.:—"I know that your Holiness means well, but you are surrounded by disaffected men, men without principle, who, in place of trying to remedy the evil state of things in this critical time, seek only to aggravate it."—"Thus," says the *Armonia*, "did La Gueronniers praise Pius IX. to the skies, but said he was ill advised."

Pius VII. replied then, on 24th March, 1806, as our present Pontiff replies now, *Non possumus*. This grand answer, against which the perfidious journalism of the day rebels, was made in favour of the King of Sardinia and his subjects. Napoleon I. wanted them to be driven from Rome, and the Pope said *We cannot do it*. Again, in April, 1806, the Cardinal Legate Caprara replied thus to a note of Talleyrand, Foreign Minister at Paris, reiterating the same demand:—"Could the Holy Father adopt principles of this kind without destroying the principles of his divine mission, and without violating its most sacred obligations?" Fifty-five years have passed away, and another Victor Emmanuel is urging another Napoleon to banish from the Holy City, in which his ancestor was thus generously sheltered, the successor of the Pontiff who cheerfully encountered exile and a French prison, rather than betray his trust, and "violate the obligations of his Divine mission."

That sacred trust is safe in the hands of our present revered Pontiff; and neither the menaces of the degenerate Sardinian King, nor the insidious intrigues of the Duke de Grammont, will have a more successful result than the self-same devices had in other days when Pius VII. sat in the chair of St. Peter.

Rome.—The petition to the Emperor Napoleon to withdraw his troops from Rome is said to have a large number of names attached to it. This is not to be wondered at. A petition whose subscribers' names are not to see the light, can very easily be

signed to any extent by a few rapid writers; and it is well-known that this has been done to large extent in the present case. It is said, that six or seven Roman nobles have signed it, but all of them are persons whose revolutionary views have long been a matter of notoriety. Out of their number only two are men of good standing, as nobles, and I think it speaks strongly in favor of the Papal Government, that, in such a large body as the Ecclesiastical States, so few can be induced to sign a petition whose object is confessedly to drive the Pope from Rome. I regret to say that it is openly asserted among the English in Rome, that Mr. Odo Russell has not been the least active of the canvassers for signatures to the petition.

If it be so, and I am assured that he admits the fact, he has abused his position in a manner most discreditable to the service in which he is placed, however consonant such a proceeding may be with the views and the private instructions of our wretched little foreign minister.—*Corr. of Tablet*.

A PROTEST BY CARDINAL ANTONELLI.—The *Gazette du Danube* gives the following as the text of a circular addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the diplomatic body:—

"The violent invasion of the greater part of the State of the Holy See, undertaken by Piedmont, has, on the one hand, the character of a flagrant violation of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and, on the other, the stamp of an epoch belonging to the most unhappy and most deplorable in history for the serious injuries which the Church has experienced."

The world knows to satiety the history of the divers acts of hostility that the Pontifical State has had to undergo at the hands of the invading Government, through the numerous public representations which have been made, not only by the Holy Father, but also with unanimity by the sacred ecclesiastical pastors residing in the usurped provinces.

Among the afflictive things with which these representations have been occupied, is the decree which that Government has published, and which has for its object to suppress the convents and other religious corporations, in order to appropriate to itself the funds of these establishments. That decree gives proof of a complete alliance with the plundering tendencies of the revolutionary spirit, and affords besides a proof of the monstrous contradiction of all the fundamental laws which the invaders pretended they wished to put in force in the said provinces.

After the possessions of the said convents had passed, in consequence of the violence which had in a despotic manner taken the place of the rights of others, into the power of the usurping Government, the administration which, under the illusory title of the Ecclesiastical Treasury, proceeds in accordance with the instructions and the wishes of the same Government, has recently made known to the public that it intends to alienate the landed property which had been thus usurped. Persons who wish to acquire such property will have to take steps accordingly. At the same time the announcement made known the conditions of sale.

Now the possessions of the said religious communities and corporations forming a part of the patrimony of St. Peter, the projected sale is equivalent to a spoliation of ecclesiastical property. If we consider the matter from this point of view, which is the only true one, it immediately becomes clear that from motives of justice and equity people can never lend themselves to such sales, because it would be necessary, in that case, to make contracts with the usurper respecting property taken from others.

Added to this is the consideration, altogether especially applicable to the present case, of the best known canonical laws, which, protecting the integrity and indivisibility of the patrimony of the Church, strike with special reprimands and other penalties the usurpers of ecclesiastical property, as well as those who in any way whatever lend a hand in the usurpation and take part in the unjust and sacrilegious act.

But independently of these considerations which are imposed on the conscience of every Catholic and of every person who possesses the sentiment of right and justice, and which ought to appear of the highest importance, we have as a rule to follow the solemn words pronounced by the Holy Father in his Consistorial Allocution of December 17 of last year—words which have attained publicity through the press, and in which His Holiness has complained and protested against the said unfortunate decree, and at the same time has condemned and declared null and void all the measures which the invaded Government had up to that time taken to the detriment of the rights and patrimony of the Church and to the injury of the religious communities, and which it might still take. From this declaration these results to satisfy the effectual default and the absolute nullity of every title whatever proceeding from the hands of this entirely incompetent and usurping Government.

