Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

THE AZAMOGLAN. A TALE OF MODERN GREECE. (Concluded.)

Ellen Sotters knew that the light of freedom had at length dawn upon her long-benighted country, and that the Cross had been planted triumpliantly on the walls of many a rescued town and city of Greece. The eyes of all Europe were fixed upon the glorious but unequal contest which a handful of heroes maintained against the might of the whole Ottoman empire. The fame of their deeds had resounded from the east to the west, and its rumor was in all lands, but it had not been whispered in the recesses of a Turkish narein, almost within hearing of the thunders of the war.

" Mother," said the Pasha Selim, riding up to the covered litter in which she travelled, and drawing back the embroidered silk curtains, "Mother, we have crossed the frontier, and you are again in the Morea." The tears rushed into her eyes, and she said, "Let me descend from the litter, my son, that I may set my foot once more on that blessed earth which they have not pressed since the sad day, when, impelled by the strong power of maternal affection, I followed thee in thy tender childhood, and became also the prey of the Moslem robbers, who had torn you from my fond arms. Holy Panigia! twenty years have passed over since that time, and may I indeed venture to hope that I shall ever behold those beloved ones again whom I then innocently abandoned?" "Think not of it, my mother," replied the Pasha; "as reasonably might you expect to gather up the leaves which the blasts of twenty autumns have scattered as hope to trace out such obscure personages as those whom you lament, and whom, in our situations, it would be wisest to forget." "Forget the husband and children of my youth !" exclaimed Helen; may my God forget me when I do !-Cold hearted and unnatural son! is it of your father, your brother and your sister that you thus speak ?"

She threw herself back in the litter and gave way to a passion of tears. The Pasha, who loved his mother better than anything on earth, took her hand in his and speedily succeeded in soothing her into returning fondness; for so completely was he the idol of her heart that it was not possible for her to be angry with him long. He then assisted her to alight and conducted her to the summit of the hill, which commanded an extensive view of the still beautiful but no longer smiling plains of the Morea.

The grand features of the landscape, the wood crowned hills, the silver streams and romantic glens remained unchanged, but the plains were devastated, the vineyards destroyed, and the villages reduced to blackened ashes. The town of ____, no longer the seat of commerce and industry, was begirt with hostile fortifications, and in the distance lay the tents of the besiegers. Helen Sotteris cast an inquiring look upon her son and said, "I never saw it thus the bride of Selim Pasha." before."

"It is war that has wrought this change in the his astonished mother the cause and progress of the Greek struggle for independence. Helen form in his arms. Sotteris clasped her hands together and exclaimed, " There will then be no more tributes of male children exhorted from Christian parents to serve in the armies of the misbelievers! Oh, may the God of battles hear my prayer, and grant the forget," said the Pasha, "that my duty to the Crescent against the Greek insurgents." "Holy l'anigia forbid," cried Helen Sotteris, " that sou duty which every Greek owes to his country and to his God! And what entitles the tyrant Mahmoud to the services of my Moriet boy?"-"Was I not an Azamoglan, reared from my childhood for his armies?" replied the Pasha .-"Standest thou not, therefore, as a living witmy son; and should not the consciousness of all thy parents have suffered on that account morte thee to become a champion of Greece, to avenge her upon those who have armed thee with parrispeak." "No woman!" exclaimed Helen, passionately. "Hear me, Alexander Sotteris!"-Vizier did you not so pertinaciously persist in addressing me by that inauspicious Greek name." Thou mayest, indeed basely disavow the name Alexander Sotteris! and Greek-and oh, my ments. In the general confusion and panic that son, add not to these the foul words of renegade followed, the gallant enterprise of the Greek pa-

heart tells me he has taken the good part, and fights by his father's side in the cause of Greece. And who knoweth, Alexander, if you go down to fight against your country, but you may become the murderer of your own father, or your brother?" "It is to no purpose that you conjure up such wild chimeras to affright me from the path which leads to fame, honor and advancement," replied the Pasha, gloomily, turning away from his weeping mother and leaving her to the care of her attendants.

ATHOLIC

A few days after this conversation, the longdefended town of --- was taken, and, according to the custom of Turkish warfare, given up to the will of the victors. Notwithstanding the resolute manner in which the young Pasha had hardened his heart against the eloquent pleadings of his mother, his Greek blood did at times assert its power during the soul-harrowing scenes that succeeded the fall of ---, of which he was a reluctant witness. Sickening in spirit, and loathing himself for the unnatural part be had taken, he turned to enter the church, that last refuge of the helpless women and children; but, alas! no sanctuary from the inhuman fury of the Osmanlis. Selim Pasha endeavored to repress the brutal license of his troops by a stern and resolute interposition of his authority for the protection of the terrified victims, who implored his succor with agonizing cries; but while thus employed, his attention was attracted by the surpassing loveliness of a young female who was kneeling on the basement of a pillar, round which she had thrown an arm white and polished as Parian marble. Her veil was thrown back, but its soft white folds floated in waves of transparent drapery round a form that might have served as a model for a Phidias, and mingled with the rich profusion of ebon tresses that swept the marble pedestal on which she knelt. Her large dark eyes were raised to heaven, and her parted lips moved in unutterable prayer, as she clusped the crucifix to her bosom. The ardent gaze of the Pasha, by recalling the fleeting color in a flood of crimson to her polished cheek, proved that it was no insensate miracle of sculptured stone on which he looked, but a proud, yet timid woman, in all the conscious glow of youth and beauty, awaiting her doom in terror, yet daring to repel his unhallowed glances with the courage of virtuous indignation.

manner in which the rebel dogs have defended a place that contained a treasure of which the Sultan himself might envy me the possession!"

The lovely Greek received this tribute to the nower of her charms with mingled horror and aların, and clasping her hands together, implored his mercy.

"Mercy?" echoed he, with a loud laugh, you shall have more than mercy; I will make you the happiest woman in the East. You shall be

The hue of death overspread the features of the fair Anastasia at these words. Her face of the country," said the Pasha; and in re- arm relaxed its hold from the pillar; and she ply to further questions, proceeded to explain to would have fallen with violence upon the pave-

Her countrywomen, whom he summoned to her assistance, informed him that she was the bride of the gallant defender of the town, to whom she was tenderly attached. In consequence of his Turkish education, the Pasha revictory to those who fight for the cross of the ceived this intelligence with perfect indifference; Redeemer and the freedom of Greece." "You and causing the still insensible Anastasia to be conveyed to the woman's apartments in the cas-Sultan compels me to lead the armies of the tie, he proceeded to superintend the repairs of the fortifications, and to the execution of other important duties which devolved on him as the of mine should act so foul a part as to forget the provisional Governor of the town. When he returned at a late hour from these avocations, he was much fatigued, and had, moreover, the delectable task of compounding his dispatches to the Sultan and the Grand Vizier, and the Pasha of Morea, all of whom he devoutly consigned to the dominions of Eblis at least a dozen times. ness of the wrongs of thy much injured country, without making the sublime exception of the Sultan himself, while racking his brain for suitable tropes and figures of Oriental hyperbole in which to clothe the account of having, with tenfold numbers, taken a town garrisoned with starvcidal weapons against her?" "Mother, this is ing men, who had just expended their last bullet, a subject on which no woman can be qualified to and had not a charge of powder left. While he was yet groaning in spirit over this glorious record of the triumph of the Ottoman troops, his The brow of the youthful Pasha clouded as he | cogitations were interrupted by the electrifying sullenly rejoined, " My origin would be forgotten sound of the Greek war-cry at his very ear. and the world would regard me as the son of the Dashing the gilded vellums and perfumed sating which had been spread before him on the ground he rushed forth with the fury of an awakened Her dark eye blazed indignantly as she replied, tiger to chastise the daring attempts which a handful of desperate men had made to retake the of thy fathers, and renounce that whereby thou town by surprise. At the same time there was wert sealed in thy baptism, dishonoring thy pa- an alarm of fire within the castle, and the flames rents and denying thy God; yet art thou still burst from the lattices of the woman's apart-

with success, if the fatal light from the burning castle had not revealed to the Turks the small pelled to make a hasty retreat. The Pasha was too anxious for the safety of his beloved mother to pursue the unwelcome visiters beyond the lines of the town; but his wrath may be imagined when, on his return, he encountered his fair captive in company with three of the patriotic

The whole truth flashed on his mind. This daring adventure had been attempted with the view of rescuing her from his power, and it was by her hands that the castle had been fired, for conflagration had not extended beyond the apartments devoted to her use. A fierce but unequal contest ensued upon the spot. The Greeks, animated with the fury of despair, defended their fair countrywomen and themselves for a few moments, till at length the elder of the three, a gray-haired veteran, fell beneath a dreadful blow from the scimitar of Selim Pasha, and the other two were overpowered by their numerous assailants, and disarmed.

Their bold but unsuccessful attempt to deprive him of his lovely prey, and the obstinate valor of their defence, and the tears and passionate pleadings of their beautiful country women in their behalf, added herceness to the deadly flame of vengeance in the Pasha's breast, and he called aloud for the bowstring to be brought, in a tone that sufficiently indicated to the weeping Anastasia, who had hitherto clung to his garments in agony of supplication, that all entreaties from her lips would be fruitless. At the sight of the dreadful instrument of death, the fair Greek, relaxing her frantic grasp of the Pasha's robe, burst through the opposing guards, and flinging her arms about his destined victims, ex-

" My husband and my brother! you shall kill me before one hair of their heads falls to the ground !"

The dark impulses of the power of evil, in a heart which he had resolutely stifled against the influence of conscience, was obeyed in that hour of guilty wrath by the Pasha. With his own hands he rudely tore the distracted Anastasia from the arms of her husband and her brother, and held her with a ruthless grasp till the work of vengeance was accomplished on those dear "By the bridge of Al Arat!" exclaimed the objects of her devoted love. But when the Pasha," I no longer wonder at the obstinate guilty madness of the moment was past, and the Greek-born Pasha gazed upon his victims, the death-like living and the dead, he shuddered, and wished his crime undone. Anastasia had ceased to struggle or to supplicate. She neither wept nor upbraided him. Her wildest reproaches would have affected him less than the awful stillness of her despair. Her lovely head had sunk back over his arm in powerless manity; yet she had not swooned, for her eyes were open, and expanded in a glassy fixture, and she was evinently unconscious that it was by his ruthless bosom that she was supported in tearless agony; and but for an occasional convulsion that sometimes agitated the otherwise marble fixture of her form and features, he would have deemed that the grim tyrant had already marked her for

There was no physician at hand, and the Pasha could only order his unfortunate captive to be conveyed into an apartment in the castle, and laid on a sofa; and then, suddenly recollecting that his mother possessed some knowledge of medicine, he caused her to be summoned to the assistance of her hapless countrywoman. Helen Sotteris approached and addressed Anastasia in the soothing voice of kindness and compassion, and in raising her drooping head upon her arm, proceeded to loosen her zone in order to give her air; but in so doing, her eye rested upon an antique silver cross and rosary that were fastened to her girdle.

"Holy Panigia, how came she by these?" exclaimed Helen Sotteris, in the thrilling accents of her native Moriet tongue. The heart-piercing tone in which the demand was made pierced the abstracted ear of Anastasia, and she replied, in a hollow, broken voice :-

"They were my mother's."

"The same, the very same, that I took from my neck twenty years ago to offer to the barbarous Turks in exchange for you, my son!" cried Helen, turning to the Pasha. "I must have they merely serve to keep Ireland distracted cast them on the ground in the frenzy of that bour when I forsook my other sweet children to follow you. And oh, if this should be my own iam girl !"

A vague but terrible suspicion of the dreadful possibility raised the cold dews of horror on the brow of the guilty Pasha at these words; and had the blast of the archangel's trumpet broken promotion as their Protestant competitors. In Irish people are remarkable. But in the national the awful pause, it could scarcely have sounded a word, beloved brethren, let this be the spring character a defect to which are owing the misermore appalling to his ear than did the low-time of life for Ireland; and as the Catholic, les their country, has been found, to wit, the breathed sigh in which Anastasia, in reply to his almost in defiance of every obstacle, is rising on [want of steady perseverance. Naturally elomother's eager demand of her father's name, re- the surface, let not the hopes of a noble people plied, "Adrian Sotteris!"

seemed as if she thought her fond grasp could father and your brother, where are they?" exclaimed Hellen Sotteris.

HRONICLE.

"Ask the destroyer," replied Anastasia; "he who hath in one brief hour made me brotherless, an orphan, and a widow."

The flush of joy and expectation faded from the cheek of Helen Sotteris at these words, and the death-like hues of Anastasia's features were

"Their blood shall be required at his hands, in Greece shall be repaid with fiery vengeance on the head of the oppressor."