The solemn act of the Pope would form, by reason of its authority, and of the publicity which has been given to it, a document more than sufficient to prevent any one, to whatever country or whatever rank or whatever condition he belongs, from the illegal acquisition of property arising from the said spoliation. Nevertheless, and in order still further to attain that object, and to cut short all pretences and eventual justifications which foreign purchasers, especially of ecclesiastical property of this kind may set up, the Holy Father has desired that this matter should be the subject of an official communication to the honorable persons who form the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See; they are requested to call the attention of their respective Governments to this grave and delicate subject, with a view to such steps as they may think it suitable themselves to take, to give the above mentioned declaration of the Pope, and the warning which results from it, greater and completer publicity in their states, that people may thus avoid entering into contracts for the acquisition of property, the title to which, for reasons aforesaid would be null and void.

To this end the undersigned Cardinal, Secretary of State, hastens to transmit the present note to your Excellency, according to the orders given by the Holy Father, requesting you to make use of this note in conformity with the sentiments of the Holy Father. He takes advantage of this occasion to express particular consideration for you.

(signed) "ANTONELLI"

NAPLES.—The latest intelligence from Anagni seems to threaten an irruption of red shirts from the Neapolitan frontier. Signal fires are seen nearly every evening along the chain of mountains, and "volunteers," as they are called, are said to be mustering in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Caprano. The Papal dragoons (French) are brought in from Monte Rotondo, and are at the camp lately made outside the city on the way to Albano. Most people seem to apprehend an outbreak of hostilities before long, but their apprehensions take no very definite shape.

Each day brings us fresh news of the lamentable condition of the Two Sicilies, and one cannot help recalling to mind the speech of Victor Emmanuel in January, 1859, about the "cry of grief that was addressed to him from all parts of Italy." Truly the grief then expressed was joy itself compared with the cries that now reverberate from one end of the kingdom of Naples to the other.

The Cavourian journals themselves furnish evidence, only too complete, of the sad state of the country, now that the "Bourbon tyranny" is a thing of the past, and Liberalism is enshrined in its stead. In this merry month of May, though we learn from the *Times* and the other revolutionary journals that "all is quiet at Naples," I find in the Neapolitan papers an endless succession of "shootings" (*fucilazioni*) in all parts of the kingdom.

Sometimes those shot are called "legitimists," of

gener. brigands; but the dreary record goes on, but with little intermission. At Galliti, Melfi, Riocorno, Montecchio, San' Andrea, Poggi, Barile, Linciano, &c., &c., I read of men shot by the dozen in the market-places, for bearing arms against the Piedmontese.—*Corr. of Tablet*.

As regards finance, it may interest the English supporters of Piedmont to know that the consistency of that power, so far as the costliness of its rule goes, has been nobly maintained in Sicily.

The general expenses of the Government of Sicily amounted, under the "tyrannical rule of the Bourbons," to 684,403 livres. Under the Government of the liberals—the friends of the people—the saviours of Italy—the amount is 1,584,163 livres, being an increase of nine hundred thousand livres, or more than double the expenses, in a single year!

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* admits the wide-spread hatred of the people towards the foreign yoke of Piedmont:—

"I was in Naples on that day and have been a witness of the barbarities perpetrated by the Government of the Bourbons during this long interval, and there cannot, I think, be a stronger proof of the degrading tendency of the system so long pursued than that men should have found ready to throw up their caps and cry, 'Viva Francisco II.' Yet such men do exist, men who have aided in the work of corruption, and who have flourished upon it; besides these there are large bodies of men so ignorant that they cannot reason back to principles, who always dwell in details, and who readily listen to insinuations of those who tell them that 'bread is dear because Victor Emmanuel reigns.' This, of course, is a favorite topic with those whose interests lead them to oppose the actual Government. 'Instead of being better, we are worse off,' exclaimed a priest in my presence only yesterday; 'see how the poor suffer! Thirteen years of oppression, then, if they have ruined a nation, and disgusted all thinking men, have needs created partisans for the Bourbons, and they are, like all ministers of evil, vastly more active than those who are bent on raising the people from their degradation. In every province bands of them appear, and as fast as they are put down in one place do they re-appear in another, just as in the renowned entertainment of *Mother Goose*. As fast as the clown knocks down the candles others marvellously appear. This, however, is becoming something more than a joke, and in the interests of Italians and of peace in general it is well to ask whence comes the impulse to re-act, for whatever may be the elements which exist in this country, be assured that were it not for foreign intrigues they would never be wakened into opposition. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that so long as Francis II. remains in Rome, and the French are in occupation of it, there can be no peace in the Southern provinces of Italy. Conspiracies are hatched hourly and openly in the Eternal City, with the full acquiescence and assistance of the Papal Government, and with the connivance, so at least appearances would say, of the French. Otherwise, how is it that the bands which cross the frontier in various directions, and have done so any time during the last six months, are not prevented from doing so? Is it the power or the will that is wanting? It may be all very well to say that the personal safety of Pius IX. requires French protection, but in the meantime the consolidation of these provinces remains an impossibility, and the interests of an entire nation are sacrificed. It must be painful to a Frenchman to witness, as he cannot fail to do, the great change which has come over the Italian mind within two years. 1859 found the people of these provinces full of enthusiasm for the subjects of the Grande Nation. That feeling has now given place at least to uneasiness and anxiety, and quite as frequently to suspicion and dislike."

I shall not trouble you with the details of all the little reactionary attempts which are made continually both here and in the provinces, and which to a greater or less extent must, of course, be expected.—I hear officially that reasonable correspondence and arms are discovered every week, and the day before yesterday a Captain Andreozzi, formerly of the Staff, was arrested on a charge of being connected with a Bourbon conspiracy, which had its ramifications throughout Puglia. Some of the members too of the Hungarian Legion have been arrested on the information of their own companions. They appear to have been agents of Austria. Orders have been sent down to Bari also to make several arrests on political grounds.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian aristocracy is throwing itself with eagerness into parliamentary life; the only thing they think of is a place in the Upper Chamber. In Hungary the masses are hostile to the Magyars, and the peasants might easily be set upon their masters, as in Galicia in 1846. There are great hopes of finding a steady basis for the multifarious materials of the Austrian monarchy. Talking of Germany, allow me to observe that those who identify the cause of the Catholic clergy with that of absolutism would do well to meditate the discussion which has taken place in the Upper House at Munich upon the proposition of M. Pauer to suppress the law which forbids Jews setting up business in certain places.—The Archbishop of Munich declared—"It is a general principle, not to do to others what you would not have done to you. I should be sincerely sorry to see my coreligionists forced to live under constitutional laws similar to that which we are now called upon to repeal. This is the reason why I vote for the motion." These words caused a deep impression and the proposition was carried unanimously. The highest minds are everywhere convinced that the triumph of religion is involved in that of liberty.—*Weekly Register*.

The Hungarian Diet at Pesth continues to debate, but every one seems to expect that the result is already fixed. The Magyar party will insist on separate national independence under the King of Hungary. The other races in Hungary will probably refuse to join them in this demand, and the Magyar will succumb.—*Tablet*.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* publishes a letter dated April 30, from the Lublin Government district. The peasants utter threats they will pay no dues. They say that the emperor ordered their compulsory services to be remitted gratis 20 years ago; that the lords refused this. And now they say that they will wait a bit till things are different. In other times they say straight that they will kill the nobles. The peasants in Mionczyn are waiting impatiently from Warsaw of Frank Wenglewski, their landlord. They have decided on beating him first, and then hanging him. Their reason they say is that he has been to Warsaw to undo the Emperor's ukase releasing them from forced labour.—A stranger passed the other day through the village of Mionczyn. The peasants stopped his carriage and searched him, then begged his pardon, and said they thought he was their landlord. The seeds of bloody deeds are sown. God grant they be not reaped. The united Greek Bishop of Malin has issued a Pastoral to calm the peasantry. In many places they left the Church when it was read, saying, why didn't the Priests talk like that two years ago when we were so cruelly treated? The head officer of a neighbouring district has sent round a circular to the landlords that in case of a rising of the peasants they must at once seize all the spirits in the public houses and spill it on the ground so that the people may at least be sober. Moreover, they must be vigilant and united, and at the first danger he will send them armed help.

The following letter, giving ample details of the disturbances which have arisen in several of the Russian provinces, has been received from St. Petersburg. It is dated the 15th inst.:

"I have already spoken to you of the discontent which prevails among the Russian peasants, and

which is becoming contagious. I have now to announce to you several mournful events which have occurred in various governments of our vast empire. In presence of one of these social revolutions, before which your own recollections of 1793 will perhaps become less vivid, I cannot enter on the subject, except with the greatest caution and impartiality. I shall commence, therefore, by transcribing literally a report addressed to his superior officer by the colonel of the infantry regiment at Volhynia. All commentary on it would be superfluous:—"At 60 wersts from the town of Odessa, on the estates of MM. Koriakoff, Kourin, and Swetzhine, the peasants of the villages Taschino, Noro, Kiria-Korka, Milachowka, Touzla, and Sakharovo, in consequence of a misunderstanding easily conceived, believed they were perfectly free, and refused to work for their masters. The authorities in these districts immediately applied for troops to suppress the revolt. I took the command of four companies of the regiment of Volhynia, and, in order to arrive more quickly at the theatre of the disturbance, I employed a number of waggons to convey my troops. On arriving at Taschino, I placed myself under the direction of M. Swetzhine, Marshal of the Nobility of the government and proprietor of the village. M. Swetzhine, accompanied by M. Christofowich, employed at the Civil Government of Kherson, went to the village, preceded by me and by my detachment.—They assembled the inhabitants, and M. Swetzhine read the Emperor's manifesto. The peasants, after having listened attentively, declared in the most positive terms that they owed no more labor nor obedience to their lords. Vainly did the Marshal endeavor to explain the Emperor's real intentions; the rebels persisted in their obstinacy. This functionary then pointed out to me the leaders of the disturbance, and commanded that they should be flogged. My soldiers seized one of the peasants, but immediately all the others fell on their knees, and cried, with one voice, 'Flog us all.' As they were considerable in number, they succeeded in rescuing our prisoner. Upon an order from me, however, my men seized the peasant again, and were preparing to flog him, when the peasants a second time fell on their knees and demanded to be flogged. The quickly rose, however; forced the ranks of my soldiers, rescued my prisoner, and fled with him. I ordered the soldiers to pursue them, and a hand-to-hand struggle took place. The chiefs of the peasants were finally captured, and flogged in the presence of their comrades. They eventually resumed the execution of their duties, and order has not since ceased to reign at Taschino.' There is not one government perhaps throughout the north-east of our empire in Europe in which similar scenes have not occurred. 'Order is re-established,' say the writers of the official reports. Yes, but at the price of one of these factitious compressions, which demand but an hour, perhaps a second, to degenerate into the most terrific explosion. Observe what is now passing in the villages of the district of Spok, in the unfortunate government of Kazan. The peasants of eighteen of these villages have entrenched themselves in a formidable manner, and have rendered any access to them on the part of the troops nearly impossible. They declare that they will defend themselves to the death. But what is most strange—and in this fact you will recognize the complete Russian character, with its fanaticisms, its traditions, and its worship of authority—the rebels have hoisted on their churches the flag of Alexander Nicolawich. He, the Czar in person, is their chief; he fled from his capital to escape the vengeance of the nobility. However secular such an imposture may be, the new impostor is not the less hailed with enthusiasm by the poor peasants of Spok, who would suffer themselves to be cut to pieces rather than surrender their beloved Czar. A report is current that M. Falkenbach, a clerk in the telegraph-office at Warsaw, has been shot by order of Prince Gortschakoff. You will ask me what crime the unfortunate man had committed. He is accused of having detained a telegram for four hours addressed by the Emperor to the Prince. The telegram merely directed the Prince to act with severity. By acting as he did M. Falkenbach gave the unarmed people an opportunity to return home. This occurred on the 27th of February, and on the 15th of March he fell under Russian bullets."