But the fire of the wrath unquenchable was already kindled within the heart that had witfully hardened itself against the voice of conscience. The curse of the evil-door was upon cept with honor. the renegade Greek, and rather would be have met the death-blast of the lightning in its terrors than have encountered the glance of the mother it again; she had sunk as from a mortal blow, and those sweet eyes were closed in death even ter was released from its earthly thrall.

It was reported in the Moslem camp that the pear to possess the most accurate means of information are aware of the true causes from which the effects which they beheld have proceeded.

INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION.

LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE RIGHT REV. DR KEANE, BISHOP OF CLOYNE.

To the Cutholic Clergy and Laity of his Diocese.

The policy of independent opposition has been called factions, obstructive, unconstitutional; voting black white, &c. &c. To these charges the best answer is, to say that they are simply ridiculous. English parties, Whig and Tory, believe themselves to be acting with dignity, to be promoting the public welfare, when they assume towards one another the precise position which Itish Members ought to assume to both. To Lord Derby, under Lord Palmerston, or to Lord Palmerston, under Lord Derby, acceptance of office would imply political spostacy and degradation. In opposition to one another, they and their adherents are neither factious, nor unconstitutional, nor do they rote black white, nor white black. What, then, can be the meaning of the reproaches addressed to Irish members? It is sometimes asked-why impose upon Irish

members the duty of not seeking for themselves. or for their friends, the advantage of government appointments? Is it not depriving Catholies of the expected fruits of Emancipation?

In reply to these questions, be prepared, all at once, to admit, that in the distribution of places of dignity and of emolument, neither have Irish Protestants, nor Irish Catholics, a proportionately fair share. The policy of the English people in the government of the United Kingdom, and in the expenditure of a large annual revenue, has been always able, national, and selfish. No doubt, when the safety of the empire is imperilled abroad or at home, England will then, from the keen instinct of self-preservation, gladly allow transcendant Irish genius to assume the highest rank, and by the profusion of her rewards, will leave no other regret on the minds of her adopted favorites, than what arises from the stigma of an Irish birth. But, in ordinary times, when a choice based on equity may be made, is it not true, that Irishmen, as a general Lord-Lieutenancy, from the governorships of India, and of Canada, and from other high offices of influence; and that the appointments doled out to them with niggard measure, are like crumbs from the rich man's table, so few, so subordinate, and so dexterously managed, that and degraded at the feet of her imperious sister? not to be almost the exclusive portion of English or Scotch expectants. Say, moreover, that in the Army, in the Navy, in the Police, in the according to merit, to have the same chance of

and traitor. If I have yet another son, my triots would in all probability have been crowned ther, as she snatched the dying Anastasia to her part of about twenty men, whose social position bosom, and held her there with a tenacity that already places at their command all the comforts. if not the luxuries, of life. To them Irish number of their assailants, who were then com- arrest the flight of the departing spirit. "Your Priests and Irish Constituents will say :- In the nicely-balanced state of parties in England, your votes, at critical moments, can decide the fate of any ministry; for the present, you can do without place or pension; seek not the patronage of any minister for yourselves, for us, or for our mutual friends, because by so doing, you bind yourself to support that minister; but with the fear of an adverse vote, press on whatever party reflected on her own, as she smote her hands | may be in power the claims of the Catholic poor, together, exclaiming, "Who hath done this?" thousands of whom, together with their children, Anastasia turned her glazing eyes slowly and heavily upon the face of the Pasha, and replied, the faith from the many dangers to which it is thousands of whom, together with their children, exposed; usist that Irish Catholics be placed on the great and awful day when the wrongs of a level with Irish Protestants, and that both be treated as their English fellow-subjects; do this, and when you have secured the finits of Emancipation for thousands, you may expect the support of an admiring and grateful nation to secure for you the places which then you can ac-

> Had this course been pursued, only a few years ago, by earnest men, there cannot be a doubt but that the land question would have whose warning he had slighted. He never met been long since satisfactorily settled, and that provision would have been made for the spiritual wants of poor Catholics. In various ways the before the departing spirit of her widowed daugh- | benefits would have been immense. Well, beloved brethren, it was not pursued; it was disgracefully abandoned; and what is the result !-sudden death of the victorious young Pasha was As a set-off against the countless blessings which in consequence of his having taken the infection the poor of various classes would have derived of the plague from the beautiful Moriet captive, from it, you are invited to count up the number and the decease of his mother was accounted for of appointments given as a reward of treachery. in the same way; but how few of those who ap- The task will not be difficult. Such appointments are but few; they are only just enough to satisfy the capidity of some who, when they have served the purpose for which they are wanted, are put aside to be neglected or forgotten; to excite the hopes of others who may be doomed to suffer delay or disappointment; and thus to destroy a power which, if properly exer. s.d, would have obtained justice for thousands.

> > The laity will thus see, that when Clergymen interfere in politics their sale object is to protect the faith and to provide for the wants of their suffering brethren, the great majority of whom in all the departments alluded to must of necessity be Irish. For themselves they ask nothing. A state pension or endowment they will continue to refuse. All they want is, to be allowed, in the free exercise of a ministry given to them from Heaven, to labor for a people whom they love, and by whom they are loved in turn. They blush to find that Irish Catholic gentlemen, at whose disposal fortune and position place all the enjoyments of life, refuse, even for a short time, to exercise the noble virtue of self-denial; and that they thus, for mere selfish purposes, destroy a power strong enough to effect the highest and the holiest objects. From the crimes and excesses of revolution they instinctively shruk. But being made to feel every day that the injuries of the past and of the present, that the cold disdain with which the claims of Ireland are treated, and that the stinging insults of the English press, are producing in the minds of a sensitive people the bitterest discontent, they prefer to an outburst of passion the more constitutional means of parliamentary action. Taught, howby lessons of experience, and by the miseries of eviction brought on conscientious voters, they will not, in future, encourage the people to promote at the risk of ruin to themselves and to their families, the personal aggrandisement of candidates for parliamentary honors and government appointments, who, throwing their whole weight into the scales of a hostile ministry, become dangerous in proportion to their personal worth and talents; and who, when provided for, will leave to priests and people the profitless task of serving as convenient scaffolding for the elevation of other aspirants.

In inviting you, beloved brethren, to weigh our words calmly and deliberately, we have no rule, are excluded from the Cabinet, from the doubt but that you will give ready assent to a course of policy that received the sanction of the Catholics of the United Kingdom at the great Dublin meeting, that was adopted and found so powerful by a large body of members of Parliament, and that was again recommended to the neonle of Ireland in the Bishop's Pastoral of '59. But, beloved brethren, we want more than your assent; we want your manly, stern, and uncom-Say, then, that, in future, these high places ought promising resolve to carry to out with untiring patience and enduring firmness. Be not deceired; and be not discouraged. Nations must carve out their own fortunes, and judging by the Magistracy, and on the bench, Catholics ought, standard of human policy, their fate is the fate they deserve. For many noble qualities the quent, sharp of intellect, warmhearted, and imte nipped in the bud. What you require is an pulsive, they never meet together to talk over "My child!" burst from the lips of her mo- act of self-denial, for only a few year, on the their sufferings, that they are not prepared to

meeting once over, the plan is forgotten, or if worth selling it is betrayed; and thus the scattered energies of a whole people which, if united, would be irresistible, are rendered powerless and

Hence, beloved brethren, at the approaching, and at all future elections, to the candidates who say-Gentlemen, Catholic prisoners in England, Catholic poor in English Workhouses. Catholic sailors in her Majesty's navy, and the children of Church But have desolated the States of the Catholic soldiers almost all Irish, meet with foul | nels how a king calling himself a Catholic, and of a play, or have not their spiritual wants provided family which was often illustrated by the sanctity of by what agencies that deposit has been assailed by for in the same way as their fellow subjects.— its members—how the King of Sardinia sent his Ca- wealth, and power, and bigotry, and in a quarter for in the same way as their fellow subjects .in England; separate grants, though asked for in the Holy See, under the snfeguard of Christendom. Ireland by the Catholics, and by a large portion of the Protestant laity, are denied; and under a system that professed impartiality, Catholic children are exposed to the dangers of proselytism in National Schools. Will you, gentlemen, make a brutality quite consistent, indeed, with the wicked the concession of redress on these points the con-dition of your support? If so, we will vote for cessful the government of Piedmont has been in dition of your support? If so, we will vote for you, be you Protestant or Catholic; if not, you must expect our most strenuous opposition.

To carry out this policy, an Irish Catholic would naturally be the candidate of your choice. But if, in the hope of a Government appointment, he refuses to adopt it, do not hesitate to give the preference to a Protestant, or to an English Catholic who will come up to your standard. An Irish candidate, though Catholic on the hustings, soon merges into a placeman; and to prove the extent of his allegiance to his employers, he will not hesitate, in the outpourings of his official zeal, to pander to the Protestant prejudices of England, by speaking of the heads of his Church and of the Blessed Mother of God in terms which all sincere Catholics must de-

Disregard, beloved brethren, the silly imputation that by following this course against Whig and Tory, you are giving positive support to the party who for the time may be out of office .-You support and you oppose neither the one nor you wish to prove to both that there is in this country a power which neither can afford to despise. From their good will Catholic Ireland has nothing to expect; from their party exigencies she may get all she wants. Do not spend time in balancing the greater or lesser hostility. Subsequently to the Revolution of 1688, the Whigs the Whig leader of the day, the author of the Durham letter. If the Tories persecuted from a spirit of bigotry which is now extinct or unfashionable, the Whigs by encouraging revolution abroad, and by eliminating the religious element at home, are endeavouring to strip of all ciaim to a supernatural origin the truths which Catholics and Protestants hold dear, that the influence of divine faith may be replaced by the guidance of secular power.

will at first meet with opposition. But in that country there is a sound, healthy, and constitutional opinion, by which you may be sure of being at length favorably judged. The memory of O'Connell is held in veneration by those from whose fears he extracted the great measure of Emancipation; while the writings of Lord Cornwalls betray the burning indignation which a minister can feel towards those whom he uses as instruments for their country's oppression.

Of the Irish members in Parliament, a few, with manly eloquence and chivalrous bearing, are contending for the rights of their fellow citi- scandal. zens. We regret to say, beloved brethren, that at the present moment, the odds are fearfully at a not them. Of those on whose zealous coorecation they ought to count, some oppose them, and, at decisive moments, others have the weakness or cowardice to be neither for nor against. Oa your votes, and on the other votes of Irish constituencies, will it depend, whether out in a useless struggle, or not. Oh! beloved Clerky and people to insist that the members just measures the condition of their support .-In the some spirit, and for the same purposes, we ships falling on schools entirely or mainly frequented with the deepest conviction, that the advice cumstance of management consistent with it, can be which we give will not be forgotten. We re- regarded as in any sense Catholic. quest of you to study carefully all we have said, and to keep distinctly in view the different parts and diminished by circumstances. If our poverty do all of Drumenggy, hald out after their neighbors had and to keep distinctly in view the different parts as they bear on one another. Thus you will see must not give currency to felse notions on so import would get a "notice to quit." and still they did not that, though we have been writing on matters taut a matter. During the time of our partial and apparently political, we have constantly kept in compulsory submission to its injustice, some of its they held out. The legal six months had expired, vew a subject essentially religious, to wit, pro- encroachments must be firmly resisted. Hence it is the crisis had come-they were again warned to send vision for the spiritual wants of the poor, and that we direct all Catholics of this diocese to refuse their children. They assembled together one night, protection for the faith of Catholics of all classes wested in the board, or in trustees bound by a clause in the United Kingdom.

toral is to be read at every Mass, on Quinquagesing Sunday, or, if it be found too long, the conditions on which building and outlit grants were the school, while the parents walked after them in must correct myself—not amongst the faithful—but tears, as if they were following their children to the sunday, or, if it be found too long, the conditions on which huilding and outlit grants were the school, while the parents walked after them in must correct myself—not amongst the faithful—but tears, as if they were following their children to the sunday, or, if it be found too long, the is to be read on that day, and the remaining part a few years thirty-two schools have been built in the on the first Souday of Lent. Where necessary, it is to be explained in Icish. To prevent mistakes, the Lenten regulations ought to be posted up in the Chapels, till Easter Sunday; and the All these belong to the clergy. What has been so quatuor tense week ought to be announced on generally done can be done wherever a school is the previous Sunday.

† WILLIAN KEANE. Fermoy, Feb. 7, 1861.

PASTORAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. DERRY,

LORD BISHOP OF CLONFERT. The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Clonfert has issued a Lenten Pastoral addressed to the Very Reverend and Reverend the Clergy, secular and re-

adopt any plan that promises redress. The gular, and to the laity of the diocese of Clonfert. gations of fusting and abstinence, his lordship

says:-"The afflicted Head of the Church asks our prayers. In the prayers of the faithful, and in the promises of Him whose vicar he is, the Holy Father reposes all his trust. You have, heard, no doubt dearly beloved, of much of the evil that has been done in Italy. Through very shame and grief we will ask for your support and votes, you will did not communicate to you officially the accounts that reached us week after week-and the like are Separate grants for education purposes are made tholic army to rob the Pope of the fairest portion of the small kingdom which for ages has belonged to You have learned with horror that this sacrilegious invasion took place without the slightest provocation from the Sovereign Pontiff; and how the army waging this unnatural war on their fellow-Catho-lies and their common Father, conducted itself with destroying the religious sentiments of its subjects. The subsequent proceedings of the invaders have been openly directed against the most cherished institutions of the church and against its liberty.— Those who rule in the name of Victor Emmanuel in the usurped provinces have expelled religious orders, confiscated ecclesiastical property, arrested, imprisoned, and exiled priests and bishops. The intent to seize on the remnant of the Papal territory, and dethrone the Pope, is openly avowed. A British minister presses for the removal of the only obstacle to its accomplishment, and in furtherance of that object assails in the foulest language the Papal government. The Emperor of France has lately caused to be published an official statement well calculated to encourage, in that course, the minister of England, whose fanatical hostility gloats in the anticipation that, if the spiritual supremacy of the Holy Father be not overthrown, his government of the Church will be shackled, his resources out off, religious houses ruined in the very capital of the Church, and anti-Catholic institutions established in their stead.

"The wicked policy of the Italian oppressors of the Church is naturally relished by those who have already used it against the Catholies of Ireland. We cannot wonder at their complacent satisfaction with the other, but as they support or oppose you; and it, when we see themselves upin id at home with us a system of collegiate education repeatedly condemned by the Holy See, and from which that supreme tribunal has solemuly required the hishops of reland 'to keep away' those of their flocks who might be tempted by its bribes and patronage to expose their faith and morals to its grave and intrinsic dangers.' If our British statesmen hail with delight the exclusion of bishops in 'taly from all control and authoritative influence over public passed penal laws, the execution of which was schools, they are consistent, for they have already no unwelcome legacy to their more courtly suc- succeeded in establishing a system of government miscation in freland radically excluding episcopal cessors in office. In modern times, the greatest authority. The inheritors of the property of the insult offered to the Catholic body came from Church seized in the reigns of Henry and Elizabeth see with a pleasure that cannot surprise us how the King of Piedmont and his infidel agents imitate so well the example of those royal profligates of the sixteenth century. Let us, also, be consistent in our appreciation of those sad events. We must not merely deplore the calamities of the church, and pray that they cease, and succour the Holy Father by pecualary contributions-all that is indeed our plain duty; it has been performed and will be per-formed whilst the trial lasts. Our duty, however, extends further. We must treat the enemies of the church as our own; we must disarm them if we be In England, you must expect that your claims ablo; we must, at least, refuse them the parliamentary and other support which now enables them to wield the power of the British Empire against our religion. Of the condemned Queen's Colleges we shall content ourselves with saying, that all the ulturements and bribes with which they are baited have not seduced the faithful Catholics of this diocese. We do not wish to give pain by adverting to the two cases in which alone our warnings and the immeasurably more important decision of the lloly See were disregarded, or not remembered. But lest silence should be misunderstood, we, once for all, repeat :- The Queen's Colleges are condemned ; they are dangerous—grievously, intrinsically dangerous—to Catholic youth; Catholic parents and guardians cannot send youth to them wi-

"Our aversion to the mixed system of education improperly called National is well known to our beloved clergy, and has been more than once on former occasions announced to the people. Recent occurrences require that we declare our objections to be unabated; and that none of the palliations introduced or suggested can amount to an adequate remedy. The fault of the system is a fundamental one; its logical consequence is to exclude from all the school-books everything that could instruct Catheir generous disinterestedness is to be worn tholics in the history or practices of their religion. Catholic usages and the helps and symbols by which b ethren, how soon would their efforts be crown. Untholic youth is religiously educated must be ed with success, if English ministers were once hours. The appearance of a Catholic book of devomade to feel, that the Bishops and Clergy, and tion or instruction during these hours in the hands people of Ireland, united together, as if they had of a Catholic child is a crime against the constitubut one heart and one soul, were thoroughly and tion of a 'National' School. This is the character intensely in earnest. For the protection of the management and conducted by religious. It is easy, faith, and in defence of the poor, in all institutions, and in all departments affected by the laws that 'National' Schools in the hands of the clergy of parliament, and placed under the administra- are Catholic in their operation. Again, Protestant tion of government, the Bishops call on the ministers are secured a legal right of giving religious instruction in vested schools of every dewhom they return will make the concession of tholicinstruction altogether from non-vested schools We are not just now complaining of special hardnow call on the Clergy and Laity of Cloyne to by the children of Catholic parents. We refer to the do so; and we make this call, beloved brethren, foregoing characteristics of the system to show now antene it is that 'National' Schools, noder any cir-

in the trust deed to afford an opnortunity to Proto all the Chapels of the Diocese, this Pas- testant ministers to give religious instruction in them. So much has been said about a return to the original dincese, without any aid from the board, and furnished so as to entitle them to receive, as they actually do, aid towards the teachers' salaries; four other schools have been hired, and are in like operation .required. We further direct that no teachers, assistants, or monitors, he henceforward sent from the local national schools by Catholic managers or with the consent of Pastors, to the model or training schools of the 'National' Education Board. Pastors will also insist on the Catholic Catechism being taught every day in all schools under their control."

Few wild beasts are mere to be dreaded than a

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARTRY PROSELYTISM AND EVIC-TIONS.

We cannot too often recapitulate the horrid facts of Lord Plunket's inhuman conduct, and therefore willingly insert the following letter addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland: -

My Lords, -The intrinsic importance of the above subject must be my chief apology for thus formally bringing it under your lordships' notice. What Lord Plunket has done in Partry any other lord may do, according to law, in any other parish in Ireland; and, therefore, it would be well for you, as guardians of the sacred deposit over your people, to know where, humanly speaking, there were but weak elements of resistance. Besides, a compact statement of facts is rendered still more necessary at this moment, when Lord Plunket, has, "on solemn oath," disclaimed any motives connected with religion as influencing the course be has pursued towards his Catholic tenants, and attributed this course to other and specific reasons. He swore the other day, in the Ballinrobe Court-house-First. That he has never interfered, directly, or indirectly, before or after (my appointment), with the religious concerns of his tenantry, and that there was no foundation for such a charge. Secondly. That his object in ejecting the people was to "stripe the land," and because I was "acting as landlord." Thirdly. However, that he communicated "his earnest desire" to his tenants that they should send their children to his schools, that he would impress this desire upon them at very opportunity,

Now, as regards the first and the last of these oaths, how a man can at once say, "I did not interfere, though I, at every opportunity, impressed my earnest desire on people entirely at my mercy," I, at least, am at a loss to see. Even if Lord Plunket were not the landlord, and merely conveyed his "earnest desire, at every opportunity," recommended by the ordinary appliances of proselytism, meal, and clothes and money, it would be hard to say how he did not "interfere." But when as landlord he thus impressed his carnest desire, I humbly think there is hardly one fair-minded man in the kingdom that will not pronounce his conduct not merely an interference but a command.

But, laying aside this question for a moment, let me address myself to the second two caths, and see how they can be reconciled with patent, unquestioned established facts. It is admitted that a man's motives are best known from his acts, and that of acts which of themselves and of necessity speak certain motives, are established beyond cavil or contradiction, no amount of protestation on the part of their perpetrator will suffice to transfer them to the domain of reasons of an entirely different character.

Permit me, then, my lords, to submit to your lordships, and to the public at large, a series of facts already established beyond any controversy, and to which I once more, and once for all, challenge contradiction.

1st. It is a fact, that Lord Plunket and his sister established proselytising schools on their properties; e., schools " under the Irish Church Mission Society to the Roman Catholics of Ireland," the professed aim of which is to "convert" the Irish Catholic poor ; and that the Rev. Mr. Townsend, his lordship's minister and missionery under the Irish Church Mission Society, swore in Galway that the object of these was to "bring up the children Protestants," and that the means adopted by himself for that end was "arguing controversy arising out of the Scriptures with the little ones; and that he had the argument all his own way."

2nd. It is a fact, that these schools were crowded with Catholic children on my appointment to Partry in October, 1858.

3rd. It is a fact, that five or six weeks afterwards the children were withdrawn en masse by the parents

and the schools left empty.

4th. It is a fact, that during these few weeks, and while a correspondence was passing between my Lord Plunket and myself, the efforts to secure the children were redoubled. The parents were twice between the 20th and 30th of October, summoned once before the Eishop's daughter, his nephew, Rev. W. Plunket, Rev. Mr. Townsend, and the agent, at the school, and again in one of the villages, and there required, under pain of eviction, to send their children to school.

5th. It is a fact, that on the second occasion, Miss Plunket, on getting no promise from the parents on the spot, ordered the agent to come next day and ake nussession of the la would have none on the land who would not send his children.

6th. It is a fact, that the agent did effectually come next day and demand the land (for details !

org to refer to my pamphlet).

7th. It is a fact, that after the children were withirown, and all the efforts of the ladies, minister and agent, failed in bringing them back, Lord Planket (or his agent) sent his build with a printed notice of his "earnest desire" to every tenant on his property, informing them at the same time that they would be "all throughout the estate served with notice to quit every first of May-and that to others than the well-disposed this would prove a salutary check.

I respectfully submit to your lordships that a landand is not likely to regard as " well-disposed the tenant who contumaciously resists the landlord's earnest desire impressed at every opportunity."

8th. It is a fact, that the "notice to quit" was served, that the 60 processes of ejectment followed and that after much trouble a settlement was made in Castlebar, for terms of which I beg to refer to my pamphlet.

9th. It is a fact, that although striping has been put forward, even on oath, for the eviction of the unfortunate people, the land had been all striped for the last five years, with the exception of two holding. Striping, therefore, could not be the object; for it is a sound old principle of Dialects - A nonposse ad non actum ralet consecutio. For the not -

10. It is a fact, that the following tenants - Daniel "The evils of the restem ore, no doubt, aggravated Cavanagh (Tom), Patt Darkon, Philip Prendergast, send their children. The notice was served, and yet and solemnly discussed the alternative of sending they all agreed to send their children next day,state our decided objection to such a clause. Within grave. I may here mention that one foolish child, the son of John Preodergast, rather than be brought, made off towards the lake, as he said, to drown himself, but was discovered by his father, and by the father handed over to the teacher. Such was the instinctive horror of even the little ones themselves for these proselytising schools.

11. It is a fact, that Lord Plunket has "vouched for the truth" of reasons in which there is not one word of "striping" or acting the landlord. Which, may be permitted to ask, are the real motives, those to which he swore, or of those for which he vouched ?-- [Vide his letter to the Freeman, p. 29 of pamphlet.7

12. To crown the contradiction, and complete the vicious circle, it is a fact, that his agent has assigned in a letter to the Times, a series of reasons, the re-

for [vide pamphlet p. 30]; and in reference to those I have merely to say that the agent has set down as guilty five of the greatest crimes known to any law, people who were never yet summoned even to Petty Sessions Court for any criminal offence, and these

evade by false excuses, were driven out. To this there is one exception - my clerk.

14. It is a fact, that it was sworn to by several witnesses in Galway, before Judge Howley, that in the visits of the minister and ladies through the villages, doors used to be forced open [as those of Mrs. Morrin and Mrs. Henaghan]; the tongues of the children examined to see if the excuses of the parents were valid; the threat of the eviction uniformly held out; the parents found hiding behind boxes and baskets; and told them "would have leave to beg." if they refused sending their children; some declaring "a bit they eat did not do them good, as they knew that they were acting contrary to their con-science, and to God;" some that their answer to the Dean, and for the children, was, "that they never would pay Lord Plunket two rents, their money and their conscience." [Vide Galway trial.]

15th. Lastly, it is a fact, that Lord Plunket, and his daughters, and agent, and minister, and Scripture readers, and all heard these fearful public depositions and never attempted to deny one single iota of them. Such then, my lords, are the facts, and in the face of these facts Bishop Plunket has sworn as he has. God forbid I should say that a peer and a prelate should be guilty of the heinous crime of perjury. I can only say that, however the Bishop reconciles the matter with his own conscience, I defy any man to reconcile his onths with one another, or with facts. Nothing is easier than to protest motives. But, as I have said, the best index to a man's motives are his acts. It is of these that the law takes cognisance; nor will it be a valid excuse for a man who has committed a crime, to say he has had the best motive in doing so.

These are the facts for Lord Planket. Let him now lay his finger on them one by one, and say, if he can, "that is not true"-"such a thing never occurred"-" that is totally without foundation." Until he does this, I respectfully submit that he has no right either to deal in vague, untangible denials, or to invoke motives which are negatived by the acis. As I cannot conclude with this, I shall take the liberty of addressing your lordships' in mother letter in which, from a private correspondence between

Lord Plunket and myself, it will be seen, that I held forth the clive branch, but my advances were spurned by his lordship. I have the honor to remain,

Your lordships' most obedient servant, PATRICK LAVELLE.