TRORR, May 17.—The Archbishop of Warsaw having been summoned to the Palace of the Governor, he was requested to prohibit the singing of the National Hymn by the clergymen. The Archbishop decidedly refused to accede to this demand, and said that he would not deprive the people of that which alone afforded them consolation in their grief. The following letter, from Warsaw, of the 9th inst., published in the *Times* gives further details of the brutal treatment which the inhabitants endure from the police and soldiery:—"You are already aware that the police and soldiers wage an implacable war against dress, and against every external sign which might be suspected of serving as a political manifestation. The soldiers are permitted to indulge in the most arbitrary acts when any article of dress displeases them. A gentleman residing in Warsaw is in the habit of wearing long riding-boots. Some military men, knowing that such boots formed part of the Polish national dress, arrested him, and commanded their agents to strip him of his boots in the street. The gentleman was forced to walk through the streets barefooted, and the police, meeting him in that state, and believing that he was mocking them by exposing their violent treatment, arrested him and lodged him in prison. A woman, accompanied by a child, was arrested by the police because she wore a white feather in her bonnet. The policeman wished to take the child from the mother, and lodge it in the guard-house. The mother fainted, and the people, indignant, rescued the child from the policeman, and restored it to the mother. On the 3rd of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution of 1792 in Poland, the men inhabiting Warsaw wore white cravats, waistcoats, and gloves. Sixty-three persons were arrested for this offence, and after some hours' imprisonment, were released, except eighteen, who were detained for some days. During the entire month of May the churches in Warsaw are open all day, and are crowded with the inhabitants, praying and singing hymns. A great number of spies visit the churches, and they have been seen to mark a cross with chalk on the coats of the men praying and singing patriotic hymns, in order that they might arrest them when they quitted the church. The crowd, however, remarked the manoeuvre, and rubbed off the mark. A report is current that the Marquis Wielopolski is to replace Prince Gortschakoff as Lieutenant of the Emperor."

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The following is an extract from a Review of "Rome in 1860, by Edward Dicoy, Cambridge; Macmillan." We give it as a specimen of what is often to be found in the pages of the *Union*—a vigorous and manly protest against the malignant misrepresentation of Protestant Books of travel:—"As a further specimen of the captious spiteful temper of the author, the excellent institution of the Misericordia is thus described:—'Aghastly-looking figure, covered with a grey shroud from head to foot, with slits for his mouth and eyes, shakes a money-box in your face with scowling impotency! 'Fat, sleek abbes sauntering along peep at the faces of the shop-girls, as scandal relates. You see priests every where, and always in white and grey, purple and rags in cloth serge, looking out of windows, looking in.' &c.—the truth being that considering their large number, you meet fewer of them abroad at Rome than in any other town of the like size on the Continent. The fountains are said to be 'most grown and weedy'—the fact being that for number and quantity and purity of water and cleanliness they far excel any other European city. 'You enter the first church' or two, and your curiosity is soon satisfied. Dull and bare outside, gaudy and dull within? a priest or two mumbering at a

side altar: a few common people (who it appears are nobody in his eyes) at a side altar: a great deal of gilt and marble everywhere, an odour of stale incense and mouldy cloth; and over all a dim discoloured light, and you have before you a Roman Church! Nothing of the wonderful variety and antiquity of the churches, of the immense congregations on Sundays and festival days, the crowded auditories of sermons, the heart-stirring processions and hymns: our flippant and morose sceptic had, of course, no part or lot in such matters.

"To crown this his first chapter, the author seems determined to prove the truth of the adage that, if a lie is to be told, it is better to be a good bouncing one at once. He coolly informs us that 'there are no fine buildings at Rome except St. Peter's and the Colosseum.' He would have been far nearer the truth had he maintained that there were none in London except St. Paul's Westminster Abbey and the Parliament House. The truth, as every visitor to Rome knows, is directly the reverse; although excepting St. Peter's Rome may perhaps be equalled comparatively with its size and grandeur, but not in interest, by Venice and Verona, and Brescia. This assertion is indeed so paradoxical that at first it led us to surmise that this writer had never visited Rome at all. What—none of the very numerous and celebrated palaces at Rome fine buildings? The churches of St. Paul, and St. Maria Maggiore, the Lateran, St. Borromeo, &c., not worth regard. The author is probably incapable of comprehending or appreciating grandeur and beauty, and this no doubt fully accounts for the extraordinary sentiment. A second mendacious assertion is the estimate of the number of priests in orders at Rome at 10,000. Count Rayneval, in his well-known official report to the Emperor Napoleon, authoritatively reckoned them under 2,400 to serve the three hundred and sixty churches and the very numerous colleges and schools and convents. Even this, we believe, beyond the real number. 'They (continues the author) have 40,000 thousand persons living and lived upon by the Church, doing no labour themselves' (except, he should have added, instructing others and worshipping God)—'making the city priest-infested, priest-ruled, priest-ridden.' These latter numbers are of course greatly exaggerated; but, even supposing they were correct, does not this sour snappish priest-hater know that at each of the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge at least 5,000 persons are in the same predicament; and, when he complains that these same priests have the licensing of all printed books in their hands, that the law is practically the same at both of these universities, and that Rome is the great university of the Christian world? It is of course, useless to argue with a writer who considers it a national calamity that 40,000 persons should live without labour—considering the work of education and of prayer, the most important matter that a mortal can transact to be nothing—or we should be tempted to ask him what he would do with the 300,000 unproductive heads of families who are reckoned to live without labour in England at this present day? But the shallowness of the argument and of the arguer is so transparent that neither are worth refutation.

ATTACK ON A SECESSION BATTERY.

REPUSE OF THE U. S. TROOPS. 25 KILLED.—100 WOUNDED.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9th, 1861. The special correspondent of the American returned from Fortress Monroe this morning with a full report of the battle at Great Bethel. For some days past General Butler had been advised of the movements of a considerable body of the Confederate troops in the vicinity of a village called Great Bethel, which is about 12 miles from the fortress and near the road conducting to Yorktown. Believing from reliable reports that they had thrown up entrenchments and were generally extending their outer line of pickets, he determined after consultation with the other officers to drive them away, and accordingly gave orders to several regiments to hold themselves in readiness to move at a minute's warning. At the same time the chief of the Ordnance department received orders to send a battery of howitzers which were soon under line of march. About midnight Col. Duryea's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany regiment crossed the river at Hampton by means of six bateaux manned by the Naval Brigade and took up line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter. At the same time Col. Bender's regiment and detachments of Vermont and Massachusetts troops moved forward to form a junction with the regulars from Fortress Monroe at Little Bethel about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zouaves passed Little Bethel about 4 a. m., Col. Bender's regiment arrived next and took up a position at the intersection of the roads, and not knowing the signal of the German regiment in the darkness of the morning fired upon Col. Townsend's column marching in close order and led by Lieut. Butler with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Col. Townsend's regiments fired first. At all events the fire of the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the German's was fatal, killing one man and seriously wounding two others with several other slight casualties. The Albany regiments being at the back of the Germans discovered from accoutrements left on the field that the supposed enemies were friends. They had in the meantime fired 9 rounds with small arms and a field piece. The Zouaves hearing the firing hurried up and fired upon the Albany boys. At daybreak Col. Oar's regiment moved from the rear of Fortress Monroe to support the main body, the mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained. The buildings were burned and a Major with two prominent secessionists taken prisoners. The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel. At that point our regiments formed and successively endeavored to take a large masked secession battery. The effort was futile, our 3 small pieces of artillery not being able to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy, which according to some accounts, were 30 in number. The rebel battery was completely masked, so that no man could be seen, but only the flashes of the guns. There were probably no less than 1000 men behind the batteries of the rebels. A well concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig.-Gen. Pierce, who commanded the expedition, appears to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given, but at that moment Lieut. Grebble, of the U. S. army, and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun, and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command. Captain G. W. Wilson, of the Troy regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of his gun, and with Quarter-Master McArthur, brought it off the field, with the corpse of the Lieut. Both were brought to Fortress Monroe this evening. There are probably 25 killed, and 100 Federal troops wounded. Lieut. Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Col. McChesney's regiment formed the reserve. Col. Hawkins' regiment moved from Newport News during the day, and an armed vessel went up to Newport News expecting the Cumberland. All the regiments are now probably up at their former quarters.

Great indignation is manifested against Brig.-Gen. Pierce. Gen. Butler has been ubiquitous, doing all in his power to save our men and the honour of our cause. A constable pursued a thief who took refuge on a stump in a swamp, and pulled the rail after him, on which he went in. The constable made the following return:—"Sightable—convertible—non est comestabile—in swampum—up stumpum—railo."