BURNING A "Souper" PARSON IN EFFICE, IN CLIF-DEN, CONNEMARN.—On Monday evening tast, a scene of an amusing character was enacted in this town. enacted by the people for the purpose of marking in the most indigment form the contempt in which the Rev. Mr. Ende, of souper notonery, is held in this quarter of his so-called "Missionary Liber." It will be remembered by many that this personage levelled the most unfounded accusations against this district, thereby libelling the Catholic people, representing them to his audience in Limerick as an uncavilized race, and as being in every other respect a benighted class. This fact, together with a wholesale attempt to establish amongst them the happy result of the mission, has occasioned his being favored with the brilliant compliment I shall describe. Before doing so, I cannot help remarking in passing, that even the pions object of "raising the wind" would have made a less daring champion panse before libelling an entire community. But this skilful adept at cooking up a dainty dish to please the palates of the dupes of the Evengelical mission dodge, knew that "who seasoned the highest is surest to please."— He did not besitate to convey as benighted a pieture of the region in which his blessed labors were east as possible. As for the people of Connemara being uncivilised, he certainly must have addressed those who never visited in this quarter; none others could believe him. He unwittingly by the observa-tion only stultified "bimself and fellows," for, if after the thousands of pounds that have been expended of late years in the futile endeavors to " civilize" us, we are still in an unenlightened condition, it is almost time to despair that we shall be ever brought to " see the light." Those mountebank parsons are like street jugglers, who having excited the attena little slight of hand, send round the hat again, and are always asking their dupes to make up the other three half-pence, "when up goes the donkey." So when the money is slack in being poured into the propagation has come are always asking their dupes to make up the other three half-pence, "when up goes the donkey." So when the money is slack in being poured into the propagation has come are protestants, while ten only are Catholics. If tion of the gaping spectators, by the performance of evangelical hat, some master-juggler like this goes round and promises for the last time if they will only make up an additional trifle of a few thousands or so, the grand trick of converting the "Irish Highlands" will be surely performed. His representing us as being editied by the soup mission as an accomplishment we are totally unaware that we possess, and it is nunecessary for me to point out the tendecey it would have the other way were people to notice the demoralizing system which is happily confined to the "staff," who, from the visible decay apparent in the physical organization do not testify to the fattering properties of the soup, while their thread-bare habilte gives evident testimony of a bad fit," presenting in every respect a very shabby appearance, enough to make their dupes in England cry shame at those hypocritical uids to error, who with such flagrant falsehoods have obstracted from them, funds to keen in idieness the remnant of this fading system. This bero of the souper age was, on the above evening represented in effigy by a bale of called being stuffed and shaped to perfection, with a sanctimonious face, and a prominent horn shooting from the forehead and breastplate, on which was incribed in large capitals "Eade and his Satanic Ma jesty." It was publicly hoisted and carried through the town receiving as it went along the groans of professes, but the other practises it. - Corr. of Weekthe crowd, who manifestly showed their horror of system and contempt of the man, by groaning and possible to the non-actual there is a valid conclu- indig the effigy with gutter and whatever else might tend to its disfiguration, which, with giving it sun-10. It is a fact, that the following tenants - Daniel dry "knock downs," &c., made it cut a very mutila-leenaghan, Patt Cavanagh, John Prendergasi, Wm. Led figure at the close of the proceedings. Being satisfied with this sort of nonsement a fire was lit on the fair-green of the fown. In the middle was a blazing tar barrel into which it was stuffed, and in a short time the "calico, horas, and all," were reduced to a heap of eshes. I wonder whether he will conmerate this little episade in his next harangue, and show thereby that the people of this piace are not insensible of the injustice sought to be done their their children or being evicted. Fear prevailed, and them, weich they thought beneath them to notice or refute through the press, but have taken this mode Next morning the missions teacher came from house of attesting their indignation at, when he next came to house, and convered the children in triumph to amought them (he was here on that evening). I

> We print this week the conclusion of the Pastoral Letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, the patriotic Bisoop of Cloyne. It is told that, on a memorable occasion, when a distinguished Irish politician took a solemn pledge, and called on God to witness to his truth, Mr. Lucas said, "let that pledge be set up in type and kept permanently standing, we shall often want to use it." We recommend the example to our contemporaries. They will do well to follow it in the case of Dr. Kenn's Pastoral. They will often find it useful. When the principles and policy of independent opposition are attacked and require either explanation or defence, they will have the work already done to hand .-- London Tublet

dence in this quarter .- Car. Galway Press.

COBE ELECTION .- Cork, Feb. 14 .- An unusually large meeting of the clergymen of the diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, assembled at the South Monastery, this day, at twelve o'clock. As the meeting was strictly private, we can only give the reso-lution arrived at from reliable report. After an aniare all the tenants evicted, except one.

13. No one who gave up his children was ever evicted. All from the mearing of Derrimina to that dates, it was ultimately decided by a large majority that the clergy should act strictly on the principle that the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy should act strictly on the principle of the clergy s of "non-interference." The Very Rev. Dean Mur-phy presided. The result of this will throw the respective candidates on their own individual merits and resources. Cork Feb. 16-A meeting of the Conservative party took place to-day, at the Imperial Hotel, to consider what candidate they should support. There were from 30 to 40 present. The Hon. Colonel Bernard presided. After a considerable discussion, a resolution was unanimously adopted, pledging the meeting to support Mr. Leader as the Conservative candidate - Cork Reporter. A later issue of the Reporter says :- The Liberal party in the county have combined to support Colonel R. Roché against the Tory candidate, Mr. Leader. This combination on the part of the Liberals is sure to result in success.

> ATHLONE ELECTION .- In the Consolidated Court Dublin, a case has turned up, which brought out some of the secrets of the last Athlone election. A motion was made to refer to the master of the court bill of costs furnished by the Parliamentary agents of Dr. Bayley, who presented a position against the return of Mr. Ennis. It was stated in the affidavit of the plaintiff that Mr. Ennis, in order to compromise the matter, paid a sum of £3,700, £3,000, of which was to go to pay Dr. Bayley's voters. The object of the arrangement was to prevent a disagreeable inquiry into what Mr. Ennis was obliged to pay his supporters for their suffrages. The money disappeared in some mysterious manner, for Dr. liay ley it is alleged, did not receive it. The court refused the application, and the case will come on for trial at Wicklow - Daily Express.

> ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR DROGH-DA .- In consequence of the distranchisement of Sudbury and St. Alban's a movement has been set on foot in Drogheda to have a requisition signed calling on the Mayor to convene a meeting for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature, asserting the claims of the people of that borough to an additional

Colonel Danne has given notice of a motion for ransferring two of the vacant seats to Ireland.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has received £100 from Sir John Arnott, M. P., mayor of Cork, to be placed at the disposal of the committee about to be formed for the purpose of considering the best mode of commemorating the fate of the late Captain Boyd and the disasters attending the recent storm.

We are at length able to state positively and definitively that the Government has determined to huild immediately a new asylum at Ennie, for the County of Clare. We are enabled to make this statement on the authority of Mr. Oardwell, the Chief Secretary, communicated officially to Mr. Calcutt, M. P. for Clare, and Captain Stackpoole, M. P. for Ennis. - Ennis Paper.

The Dublin Evening Mail has taken immensely to heart the continued promotions of the Catholics to the Irish Bench, and it emphatically calls on the Protestants of Ireland to resist any further inroads upon their liberties. Like a dexterous advocate, the Mail takes care to confine itself to the Common Law Bench, and never even hints that there is any other bench in existence in Ireland; but take the Irish Bench in a wider scope, by including other Courts, and we shall then see how the account stands. First of all, and supreme over all the other courts, is the High Court of Chancery, the portals of which are closed against the entrance of a Catholic as its Judge; and when, a couple of years ago, that liberal Protestent gentleman, Sir W. Somerville, brought a Bill into the House of Commons for the purpose of enabling Catholics to be Lord Chancellors of Ireland. the Orange party set up a cry so loud and long, and the Bill was so strenuously opposed by Mr. Disraeli and the Pory party, that it was dropped. there is the Rolls Court, presided over by a Protestant; there is the Lord Justice of Appeal, also a Protestant; there are the Courts of Probate and Admiralty, as well as the Consistorial Court, each having a Protestant Judge. There is the Landed Estates Court, with its three Judges, all of them Pretestants. There are two Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy, one of whom is a Protestant; and there are four Masters in Chancery, three of whom are Protestant. There are also four of the Common Law population is to be taken as the standard, what an unjust proportion does the number of Catholic Judges bear to the number of Catholics in Ireland: or if, again the suitors who bring their cases for adjudication before the various Tribunals of the country, and whose confidence in the administration of justice ought to be unwavering—if the relative number of these are to be regarded, then, again, the number of Catholic Judges bears no sort of proportion to the number of their co-religionists who are suitors. Among our County Count Judges, 0 , as they are styled in this country, "Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, the Protestant element also immensely preponderates over the Catholic. Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., has been appointed Sergeson-at-Law, in the Room of Mr. Lawson, who Solicitor-General, and Mr. Sergeant Sullivan bas been appointed Law Adviser to the Irish Government. Both these gentlemen are Protestants, and yet no Catholic cry has been mised against them on that account. On the contrary, the Catholic journals have spoken in terms of approval of the appointments, and both of the learned gentlemen have been warmly congretabiled by Catholic professional brethren. So much for the contrast between the liberality of Protestantism and Catholicity; the one

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS FOR TRIAL AT THE Ex-SUING LIMERICK CITY ASSIZES .- Edward Hallings, wilful and corrupt perjury : James Burke, passing base coin (Mary Anne Reeves, obtaining goods under false pretonces; Edward a Neil, John McMahon

and John Kelly, largery. COUNTY CALENDAR -- Thomas O'Neill, Interny: Thomas Conway, Maurice White, and Michael White felonious assault on Catherine Keilly; Edward Dinsa stending butter out of John Sheehed's dairy, in June 1859; Mary Fleongan, largeny of clottes; William Morphy, do; James Dooly being of a party in dis-guise who robbed the houses of Thomas Naughton and Denis Malony, upar Brail, on the night of the 6th inst. Those are very trifling catalogues of crime considering the greater interval of the winter period between Assizes the prevalence of much distress in the country and the less frequent intercourse be tween occupiers owing to the overflown and almost impassible condition of many localities, rendering districts less frequented and therefore more free to transgressors by day or night. The County Colerdar is the smallest ever presented, and the character of the offences the least beinons that could be shown. The City Calendar is equally unimportant, and would be a blank - would not exist, small as it 13-if Quarter Sessions were held before the Assizes.

On the evening of Wednesday last, a fire broke ont near Scariff, in the premises of a respectable and industrious farmer named Michael Scanlen. It is feared that the fire was of mulicious origin, but the affects were very destructive. Five cows were burned to death, several others injured, a large rick of hoy and a stack of straw consumed, and the range of out offices altogether destroyed. Fortunately the dwelling house of the honest and hard working oc-Mr. Spooner, M. P., has declined to again bring cupier was saved. Had the wind been blowing in communicative follow with nothing to communicate: verse of what the Bishop either swore and vouched the Maynouth question before the House of Commons, another direction, it could not have escaped

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN'S PAMPHLET. - The publication of Mr. Smith O'Brien's pamphlet, in condemnation of the project for an invasion of Ireland by France, has given rise to a good deal of adverse criticism in the columns of the Nation and other journals of kindred principles. By way of general reply Mr. O'Brien writes a letter to the editor of the paper mentioned, which, with the exception of a few preliminary observations, I subjoin : -

" For myself, I have executed a very painful duty -not hastily, but after having considered the sub-

ject during more than 15 months.

a While I appreciate the noble qualities of many of the 'men of 1798,' I have always considered that the proceedings which they adopted with a view to serve their country were most disastrous to its interosts. Especially disastrous were the consequences of two courses of action upon which they relied namely, the formation of secret societies, and an attempt to liberate this country by means of foreign sia. Had ther supported the small party of patriots which was led by Grattan in the Irish Parliament with the same energy which they had misapplied in the formation of secret societies, and in looking for foreign succour, they would have eventually obtained all that this nation required, and the 'Union' would never have taken place.

"We are menaced with a repetition of these errors by the formation of the Phoenix Society-and by the tendency to look to France for deliverance, which has been manifested since the battle of Solferino. I have therefore felt myself compelled to warn my countrymen against the danger which is impending and I am happy to find, from severa! private communications, which I have received, that some of the most enlightened and patriotic of my Catholic friends do not discover in my language that tone of disrespect of which the critics who have reviewed my pamphlet in the Nation complain.

A Belgian friend, however, upon whose judgment and experience I place much reliance, tells me that Mr. Martin and I are like those doctors who formerly sought by long investigation, to account for the appearance of a golden tooth in the head of a human being. After the argument had lasted for a long time, it was at length discovered that the assumption on which the argument was based was unfounded; for that no such golden too'h had been discovered in the head of any human being. He assures me that Louis Napoleon never will invade England or Ireland, so that the hopes and fears founded upon such a contingency are equally illusory.

"There is a tradition in the county of Clare that a gentleman named Michal Comyn, who wrote some stories and poetry in Irish, which well deserve to be read by our students of the Gaelic language, was so firmly persuaded that Ireland was to be delivered from British rule by a French or Spanish invasion that he spent great part of his life in meditating upon this contingency. The invasion never took place, but Mr. Comyn neglected his business and spent his fortune in preparation for it, so that he reduced himself from comfortable circumstances to pauperism.

Let us not imitate either Michael Comyn or the learned doctors. Let us not neglect the essential interests of our country while we cherish illusory expectations.

"I differ with much that I see in the columns of the Nation, but I am happy to agree with its writers in thinking that our aspirations for national independence ought not to prevent us from using all the resources that are furnished by the institutions under which we actually live, for the purpose of obtaining improvements either by social efforts or by legisla-The policy of Parliamentary independence which the Nation has so long advocated, is quite compatible with a resolute determination to promote, by all the means in our power, the recovery of the legislative independence of this country,

"I would myself prefer that the Irish representatives should meet in Dublin rather than in London, if they were sufficiently numerous to form even the committee of a national Council; but, if the constituencies of Ireland neglect such opportunities as that which will be afforded in the county of Cork during the present week for the election of Repealers as members of Parliament, those who desire to promore the social and legislative improvement of this country are not therefore bound to fold their arms and to abstain from endeavoring to serve their country through the agencies which they can at present | ing, his head slightly drooped, as in meditation, his command.

can offer to any useful proposal, whether it emanate cil. from an Orangemen, a Conservative, a Whig, an Old massive head, and heavy immobile features of the aler, a young Ireland Renec Franco-Hibernian; and if we act towards each other in this spirit, perhaps we shall find that there are a great many questions of common interest in regard of which all Irishmen can agree.

"You may remember that our recent controversy originated in apparent difference of opinion respecting the formation of Volunteer corps in Ireland. I am now happy to find that this difference of opinion was rather imaginary than real, and I believe that there are very few Irishmen who would not prefer that the scenes of 1782 should be again witnessed in Ireland rather than those of 1708.

"Believe me, yours very sincerely,
"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

THE NATIONAL PETITION .- Our columns this week bear witness that the National Petition movement is in active progress. From our countrymen in Leeds we have received a roll of signatures numbering nearly 8,600. Galway has forwarded 900, and Mullinahone 860, the names of the patriotic clergy in all cases heading the lists. We are happy to know that amongst the honest and hardy sons of the West the movement is now being energetically corried forward. Every exertion should now be made to complete the signing of the petition, as it is most likely it will be presented in the course of the ensuing month. The gallant Chicftain of the Glens, who is to present it, is actively and practically attending to its interests, and the high confidence reposed in him, by the most eminent persons in this country, has resulted in giving to the national protest a great increase of strength and authority. The Dublin Committee are next week to commence to count up the signatures which have already been received. Persons in town or country who have completed lists in their possession, should forward them, without delay, to the Committee Rooms or to the office of this journal .- Nation.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS .- Mr. William Donelly, the Registrar-General for Ireland, has sent in a report to the Lord-Lieutonant, showing the agricultural condition of Ireland in the middle of 1860. The results exhibit the effect of the great deficiency of the hay and other crops of 1859 on the number of live stock. The decrease in cattle and sheep is not so great as might be expected, when the extraordinary prices of hay and all feeding for farm stock are taken into account. The number of horses in Ireland in the year 1960 was 620,938; of cattle, 3,599,-235; of sheep, 3,537,846; and of pigs, 1,268,598-a considerable decrease being thus shown in the first three cases from the corresponding number of the previous year, while in the last a slight increase is apparent. The value of these animals, assuming the horses to be worth L8 each, the cattle about L6 10s, the sheep 22s and the pigs 25s-the rates assumed by the Ocusus Commissioners of 1341, would be for the horses £4,967,504; for the cattle, £43,395,028; for the sheep, £3,891,630; and for the pigs, £1,585,-737, the total being £33,839,899. The total increase in land under crops is 105,365 acres, in spite of a decrease in that under cereal and green crops and flax, amounting in all to 52,010 acres. The great increase is in land used as meadow land, and for clover-167, 375 more acres being cultivated in 1860 than were cultivated in 1859. The total number of emigrants from Ireland-according to this report from the 1st of May, 1859, to the 1st of September 1860, including males and females of every age, was 1,140,982.

The Rev. Michael Dynan, P. P. Ballinacally, Co. Clare, than whom there is not a more zealous or excellent clergyman in the south of Ireland, is after building, within a very short period, two elegant churches in his extensive parish of Ballinacally, county, Clare. On Sunday, the Right Rev. Dr. Flan-nery, Lord , Bishop of Killaloe, dedicated one of the churches; the dedicated sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr O'Brien, P. P., V. F., Kilfinane.

The attitude of the Irish Catholics at present fixes the attention of the Catholic party and press on the centinent, who, struck by the courageous and independent tone taken by the Conservative leaders in both Houses last week, asks is there to be another session of vaciliation and treachery on the part of those who represent the interests of the Holy See in the British Parliament. The Ami de la Religion, are, two and thirty gentlemen, having it in their power to attract with them many other votes, on the question of the Papacy, on that of the Tenants, on that of Education, on that of the monstrous establishment of the State Church in Ireland; they could force the Ministry to terms on many of these grave questions; but they divide themselves instead into three separate parties. Alas! what ought the party distinctions of Whiggery or Torvism to be to you? Under one form or another, is there not in both the same spirit of hatred against your religion, your tendencies, and your views? When will there arise among you a man, only one man, capable of making you comprehend the benefits of union? He would be the true saviour of his country, far more than those who are so insensate as to invoke for Ireland a French invasion, of which they would in all probability be the first victims. It may be said to us, we know, "You are too severe on Ireland! A thousand times, No. We love Ireland with a sincere love; we grieve over her past sufferings, of which she still bears the traces; we firmly believe in her fature prosperity; but we must feel a bitter grief when we see her children thus quarrelling over the prostrate body of their mother, and then a cry of indignation escapes us. After all, is it unjust or severe in us to say : " Be united ?"

The Universal of the same date contrasts the conduct of the Polish Deputies in the Prussian Chambers with that of the Irish members in the House of Commons in the following terse passage :- "Prussia has barely escaped a ministerial crisis; in cousequence of the amendment of M. de Vincke, M. de Schleinitz offered, it appears, his resignation to King William, but his Majesty found a sufficient reason for not accepting it in the fact that the 13 votes which formed the turning point of the majority, were those of the Polish deputies. And these deputies voted against the minister, not because of their sympathy with Victor Emmanuel, but in order to exhibit their opposition to a Government, of which they do not cease to complain. If the Irish Catholies would take an example from the attitude of the Poles, who have much less than they to complain of their Government, long since the Palmerstone-Russel Ministry would have been overturned to the happiness of Europe, and the advantage of the general peace." What even a small number of Catholic members may sometimes have the opportunity of doing, is again illustrated by the division of this week on the Income Tax. The Government were beaten for the first time this Session by a majority of four. As it happened, exactly four Catholic members voted in and made the majority-Sir John Acton, Messers. Blake, Hennessy and Magnire.

A well-deserved compliment has been paid to Sir Leopold McClintock, the great Arctic voyager, by the presentation of a massive service of plate. Leopold is a member of a family remarkable for their strong Protestantism, and be himself, I believe partakes largely of their prejudices, but this did not hinder Catholies from taking part in a compliment paid to bim as a distinguished Irishman. The Catholics took a warm part in this matter. Upon every occasion upon which liberal and enlightened views are to be practically exhibited, Catholics are sure to stand forward in pleasing contrast to Protestants, who have ever professions of liberality on their lips.

The Goldsmith Statue at Dublin will be placed within the open space before front. In the statuette of Mr. Poley's design the poet is represented standleft hand holding a book or tablet, and in his right "For my own part, I will give such support as I hand, which is raised towards the face, holds a pen-There is no cloak or drapery. The large and render im a difficult subject to the sculptor. Mr. Foley, nevertheless has produced a beautiful statuette.

> Six Armstrong guns have arrived at Ballincollig, ve British boon to the natives.

> One hundred of the Tipperary Constabulary passed through Limerick to day en route to Mallow to attend in that town during the polling for the County Election, on Monday next.

FAILURE OF AN INFORMER TO CONVICT A NUMBER OF INNOCENT MEN .- The offer of a large reward for the prosecution to conviction of some person or persons for the commission of crime, is a proceeding highly dangerous to the lives and liberties of people of the poorer classes, whose means of employing legal defence are very slender. There cannot be the slightest doubt that many innocent persons have been hanged and others transported, on the evidence of "informers" and their accomplices. A number of men in the North of Ireland have just had a narrow escape out of the hands of one of these worthies. After the murder of the Scotchman Murray, at Glenreagh, upwards of sixty persons were arrested and thrown into jail, and the greater part of the number were released or baled out, from time to time, according as they established their innocence or found solvent securities for their future appearance when called on. Twelve of them remained in custody up to the present time, and these have now been set at liberty in consequence of the discovery that the story of the informer, on the faith of which they were arrested, is simply a concoction from first to last. He undertook to point out the spot where Murray was murdered and on proceeding to the mountain, the place to which he conducted the police was no less than two miles away from the scene of the murder. On the informations of this fellow a man named Troy was arrested in Glasgow, and brought to Ireland as one of those concerned in the firing at the Rev. Mr. Nixon, but after he had undergone several day's incarceration the police found the evidence against him was utterly untrustworthy, and he was set at liberty, to find employment again, if he could, after having a charge so serious preferred against him. This, and very much worse than this, comes of the encouragement given by the Government to every rascal who trumps up a story of Ribbonism and assassination, and offers to swear to it stiffly -- for a " consideration. " -- Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES .- The Estimate of the propuble expense of our land force during the ensuing year is £14,606,751. Of this the sum actually required for the effective services is £12,493,943, the remainder going in the shape of half-pay, pensions, superannuation allowance, &c. The total number of men to be voted is 146.044.

The Navy estimates for the years 1861 and '62 were issued this morning. They show a nett decrease of £806,625. The saving under the head of "Conveyance of Troops," is £231,000. The sum for "Building, Repairs, and outfit" of the fleet, steam machinery, and ships built by contract, £3,489,477, being an increase of £285,043. The total force in the fleet and constguard service will be 78,200 against 85,500 last year.

The Great Eastern will probably sail next Monday for America.

AN IRISHMAN MAY SPEAK HIS MIND .- In a recent d bate on the Chinese war, Lord J. Russell said, in answer to Mr. V. Scully :- "Full justice is always done in this House to the gallantry and good conduct of the Irish troops (hear, hear); and the hon. gentleman, although the representative of an Irish county, is fully entitled to make any representation which he thinks proper with regard to the conduct of the officers employed in China."

Lord Normanby (whose just and honorable conluct towards Catholics, both at home and abroad, we have more than once had reason to notice) has given notice of a resolution expressing regret at the acceptance of Mr. Turnbull's resignation, "as tending to cast an unmerited imputation on a gentleman of acknowledged talent and integrity, and to induce an impression on the public mind that the profession after a clear and eloquent review of the speeches of of the Roman Catholic religion is a sufficient ground Lord Derby and Mr. Distaeli, says:—"There they of exclusion from public offices from which Roman Catholics are not debarred by law, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of which their religious opinions do not in any way disqualify them.'

Lord Edward Howard having called the attention of Government to the sanguinary proceedings of the Sardinian troops in the South of Italy, Lord John Russell took the occasion to repeat the charges of the Sardinians as to outrages said to have been committed by the Royalists, and added, that they were committed by orders, formerly from Gaeta and now from Rome. He admitted that his authority for this statement was the Sardinian Minister. Unhappily, we believe that a civil war, unstained by outrages, on both sides, is almost without example in the history of the world, and our estimate of the national character of the Neapolitans is not so high as to lead us to expect to find any exception in their case. The subject will no doubt be farther discussed .-What is as yet clear is, that the dominance of Sardinia in the South of italy, in spite of the farce of "universal suffrage," is nothing more or less than the dominion of the sword .- Weekly Register.

The South of England has had its storm in its turn. Happily the loss of life seems to have been confined to two persons killed by the fall of a house at Northampton. The Crystal Palace has been seriously injured, and we regret to say the noble spire of Chichester Cathedral was blown down at one p.m. on Thursday, the 1st March.