MORPH AND BIRNIE'S ANIMAL. The modern sloth is an animal of comparatively small size; but its ancestor, the megatherium, was one of the most stupendous of all land monsters; twenty feet long, and six or seven feet wide across the loins; its hinder extremities were vast living columns, well adapted not only to support the weight of the creature, but to resist the most violent muscular exertions of its fore extremities. The head was small, but the fore-legs powerful and muscular. Whilst the sloth climbs the tree, and slowly eats its way through the upper regions of the forest, the megatherium, equally slow and dilatory in its movements on the earth, was yet well adapted to the circumstances of its existence. Not being able to go to the food, the food had to be brought within its range; and adapted, like the sloth, to feed on the leaves and twigs of trees, which it was of course unable to reach by climbing, it appears to have been enabled, by a few powerful shakes and tugs, to tear up even large forest-trees by the roots, in order that it might strip them at its leisure. No animal now thus uses the strength of its fore extremities to pull, while the hind-legs act as a solid immovable support and fulcrum; nor do we see precisely why such action was necessary, any more than we can see the reason of the thousand varied habits of wild animals. It is sufficient for our purpose to show that such a contrivance and adaptation as we have described belonged to the animal, and that a habit of browsing on trees could be perfectly consistent with a gigantic sloth, just as we know it to be with the massive bulk of the elephant, who is provided with an extended lip to do the same thing; or the light and singular form of the giraffe, whose long fore-legs continue into a preposterous neck, which again is completed by a long small head with a tongue capable of reaching out and picking food far beyond the limits of the mouth. As the young trees felled by many of these animals would be chiefly consumed by them, there might be fewer ants, and therefore less need of ant-eaters. But we may be sure there would be great need of armadillos. Huge walking tubs, of the dimensions of a large bear-barrel, in a compact armor of bone many inches thick sheltered the scavengers of this busy time. Little would they care for a great tree falling upon their broad backs while engaged in their work. Merrily would they feed on under a shower of blows, any one of which would have split open the head even of a megatherium. The parents or armadillos of the megatherium period were giants no less than the ancestors of the sloths. The reader has only to walk into the museum of the College of Surgeons to see one of those coats of armor; and he may judge of the largeness of the group to which they belong, by the multitude and variety of the fragments already brought to this country and exhibited in our principal collections.—Temple Bar.

At a banquet, when solving enigmas was one of the diversions, Alexander said to one of his courtiers, "What is that which did not come last year and will not come next year?" A distressed officer, starting up, said, "It certainly must be our arrears of pay." The king was so diverted that he commanded him to be paid up, and also increased his pay.

A greenhorn standing by a sewing machine at which a young lady was at work, looking alternately at the machine and at its fair operator, at length gave vent to his admiration with, "By jingo, it's purty—especially the part covered with caliker."

A quack doctor advertises to cure, among other incurable diseases, Marcbommzaris, Abdelkader, Hippopotamus, Potato Rot, Hydrostatics, Inflammation of the Abominable Regions, Ager Pits, Shakin-quaker visits, and all kinds of Anniversaries.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

HIPPOPOTAMUS! HIPPOPOTAMUS!! HIPPOPOTAMUS!!! FROM THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, LONDON.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

M. GUILBAULT, Proprietor of the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Montreal, has the honor to announce to Public that he has succeeded in consummating such negotiations will enable him, in the course of a few days, to add to the attractions of the Zoological Gardens, the renowned

HIPPOPOTAMUS

From the Royal Zoological Gardens, London, this rare and wonderful specimen of Natural History having been purchased by G. C. Quich, Esq., and brought to this country at an expense of over THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It is the first and only specimen of its kind which has ever been exhibited in America, and is the only one seen in Europe since A. D. 318. It was captured in Nubia, on the Nile, a distance of over fifteen hundred miles above Cairo, by order of Abba Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, and presented to the British Zoological Society, where he monopolized public attention for a long time, and achieved a reputation for himself and the Society which has reached to most remote nooks of the civilized world. The number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens during the first year of the exhibition in London amounted to 360,402, being an excess of 291,507 persons over any preceding year.

The preparations for the reception of this ROYAL MONSTER in Montreal have been made upon the most extensive scale.

AN ENORMOUS TANK

has been provided in order that the public may have an opportunity of witnessing the sportive gambols of the huge beast in his favorite element. He is at all times under the charge of his keeper Salaama, who has had the care of him from the hour of his capture, and for whom "Bucheet" or "Lucky Dog," as the animal has been named, evinces much affectionate attachment.

The Zoological Gardens will be opened for the exhibition of the Hippopotamus on MONDAY next, and continue open every day and evening until further notice.

Cards of Admission 25 Cents. Children under ten years half price. June 6.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street.

OWING to a great many Pupils of the Higher Classes of the above Establishment having gone to business, and some of the Preparatory Pupils having been promoted, there are vacancies for more in both Classes. Parents, desirous of availing themselves of the many superior advantages derivable from a Select School, will do well, on account of the number being limited, to apply without delay.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on moderate Terms. For particulars, apply at the School. WM. DORAN, Principal. 3m. May 23.

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

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

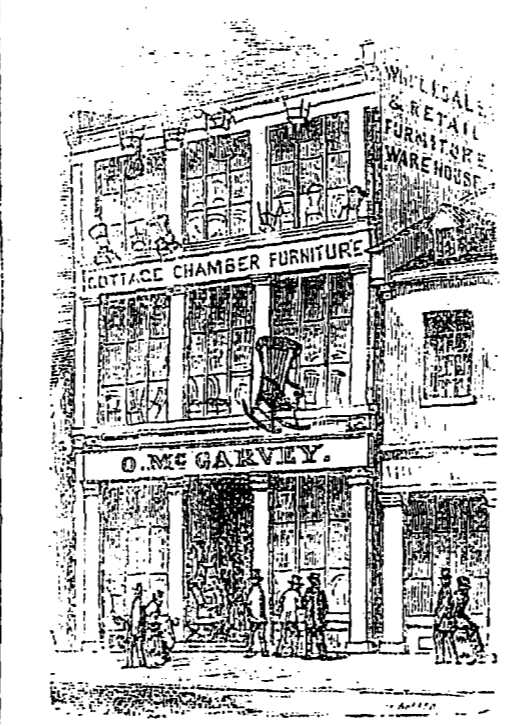
The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To VOCALISTS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clare & Co., Carter, Kelly & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW. ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS. PARTIES wishing to bring out their friends, can procure TICKETS at the following Rates:— INTERMEDIATE.....\$30 STEERAGE.....25 available for any Steamers of the Line during the season. Apply to G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal, 30th April, 1861.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods—Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Gine, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged. All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month. All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 12 1/2 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