An unfortunate event happened at Chichester on Thursday, when the beautiful spire of the cathedral of which the inhabitants were justly proud, fell to the ground. The accident was occasioned by the unsoundness of one of the piers upon which the spire rested. Fortunately the workmen who had been engaged in strengthening the pier were absent at dinner the time the accident occurred, or a lamentable loss of life would inevitably have occurred.

In the House of Lords on the 1st, Lords Normanby and Malmesbury attacked the Sardinian Government and denounced the policy of England.

THE ROLL OF THE LORDS .- The roll of the Lords spiritual and temporal, has just been published. There are 30 spiritual lords and 427 temporal, reckoning Lord Auckland among the former as Bishop of Bath and Wells. The spiritual lords are 26 English prelates and four Irish, the Irish prelates on the roll this Session being the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Down Ossory and Cork. Of the temporal lords three are of the blood royal-the Prince of Walcz, the Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover, and the Duke of Cambridge. There follow 20 dukes, 22 marquises, 131 carls, 28 visconnts, and 223 barous. This, however, is reckoning them technically, according to the titles by which they sit in the house. For instance, the Duke of Buccleuch is placed among the earls, because he sits, not by his Scotch title, but as Earl of Doncaster in the English peerage and the Duke of Argyll is reckoned only among the barons (Baron Sundrige); the Earl of Roden is Lord Claubrassil, the Marquis of Clauricarde, Lord Somerhill; Lord Panmure also remains among the barons; his newly-inherited Scotch title of the Earl of Dalhousie having no seat in the house annexed to

it. Assigning all such peers to the rank and title by which they are commonly known, and speaking popularly, the temporal lords are-a prince, a king, 27 dukes, 35 marquises, 170 carls, 31 viscounts, and 162 barons. The whole number in the House, therefore, is 457; a generation ago it was not 400.

THE ORTHODOX PUGILIST .- Mr. Brockburst, the Protestant clergyman, whose assault on Mr. Dodd, a brother clergyman, at Cambridge, we reported last week, has addressed the following letter to the Stand-

"Sirtwo ago in connection with the above occurrence, allow me to remind you that, apart from the horsewhipping, the facts are, after all, as follows :-

"A clergyman, bolding a fellowship in the University as well as a vicarage in the town, omitted a short time since the name of our Lord in the grace being asked by my informant (a clergyman of high character and standing) who was present, for his reason, he pointed to it in a Jew fellow commoner at

"Unable, impressed as I am with what is due to the Saviour's name, to allow it to be so dealt with for any reason whatever, and assuredly not for the one assigned, I resolved, right or wrong, at any cost, to have an apology for such an offence against our common Master. To this end, I applied, in the first instance, to the Vice-Chancellor, who counselled me to call on the offender: This I accordingly did. He, however, who had ouce forgotten his fealty to truth itself, was not ashamed to part with his own, if he had any, in a direct and reiterated denial of a charge which, of course, Christians of all communions will agree was of the gravest character .-He thus, in order to screen himself from its possible consequences, threw on an innocent friend the oding not only of a falsehood, but a calumny as injurious (considering the profession of both parties) as can well be conceived.

"Now, Sir, even apart from his affront to the Saviour, let us add the horsewhipping, and (if the point of honor, as it surely ought to be, be as dear to Ministers of the Gospel holding their Saviour's commission as, thank God, it has ever been to officers of either service holding the Sovereign's) what is the result?

"Surely, it is hardly less than that (according to imperishable statutes affirming truth to be the ornament and jewel of our sex, as purity is that of the other) the Rev. E. Dood, in spite of the affectionate sympathy of his parishioners, deserved what he received, however, University statutes are against it,

"Sir, your obedient servant, " J. SUMNER BROCKHURST. "Steven's Hotel, Bond street, London,

Feb. 9." A Cambridge M.A. also writes from York to express his indignation that the University and College authorities should have allowed the flagrant insult offered to Christianity by Mr. Dodd to pass unpunished. Both these letters assume that Mr. Dodd did omit the name of our Blessed Lord in the College Grace, and that his motive was, that there was at table a Jew fellow-commoner (a class of students who pay higher fees than others and mess with the college-fellows are so called at Cambridge.) It appears, however, that Mr. Dodd denied the fact. That gentleman, not to say the Cambridge authorities. will surely feel it necessary to refute the charge else it will require much more than the unquestionable intemperance and violence of Mr. Brockhurst to shield them from merited condemnation by all Christian (not to say all honest men of every other class) throughout the world. Meanwhile the Saturday Review deprecates the restoration of the "argumentum baculinum," and argues that nothing in the case proves Mr. Brockhurst to be insane, and that if sane his punishment ough to be more severe than four Privy Council; and inferring from the Gorham dity in letter-writing has been remarked upon by the years' suspension from his a cademical degree.

In the House of Commons the Syrian question was debated. The conduct of the French troops was generally condemned. Lord John Russel admitted that the occupation had been useful, but thought it desirable to terminate it as soon as possible.

A correspondence between Mr. Turnbull and Lord Shaftesbury appears in the papers. The letters of the noble lord are pre-eminently characteristic. He first shuffles, and, when nailed to the point by Mr. Turnbull, just gives, to a grain, the bare amount of satisfaction which he is forced to concede. We are happy to see that a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying them not to accept Mr. Turnbull's resignation, is now in course of signature, and has already had the names of men of high standing of the most widely differing opinions appended to it, all disgusted with the intensely bigo ted and unprovoked attack which has been made upon a scholar and a gentleman, solely on the score of his religious opinions .- Guardian.

The Australasian broke both flanges of her screw on the 20th February, in lat. 30, long. 24, and continued on her voyage westward till the 26th under canvas, when a heavy gale was experienced from the westward, and she put before it, reaching Oncenstown on the Brd. During one day the Australasian made 250 miles under canvas.

Mr. Curtis writes from Paris in the London Ameritic Telegraph. The former line failed, he says, first, because it was eased with iron wire, the weight of which caused a strain; next, because gutta percha is not elastic, and therefore, once strained lets in the water, and is so easily affected by heat that in the hold of a ship the wire sinks to the side of the isolating material and makes a flaw. He proposes to strand conductor This is to be inserted in a hemp rope, which is so light as to be " paid out" without difficulty, and lasts far better than iron in sea water As to the wire, he suggests that the strange magneseems a good deal of force in these suggestions, esfor protecting the conductor. Our Government, ferred.

New banking frauds both in London and Paris, The ledger clerk of the Commercial Bank in Henrietta-street is accused of abstracting nearly 70,000%. from his employers during 12 year's service. While in Paris, the arrest of the "great financier, M. Mires, and the death by apoplexy or suicide of another all other topics. M. de Mires threatens the most astounding disclosures.

CHILDHOOD IN SUNDRILAND .-- Out of every 1,600 infants born in Sunderland 500 die before they grow up out of infancy! Could this wholesale annual massacre of innocents only be made pulpable to the eye-sight, as a bloody business carried out by means of swords and spears, like the infernal work acceptplished 1,800 years since by the soldiers of Herod, I ances of horror to which it would give rice. Yet what is the difference? The process is much the cruelly and wantonly at work in the modern became than in the ancient. At Newcastle the infant morality is not much less-440 per 1,000-while in Halifax, Bradford, Derby, and Birkenhead it fulls to 176 per1,000 .- Builder (English paper.)

The poet Young calls " suicide our island's shame at it, must often strike the public with astonishment. other idiot (a servant girl) tried suicide because her miny, Governor of the link of France themselves both idiots recovered.

Essays and Reviews."- The Church of England is in danger this time for nothing more than a book -a quarterly publication, written by Protestant chergymen, or collegiate officials, and which man-ates from Oxford printing presses. The names of Goodwin, Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D.; Rev. Benjamin Jewett, Greek Professor, Oxford. Those gentlemen thought very naturally that they had as perfect a right as Luther, or Amsdorf, or Melancthon to go on their dectrine of private interpretation of the Bible. Essays and Reviews," they have very gravely taken the Bible to task, and, as they do not seem to understand the sacred writings, they conceive with justice might be interesting. Not seeking by Faith, they ends in scepticism. They find out a great many things which pass for learned novelties, and in realdoctrine, which is much the same. They have a theory about Muses which is not creditable to his truth. They flout at miracles. They do not believe that there could have been a wall of waters, even though vouched by Holy Writ. They cannot agree to the details of the Deluge; and they broach those amount of quiet unction. On this account, and for such writing impeaching the trains of Inspiration, the beneficed shining lights of the London clergy have holden a solemn conclave come time since, in dread alarm, at the "public profession of infidelity by ministers of the Church of England." tunately, the meeting was not anonimous. One of the beneficed Seers having read a resolution, applying the term "infidel" to the writers of those Essays, found that a number of his apostolic brethren grew of clergymen of the Church of England, under any circumstances, no matter what they preached or wrote. Those very tolerant persons, finding that they had no influence in this British Sanhedrim, having made their protest, withdrew from the scene.-The real business of the emergency then went on with all the regularity of a parish meeting. Resolutions were come to about the danger threatening the Church, properly moved and vigorously seconded, and the shepherds of the fold deemed they had done everything necessary to secure its safety when they decided upon an address to the Bishop of London on the necessity of doing something in the untoward still in exile." We are in some doubt how to underto stem the torrent of destruction, was not clearly or shot in 1848.9 alive and in exite? If so, when indicated; but it seemed to be very generally considered that he was to do it-whatever it might be life shortly after they were hung or shot, how is it that should be done It was, indeed, supposed that that we never heard of the miracle before? If not, in conjunction with his efforts, those of some other how is it, that being dead, they have passed this long very mysterious body, entitled by the Reverend proposers the "Rulers of the Church," would be inter- that the constituencies in Hungary and Croatia have posed. Understanding those to be the authorities of | preferred to elect dead men to represent them. But doctrine in the institution, we confess a great then, how about the exile? The matter is involved curiosity to know who they are? We believe that in the greatest obscurity. We entrent our contemthey are not members of the Judicial Committee of porary to ask fishop Villiers, whose admirable luci-

most certainly. Who are the rulers of the Church? Where are they? What have they been doing since the measure of English faith, the Thirty-nine Articles, came to be recognized as a suspicious sham? Are they some secret body known only to the initiates of mysteries hidden as those of Eleusis?-Here the matter stands on the part of the Church, or a portion of the Church, at all events. The Bishop of Oxford has been in the field even before the beneficed clergymen to whose meeting we refer, and the Bishop fulminated with very flaming thunderbolts at those writers. Since that time one of the Essayists has been elected to the dignity of Rector of Lincoln College, one of the Oxford halls, by the Reverend Fellows of the College. Those dignitaries must consider that the Essavists are orthodox Pretestants, and therefore regard the this hes of the Prelate of Oxford as nothing more than mimic lightning. The controversy may grow interesting upon the question from this view, and probably very puzzling also. The difficulty in the end may be that the beneficed elergymen who met in London are the outsiders, and that the Essayists and Reviewers may come to be the true interpreters of the Mammoth Law Church. They stand at all events upon historical ground. They are within the circle from which Luther thundered his deflance. They speak as Beza spoke. They write as Labadie wrote. In all the German and Continental quasi Reformed Churches they can find their fellows. In the English Church. can, to press the immediate necessity of the Atlan- hitherto, their doctrines have not a mark of reprobation. From Sherlock to Parr there have been dignitaries - men holding the highest offices - who have just reasoned as those later Essavists. Strange enough, Chillingworth, the great advocate of the Bible, the whole Bible, held many of those opinions. and yet his name is in many a beneficed Apestle's month very constantly and as a great teacher and a avoid this last danger by using India Rubber or ca- guide. We do not despair that "Essays and Re-outchoug for the isolater of a thick copper seven- views" may be one day regarded in the British Church as a text book for interpreta ion. It has the mark of established orthodoxy in its freedom of private interpretation, and is logically a consequence of its development. The Church may be in danger tic disturbances near the North Pole are a fatal ob- from laving any prejudices in favor of Christianity jection to the Iceland line, and the importance of clinging to its teachers, if they spread or agreed having intermediate stations is so great that the best | with such doctrines. But the establishment would line will be "from Falmouth to Ushart, thence to the be leaving its own ground, and infringing upon the Azores, then to Newfoundland, from which a line to position of Catholicity, to attempt to interfere with America now exists and works beautifully." There private judgment. Here is private judgment, indeed, and private judgment with a vengennee. We do pecially as regards the use of home instead of iron | not understand, then, what necessity there is for the Bishop of London, or the beneficed elergymen, or the however, would, of course, refuse to take the line rulers of the Church-who are our stumbing blocks through France, and thus put our communications |-- to interfere with this great religious Protestant with America wholly at the mercy of a foreign go- right. Private judgment is the primary tenet of the vernment. It May easily be taken direct from Corn- Establishment, and if those Divines have exercised wall to the Azores, if that line is on the whole pre- it to its fullest extent, they have only done their guaranteed duty. They have on you or what they have learned at their father's kneed. Frey have only done what has awoke the echoes of very conventicle, and even the symbothies of every Protestant congregation. In the meantime they seem to have touched the hearts of a great number of the eject of the Establishment. Their book has an enormous financier, M. de Richemont, supposed to be implicated | sale, and will gain more, from all the noise about it. in the same frauds, have for the moment superceded | Editions of it are rapidly exhausted, and it enjoys a flourishing circulation. If it gove on much longer its work will have been done, and we candidly admit we do not see what authority there is to prevent its progress. - Dublia Morning News. At the present time there is but one a bject of con-

States, or the theatrical success, or the last domestic scandal. The interest attaching to the downfall of M. Mires swallows up all others. Yet great how the world would reverberate with the utter- jobbers have failed and been exposed and sent to prison before now. In this country M. Mires would be a nine days' wonder, and no move: in Paris his same, only more quietly and secretly carried on; fall is looked upon as a great political event, which that is the only chief difference. Death is not less an Emperor and his Ministers cannot see without concern. It is, no doubt, a serious thing that, in a country so strictly ruled as France, a notorious speculator should have been permitted to carry out his plans with more than the ordinary license of his brethren, and should be, according to e mmon repert, so closely connected with men in high station The petty causes which lead to suicide, or attempts | as to compromise the reputation of the Government. M. Mires was acrested on Monday evening last, and At Clerkenwell Police Court two cases of attempted | sent to Mazas. He had been some time under the suicide came before the magistrate on Thursday, eye of the police. His bouse has stopped payment, One idiot had heard that "opium was good follow and the "Caise Generale des Chemins de Fer is to spirits," and he tried suicide as a remedy; and the be provisionally administered by the Compte de Chetmaster "had spoken badly of her." Happily for diate cause of M Mires' downfall was, of course, the failure of his Turkish loan. But transactions of ttures will have to be exposed and uniavelled by those charged with winding on his affairs. There is hardly anything which M Mires has not touched, and nothing that he tenched water he did not complicate. The eath of M. de Richethose writers are good, their fittes authoritative; mont, collector of toxes in Paris, and a member of they are the Rev. F. Temple, Master of Rugby, Chapwhich he pronounced in the hall of his college. On lain in ordinary to the Queen; Rev. Rowland Wil- des Chemins de Fer, has naturally raised the exhams, D.D., Vice-President, Lampeier College: Ba- citement of the Parisians to the highest ; oint. This den Powell, M. A., F.R.S., Rev. H. B. Wilson, C. W., gentleman is officially stated to have died of any plexy, but of course the popular voice proclaims that he hastened his end in order to avoid arrest -For the truth respecting these matters we must wait yet awhile. But we are less concerned with the fall of this unfortunate banker than with the com-So in a serial volume, which bears the title of motion which it has caused in the topular mind. The old proverb, that there is no smoke without fire. though it is rather a dangerous one to apply in the concerns of life, yet unavoidably recurs to us when that there are a great many to whom the publication we hear of the French people daily expecting the of the ignorance of the Essavists and Reviewers suicide, or flight, or arrest of men of importance in the State. It is vain to conceal the fact that susgo by Reason, and-natural consequence-the reason picions of the public point to a certain set of politicians who have been for many years the main supporters of the present dynasty. Bompartism has ity use old infidelities, or good sound Reformation | suffered in the opinion of France and of the world by its association with men who have raised themselves from poverty to enormous wealth by means of speculation. A speculator, powerful at the Tuileries, has had the opportunity not only of making correct predictions, but of causing the fulfilment of them. If stocks rise and fall according to the ideas in most learned forms, and with a considerable chances of teace, on other hands those chances are played with so as to make the financial barometer fluctuate conveniently So this man and that man, and this woman and that woman, have been able to blaze forth among the magnates of the most expensive capital in Europe. So "appartements" at a fabulous rent, and English horses and carriages, and furniture elaborated in the very wantonness of display, and diamonds which might tempt the Sultan to add to his debts, are the property of men who but a few years ago sipped their coffee and pocketed indignant at such a term being applied to a number the sugar at second rate restourants. The liberrina indignatio of the public is of course not wanting when these fortunate operators appear to display their quickly gotten wealth .- Lordon Times, Feb. 2.

versation in Paris. It is not the Pope or the United

EXTRAGRONARY RESUSCITATION .- The Observer of Sunday states as a fact, what we should have found it impossible to believe if we had not received it from such an unimpenchable authority :- " The pitch of helpiessness," it says, "to which the Austrian power in Hungary and Croatia is reduced may be estimated by the fact, that the men who were hung and shot without mercy in 1848-9 are now openly elected as representatives of their fellow-countrymen, though What that prelate is to do, or how he is stand this passage. Are the men who were hung were they restored to life? If they were restored to period in exile? Or perhaps it is intended to say case and that of Mr. Heath, they are not the Bishops Examiner, to explain it .- Star.

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

18 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS. GEORG E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES,

At No. 223, Notre Dame Street. All communications to be addressed to the Editor

G. E. CLERK.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

Fo all subscribers whose pupers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and u-half, if paid in advance but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; and at W Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Cruig Sts

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since the fall of Gaeta, and the exile of the King of Naples, there has been a sort of lull in the revolutionary tempest, and in consequence we have no exciting events to relate. Victor Emmanuel has assumed the title of "King of Italy," omitting, with much better taste than we should have expected from such a coarse drunken profligate, the time-honored formula-" Bu the Grace of God." The Pope still maintains at Rome the attitude of patient heroic endurance, for which even his enemies give him credit. He does not allow himself to be deceived as to the real state of affairs, and he hesitates not to avow his belief in the temporary triumph of the Protestant revolutionary party. He knows that there are many evils in the sanctuary, which must be expiated; that there are Italian priests false to their vows, a disgrace to their Order, the scandal of religion, the opprobrium of humanity, the worthy brethren of Achilli and Gavazzi keep pace with the demand. - Catholics indeed in name, but Protestants at heart and in their acts, whose vices call aloud for vengeance to Him who rained down fire and brimstone upon the Cities of the Plain-and he knows that the infamies of the closser must be purged by fire. "I know"-said the Pope, according to a report in L'Ami de la Religion --"that our enemies will come lather. God will permit it on account of the crimes which are committed in the Sanctuary. No doubt there are holy priests in Italy, but you know that there are bad ones a'so." In illustration of this, the Holy Father alluded to the case of a Religious. who abandoned his Convent to fight on the side of Garibaldi, and who on his return assassmated the Superior of the establishment - and addded the hoped would enable him to pay his debts, con--" I know that those who thirst for the blood of priests will be able to quench it; they will rush against the Rock on which I am seated, in extraordinary circumstances of the case, as well hopes of destroying it, but after they have cleansed it from its rubbish, it will crush them." For himself the Holy Father fears nothing; him, men cannot harm, though they may slay the body. "If Victor Emmanuel enters Rome," continued the old man, majestic-" I shall seat myself in the Chair of St. Peter, and pronounce the greater excommunication again, and then I shall await my death with calmiess from his parrieidal band. Crux d · cruce."

The anticipated attack upon the Eternal City is not viewed by Austria with indifference. It is confidently asserted that Prince Metternich has an official note from Vienna, wherein it is asserted that the Austrian Government will never recognise Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy-that if France withdraws her troops from Rome, their place shall be supplied by an Austrian armyand that if the revolutionists make the least movement either in Venetia or in Hungary, another Austrian army shall cross the Mincio.

The breach betwixt the Catholic Hierarchy and Ciergy of France, and Louis Napoleon is becoming daily wider. With undaunted courage the Venerable Bishop of Poictiers has denounced the tyranny of the Emperor, the arch enemy of the Church; drawing his loathsome features with a master's band and photographic accuracy, and holding them up to the execration of the faithful as the features of a second Ponphants are furious; legal proceedings are to be tier's l'astoral are, it is said, to be suppressed .--The Bishop of Orleans has also addressed a crusting rejoinder to Lows Napoleon's pamphlet published over the signature of M. La Gueronmere, and already ten of the French Prelates ; this new journal, the name of Mr. George Clerk, alhave sent in their adhesion to His Lordship of ready favorably known for his acquirements and Orleans. Thus, no longer able to cajole the conduct, suggested itself. He undertook the charge Church, Louis Napoleon will be obliged to throw off the mask which he has so long worn, subjected to the surveillance and consorship of the character of Pontius Pilate.

say, beginning to accumulate round the Imperial throne. The enormous frauds of Mires, in pator, have excited almost a commercial panic not entered into by him as a financial speculation.

most emment of the mushroom dignitaries and upstart noblesse with whom he had surrounded himself, and on whom he relied as the props of his dynasty, are also seriously implicated in those frauds. M. Mocquard, the Emperor's private Secretary, has it is said, been arrested, and still more serious and damaging disclosures as to the general corruption and venality of the leading French politicians may daily be expected. Almost are we tempted to believe, as we earnestly hope, that this is the beginning of the end; and that France, whose Clergy are still so sound, and in the breast of whose people the faith still burns so vividly, is about to throw off the yoke of her present anti-Catholic ruler, and to re-assume her rightful place amongst the Powers of Christendom, as the champion of the Church, and the See of Peter.

The public news from Great Britain is devoid of interest. The Government Clergy have met in Convocation, and have been sorely troubled in mind by the notorious " Essays and Reviews." What to do with the work and its authors, the Right Reverend Fathers are at a loss to decide. They promise to consider, and to give the subject their gravest attention. They doubt, they fear, they think, they hope, and are at their wit's ends. They have tried condemnation, and with one voice the Protestants of England, wagging their heads, cry out, "It is not a condemnation of the work that we require, but a refutation; if there be virtue in your wigs, prove that the writers are in error, and we will believe in you." In the meantime its condemation has but increased the notoriety of the offending work; and the corpus delicti thus brought prominently before the public, finds favor in their nostrils, and grows in popularity daily. The circulation of the book is unprecedented, and hardly can the publishers

An interesting marriage trial is occupying much of the public attention in Great Britain and Ireland. It seems that a Catholic lady named Miss Longworth formed an acquaintance with a Major Yelverton, a Protestant, and that at the insugation of the latter, she very imprudently consented to a secret marriage. The matrimonial union was first contracted according to the law of Scotland-which does not require the presence of a Minister, or indeed of any witness-and subsequently was ratified before a Catholic priest in Ireland. But shortly after, this Major Yelverton, who is an unprincipled mercenary scoundrel, got tired of his wife; and attracted by the fortune of another young lady which tracted a second union with the latter. Hereupon his true wife brought her action, which from the as from the social position of the parties,-Major Yelverton being a son of Lord Avonmore -- is exciting no ordinary degree of interest.

There is nothing new from the United States, but nobody seems to believe that the new President, Mr. Lincoln, will be able to do anything in the way of cementing the fragments of the late American Union.

The following letter has been sent to the editor of the Toronto Freeman, from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal :-

MONTREAL, 28th Feb., 1861.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Freeman.) Sin,-Since, in your issue of the 21st instant, you communicated to M. Thousened the contents of have endeavoured to avail yourself of the authority of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to establish your allegation that the True Witness is a venul journal, His Lordship has instructed me to transmit to you the following particulars, in order that your readers may convince themselves that you have misconceived those passages of His Lordship's letter which you have cited in justification of your accusations against the True Wilness.

Betwixt ten and eleven years ago, the Englishspeaking portion of the Catholics of Montreal, through the Rector of St. Patrick's Church, and several of the leading members of the congregation, requested His Lordship to encourage the establishment of a Catholic journal, to be published in the English language, and with the object of defending Untholicity against the attacks of an anti-Catholic journal published in this city.

His Lordship considering that such a journal might powerfully contribute to dissipate the prejudices which it was sought to excite against the Catholic tus Pilate. The likeness is striking, and the religion, replied to these deputies that he would lend blow struck by the good Pastor has told with all his influence to assist in carrying out their proadmirable effect. The Emperor, and his syco- ject, so worthy of the lively faith which always characterizes the children of Catholic Ireland.

Shortly after this interview, His Lordship had a instituted in order to silence the bold-spoken avorable opportunity to put himself in communica-Ministers of Christ, and the journals which have tion with others who might advise with him and ashad the audacity to publish the Bishop of Pole- sist him in carrying into execution so praiseworthy a design; and betwirt them it was agreed that the project of establishing a new Catholic journal should encouraged, which journal, for good reasons, should bear the name of the True Witness.

When the question arose of giving an Editor to of editor, but upon the condition that all religious articles published in the True Wilness should be and to exhibit himself to the world in his true Church, since, as he himself said, he felt the necessity of being constantly subject to the control of his arms if necessary. Financial difficulties are also, we are happy to Pastors, in order that he might not run the risk of writing anything contrary to the doctrines of the Church. You will thus perceive that the position Mr. Clerk now occupies is not one of his own seekwhich probably Louis Napoleon was a partici- ing, and that the editorship of the True Witness was

lishment of the True Witness to put down this journal, which, with energetic independence, contended for sound principles without respect of persons.