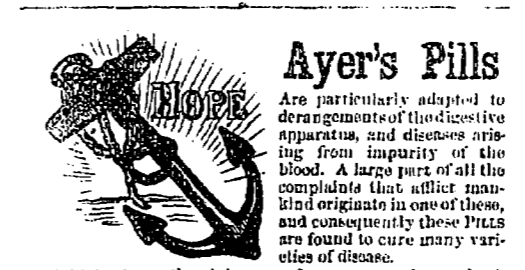
The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MCGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861. ANGUS & LOGAN, WHOLESALE PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS, No. 206, Saint Paul Street, MONTREAL. A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand. WILLIAM ANGUS, THOMAS LOGAN Oct. 19. 6ms

T. RIDDELL, (LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP,) HAVING commenced Business on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant, No. 22, Great St. James Street, (Opposite B. Dawson & Son,) Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES. Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail. Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS, INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c. A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION. Montreal, May 4, 1861.

DIPHTHERIA. We are informed that a sure specific for that dread disease, DIPHTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water—two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it a trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what Dr. WALTER writes us from Coshocton, Ohio: "I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diphtheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to the world."

Ayer's Pills Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these PILLS are found to cure many varieties of disease. Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice. AS A FAMILY PHYSIC. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans. "Your PILLS are the prince of purgatives. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease." FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL 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 complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people." DYSPEPSIA—INDIGESTION. From Dr. Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis. "The PILLS you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspepsia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them." DYSENTERY—DIARRHŒA—RELAX. From Dr. J. C. Green, of Chicago. "Your PILLS have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alternative effect upon the Liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children." INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORMS—SUPPRESSION. From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midwife in Boston. "I find one or two large doses of your PILLS, taken at the proper time, are excellent promulgers of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to disengage the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients." CONSTIPATION—CONSTIVENESS. From Dr. J. P. Vaughan, Montreal, Canada. "Too much cannot be said of your PILLS for the cure of constipation. If you recollect our former correspondence, you will be as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the precursor of other and more dangerous diseases. I believe constipation originates in the liver, but your PILLS affect that organ and cure the disease." IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD—SCROFULA—ERYSIPELAS—SALT RHEUM—TETTER—TUMORS—RHEUMATISM—GOUT—NEURALGIA. From Dr. Ezekiel Hunt, Philadelphia. "You were right, Doctor, in saying that your PILLS purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities that accumulate in the blood, and engender disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system. Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them." FOR HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOMACH—FLEA—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS—FITZ.—&c. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore. "DEAR DR. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your PILLS better than to say all that ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an efficient cathartic in my diet, and content with diet and believing as I do that your PILLS afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly." Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and ever under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the sorest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Coughs, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, INFLUENZA, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicinal has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business it is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then it is irrefragably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, it has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. AND SOLD BY Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. No medicine is more prompt in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand. The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol. Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c. Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines. For Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kelly & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK. ST. JOHN'S MANUAL, A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL, Illustrated with fifteen Steel Engravings, after new and exquisite designs.

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

ABRIDGMENT OF CONTENTS. Meditation or Mental Prayer. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations. Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion. Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead. Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually. Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Seasons. Vespers, with full explanation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with Instructions. The Office of Tenebrae. An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penance. Instructions and Devotion for Holy Communion—Prayers for Mass before Communion—Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion.

GENERAL DEVOTIONS. Devotions to the Holy Trinity... to the Holy Ghost... to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord... the Passion... the Holy Eucharist... the Sacred Heart; Devotions to the Blessed Virgin; Little Office... Office of the Immaculate Conception... Rosary. Devotions to the Holy Angels... to the Saints, general and particular. Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances, &c., &c. Prayers for various states of life.

DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK. Order of the Visitation of the Sick... Prayers before and after Confession and Communion... Order of administering the Holy Viaticum... Instruction on Extreme Unction... Order of administering it... Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence... Order of commending the departing Soul. The Office of the Dead... the Burial Service for Adults and Infants... Prayers for the Faithful Departed.

Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert. Litany of the Saints... of the Most Holy Trinity... Infant Jesus, Life of Christ... Passion... Cross... Blessed Sacrament... Sacred Heart of Jesus... Sacred Heart of Mary... Immaculate Conception... Holy Name of Mary... St. Joseph... St. Mary Magdalen... St. Patrick... St. Bridget... St. Francis... St. Ignatius... St. Francis Xavier... St. Aloysius... St. Stanislaus... St. Teresa... St. Francis de Sales... St. Vincent de Paul... St. Alphonsus Liguori... Litany of Providence... of the Faithful Departed; of a good intention... of the Will of God... Golden Litany, &c., &c. No Prayer-book in the language contains a greater number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved by the Church.

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

PROSPECTUS OF A LARGE AND ELABORATE MAP OF CANADA WEST.

MESSRS. GEO. 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 Throughways or Main Travelled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capitals 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 Censuses, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map. It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place where Battles have been fought; or where other remarkable events have occurred, &c., &c., &c. The Map will be published in the best style, with Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal Towns, on an enlarged scale.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adala—N. A. Costa. Aylmer—J. Doyle. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Bellefleur—C. S. Fraser. Belleville—M. M. Mahon. Barre—Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford—W. M. Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Magin. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cobourg—P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm. Deschambault—J. M'iver. Egungville—J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins. Eastern Townships—P. Hackett. Ermauville—P. Gafney. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll—W. Featherston. Kempsville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—P. Purcell. Lindsay—J. Kennedy. Lunenburg—M. O'Connor. Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley. London—Rev. E. Bayard. Lockiel—O. Quigley. Lohorough—T. Daley. Lacolle—W. Harty. Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville—M. Kelly. New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City—J. Rowland. Oshawa—Richard Supple. Prescott—J. Ford. Perth—J. Doran. Peterboro—E. M'Corrick. Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham. Quebec—M. O'Leary. Rawdon—James Carroll. Russellton—J. Campion. Richmond Hill—M. Teffy. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Gratton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanas—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Poutiere—Rev. Mr. Bourret. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey. St. Culherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin. St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald. St. Ronald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. Starnesboro—C. M'Gill. Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold—John Heenan. Thorpville—J. Greene. Tingnick—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Suter Street. Templeton—J. Hagan. West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy. West Port—James Kehoe. Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.

A. CARD.

DR. R. G. RIEPY,

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

L'UNIVERSEL.

THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catholic interests, of Order and of Liberty. The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum—for six months \$3.85, and for three months \$1.50—not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Subscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Co., and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Portman Square. All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brussels, Paris or London. 3m. March 28, 1861.

M. P. RYAN,

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

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

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS. Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle. Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints. GODMAN & SHURTLEFF, No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental Instruments. September 21. Gms.

PROSPECTUS

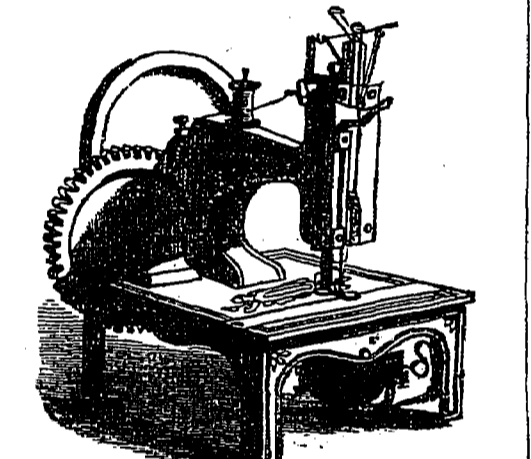
SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852. The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts. Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty. Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 " " For Boarders, 11.50 " " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.—Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices. Washing, \$1.30 per month Music, 2.20 " " Use of the Piano, 50 " " Drawing, 1.50 " " Bed and Bedding, 60 " " Libraries, 10 " " All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860. 4ms.

H. BRENNAN,

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

SEWING MACHINES.



E. J. NAGLE'S CELEBRATED 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 Sarria. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:— Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLLS & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our 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 well. PRICES: No. 1 Machine, \$75 00 No. 2 " " 85 00 No. 3 " " with extra large shuttle, 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Burley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays to half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate.

31, LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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

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

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

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

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 54, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

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

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreau Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Re-created in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DORCHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS: Pupils of 12 years and upwards, \$89.00 \$70.00 Half Boarders, 36.00 30.00 Classes of Three hours a-day, 25.00 20.00 Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, 30.00 30.00 Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess., 44.00 44.00 Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, 20.00 20.00 Landreuss, 12.00 12.00 Bed and Bedding, 12.00 12.00

Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & English languages, with Writing and Arithmetic, 89.00 70.00 Half Boarders, 36.00 30.00 Classes of Three hours a-day, 25.00 20.00 Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, 30.00 30.00 Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess., 44.00 44.00 Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, 20.00 20.00 Landreuss, 12.00 12.00 Bed and Bedding, 12.00 12.00 Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge of the Professor. Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Professors. It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

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

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board and Tuition, \$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding, 7 00 Washing, 10 50 Drawing and Painting, 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano, 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays to half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

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

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861.

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

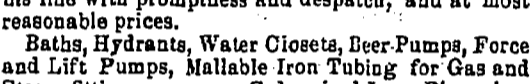
Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL—Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg, S. M.; do. Stove or Walnut; do. Chesnut; Lackawanna; Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidney, and Picton; Blacksmith's Coals. Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay; Oakum—English and American, &c.,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

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MADRICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Cisterns, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of JUNE, Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:— EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 3.30 A.M. Express Train to Quebec, (arriving at Quebec at 10 P.M.), at 4.00 P.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) at 5.00 P.M. Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at 8.00 P.M. A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS.

*Day Mail Train for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit and the West, at 8.45 A.M. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Brockville and Intermediate Stations at 5.30 P.M. *Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit, at 11.30 P.M. † These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West. W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, 6th June, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices. N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair of 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 convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it into your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid 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 Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:— ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, 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 happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W.

MEMORY



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices. N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.