Upon this, the Irish Catholics of Montreal, of Kingston, and other places throughout the Province, fearing that their journal might sink beneath the reiterated blows of many and powerful' adversaries intent upon its raid, clubbed together for its support, with the characteristic generosity of the children of St. Patrick whenever they deem the interests of religion at stake.

Under these circumstances, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and the others who had united themselves to him to encourage the project of establishing a Catholic paper, could not certainly remain indifferent. They too, therefore, taxed themselves. It was their duty to do so, and that duty they generously performed.

These facts should suffice to convince you that the True Witness is the work of the sound Catholic laity, acting under the patronage of their Pastors, and not that of the Bishops.

You will also please to remark here, Mr. Editor, that it never entered into the idea of any one to purchase Mr. Clerk by the process above indicated. The latter placed his services at the disposal of a Religion which is by its essence unchangeable and without variation in her teaching, and did not hire them to a party which, to maintain its opinions, is obliged to make for itself followers or creatures by the employment of bribes.

You have, therefore, strangely erred in treating as a disreputable means of corruption, that which was simply an honest and liberal assistance given to an honest man, who successfully defends the holy cause which has been entrusted to him; and as venality, that which, on the part of him whom you accuse, is proof of a disinterested faith.

In so far as his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal is implicated, it is to be remarked that he would be vile indeed, could be have had recourse to corrupt means to purchase a distinguished writer, of whose services he might stand in need to defend the interests of Religion, in case he should not have been able to sustain these interests himself by honorable means. For, in fact, he who purchases a journalist is not more honest than the journalist who sells himself.

His Lordship would also remark that the reproach of being subject to the control of the Church, speaking by her Prelates, is a strange reproach for one professedly a Catholic journalist to bring against a Catholic editor; more especially when, as in the case of the True Witness since its origin, it has always been the boast, and the public profession of the editor so repronched, that he was entirely subject to ecclesiastical control, and acknowledged no other master. The editor who faithfully acts up to his public professions cannot under such circumstances be accused of venality, which always implies a violation of faith; and where the True Witness has erred, it has erred, not from excess of docility, but because, perhaps, the editor has been more energetic in his language than the Church could always approve.

These considerations are laid before you, in order that you may rectify the error into which you have certainly fallen in attempting to justify yourself before the public, which naturally expected a very different denouement of your polemic with Mr. Clerk. And, indeed, no one could have imagined that you had nothing to allege against the integrity of Mr. Clerk, but a phrase, by you misconceived, of his Bishop, who, be assured, has had no other object than to employ for the benefit of religion, the talents with which Divine Providence has been pleased to bless the editor of the True Witness.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal desires me, in conclusion, to let you know that if he was your Bishop, he would recommend to you, as well as to Mr. Clerk, greater moderation in your style-for any extoo harsh, are certainly to be found in your columns. by the " Protestant Reformers."

l am, sir, Respectfully yours, J. O. PARE, Sceretary.

RIGHT AND WRONG .- The Toronto Globe boasts, and with truth, that the intimate connection of the Italians with the Holy See "has not prevented them becoming very Protestant in to reprobation through the columns of the antitheir ideas of right and wrong."

We believe this to be the case, and we canfrom those inculcated both by natural and revealed religion, but are directly opposed there-

It is a Protestant idea of "right," that the subjects of Catholic Princes may at pleasure rise up in arms against, and depose their rulers. Vide Lord John Russell's despatches, passim.

It is a Protestant idea of "wrong," that it is a monstrous sm for Catholics, subjects of Protestant Princes, to resist the violence, or to attempt to throw off the oppression, of which they ples of mortal sin, must be the most victors, the turing population of Great Britain "- Later's Torr are the victims .- Vide Protestant press on Ire-

It is a Protestant idea of "right," that Ca-

Catholic Princes are at perfect liberty to exile the Jesuits, and to confiscate the private property of Catholic institutions; but a Catholic Prince the most moral, are invariably to be found amongst those who have least logically carried out the fundawho should banish from his realm Protestant Minthroughout France. The names of many of the ! Great efforts were made shortly after the estab- isters of religion, and seize upon Protestant places

of worship, would be guilty of a foul "wrong." | Catholic or Protestant communities, that which be increased in proportion.

Finally, it is an essentially Protestant "idea of right and wrong," that no faith should be kept with Catholics; and that it is perfectly just and proper to tax them for the support of Protestant schools, wherein their children are, incited to abjure the faith of their baptism, and to become children of the devil; whilst at the same time, it is also a Protestant idea that it would be a grievous "wrong" to tax Protestants for the support of the Catholic Church or of Catholic schools .-With these peculiar ideas of "right and wrong" a portion of the Italian people, and the rabble of the large cities, seem of late to have become thoroughly imbued.

In further illustration of our meaning, we quote the annexed paragraph from the Montreal Herald of Monday, wherein our Protestant cotemporary notices approvingly the persecution of the Catholic Church in Mexico, by the infamous Juarez, and the wholesale destruction of the contem, a practice which they applaud everywhere, and practise everywhere where they are strong enough to do so with impunity, the canting hypocrites turn up the whites of their eyes to heaven, and pretend that they are grossly wronged .-Thus is it that, at every moment, at every step. we are struck by the fact that Protestants have two sets of weights and measures; that Protestantism not only degrades the intellect, but de_ bases the moral standard. See for instance how coolly the Herald speaks of the acts of the anti-Catholic ruffians of Mexico! and judge with what face he could condemn a gang of his own coreligionists for acting in a similar manner towards the Grey Nunnery in Montreal :-

"Mexico.-The news from Mexico is again very important. The Juarez Government has not hesitated to carry out its avowed policy in religious matters. It has put this policy into operation from the very moment of its being penceably installed in the Capital, and the whole of the numerous convents of that city, which have been resumed by the Government as the property of the State, are being levelled to the ground and their sites employed for the ordinary purposes of civil life."

Canada. If to set gangs of rullians to knock down with pickaxes the buildings belonging to the Catholic Religious of one country, be a praiseworthy act, so would it be a praiseworthy act to in business. demolish in a similar manner the Hospital of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Montreal. The Cleara Juarez, and the destruction of the Catholic pressions with which you may reproach the latter as | establishments of Lower Canada, contemplated

> "In Protestant communities, the most vicious, the most immoral, are invariably to be found amongst those who have most logically carried out the fundamental principles of Protestantism."

This is the proposition which we have undertaken,-in opposition to Mr. McGee, who impugns its truth, and held the TRUE WITNESS up Catholic press for baving enunciated it - to prove, theologically and historically; engaging not certainly congratulate the Italians upon the ourselves also to show that as used by us, it was change that has come over them. "Protestant | a perfectly legitimate argument against a Proideas of right and wrong," are not only different | testant press impeaching the morals of Catholicity. It must be remembered that we are arguing with one who professes himself a Catho-

> Protestantism is heresy in general. It inplies not a particular form of beresy merely, but all possible heresy, and all heresy is mortal sin. This no one can deny, without denying the truth of Catholicity; and it is a self-evident proposition that these communities which have most consistently and logically carried out the princimost immoral, and the most thoroughly de-

Again, Catholicity is from God, and is theretholic ecclesiastics should, in all things spiritual, fore the system most favorable to virtue and be subject to the civil magistrate; should sing morality. But Protestantism is the controdic-To Deums at his order, and exercise their func- tory of Catholicity, and must therefore be from tions is obedience to his beliests. It is also a the devil. It must, we think, be self-evident, ality;" that in all Sweden the proportion of ille-Protestant idea of "wrong"-as shewn by the even to so poor a theologian as is Mr. McGee, gifimate to legitimate births was as one to fourlanguage and acts of the Puritans of England and that communities which have furthest deviated teen, and in Stockholm, as one to one and a-half Scotland-that, for the civil magistrate in any from the system by God Himself established, and way to interfere with Protestant Ministers in bave the most consistently followed out a system the exercise of their self assumed functions, which has the devil for its author, must be the land. would be a monstrous tyranny, to be resisted by most vicious and depraved. This will suffice for the theological argument; let us come to the his-It is a Protestant idea of "right," that anti- torical proof of our proposition-of which, if true, the converse will also hold true :-

"That in Protestant communities the most vituous mental principles of Protestantism.

Now it is an indisputable fact that, of all non-

And to come nearer home, it is a Protestant has the least logically carried out the principles idea of "right," that Catholic Lower Canada of the Reformation, or great Apostacy of the with a population vastly superior to that of Pro- XVI century, which has been the least consisttestant Upper Canada, should have a number of ent in its Protestantism, and which has therefore representatives only equal to the latter; but that, the least deviated from the Catholic type, is the if the population of the Protestant section of the | Church of England; and we find also that, of Province be in excess, its representation should all Protestant communities, the members of that denomination, and those of them especially who have the closest adhered to the old Catholic type, are the most virtuous, the most moral, the most exemplary in the discharge of all the natural virtues, and the most amiable ia all the relations of life. This shall appear from this one simple fact-That, of all Protestant communities, the Church of England-to its credit be it said-alone upholds the theory of the indissolubility of marriage - upon which depends the happiness of the family, and the morality of society. As towards the decadence of the Roman Empire the multiplication of divorces attracted the attention, and provoked the complaints of the heathen moralists, so, to-day, there is no more certain sign of the moral degeneracy of a community than that which is presented by its divorce laws. Where divorce is legally permitted, facilitated or encouraged, there we may be confident that the very basis of morality is sapped, and the social superstructure in danger vents and monasteries by the order of the same of falling. But the tendency of Protestantism. tyrant; and yet when Protestants are told that with the exception of the Church of England, is Convent burning is an essential part of their sys- to substitute legalized concubinage for Christian marriage, of which the essence is its indissolu-

Leaving the Church of England, and entering upon the next stage of Protestant development. we at once find ourselves amongst beings of a lower order in the social, moral, and intellectual scale. We get into what we may call the Red Brick Meeting-House class, and we detect at once a most unsavory odor. All our senses are offended, and disagreeably affected by the change from the society of the educated refined Anglicans, to that of the worshippers in the "Ebenezer," or the " Little Bethel;" by the transition from the grandeur of the Anglican translation of the Romish Liturgy-whose solemn cadences fall upon the ear like strains of exquisite music-to the nasal psalmody of the conventicle. and the stentorian platitudes of a Boanerges Spurgeon. The moral atmosphere we now breathe is heavy, tainted and corrupt. We have got amongst the class which furmshes us with the pious swindlers, and evangelical bankrupts-that class which, What is right in Mexico would be right in (according to the London Times, has swelled the criminal returns by an increase of twelve per cent.; and which is almost as notorious for its hatred of Popery, as for its disregard of honesty

Descending lower still in the scale, we find ourselves amongst what we may term the mol-Grits, through their organs, do approve of the luscs and zoophytes of the Protestant fauna: process in one case; it is therefore a logical and amongst creatures in which traces of Christian perfectly legitimate deduction, that they would- organism are almost imperceptible-as amongst if they had it in their power to do so-carry it the Mormons, and other kindred sects; and into execution in another case. Morally, there just in proportion as these have deviated from is no difference betwixt the actual brutalities of the Catholic type, so also do we find vice and immorality to prevail amongst their members .-Scotland, for instance, is more intensely Protestant than is England, and has carried out more consistently than has the latter, the principles of the Reformation. Accordingly, we find in Scotland a state of morals at which the heathen would have blushed. By the last returns of the Registrar-General for Scotland, published in the London Times, it would appear that in some parts of the North Eastern districts of Scotland, as at Aberdeen, the illegitimate births are to the legitimate, as one to five-or in other words, that one mother in every six is a harlot. These are facts for which the Registrar-General of Scotland, and not the TRUE WITNESS, is respon-

Look again at Sweden, where the principles of the Protestant Reformation have been still better carried out; and what, upon Protestant testimony, is the moral condition of Protestant Swe-

"It is a singular and embarrassing fact," says the Protestant writer Laing, "that the Swedish mation having schools and universities in a fair proportion, and a powerful and complete church ortablishment, undisturbed in its labors by sect or schism, is, notwithstanding, in a more demoralise? state than any other nation in Europe -- more demoralused even than any equal portion of the dense manufac-

From statistics cited by the same Profestant writer, it would appear, that one in every hundred and thirty-four of the population of Sweden was a convicted criminal - the most common crimes being "child murder, poisoning and besti--thus shewing that Sweden is more immoral than even the most Protestant districts of Scot-

We might well pause here, and boast that we had fully maintained our thesis; but we will instance another, and still more striking proof of

In no age, by no people, have the fundamental principles of Protestantism been so fully, logically, and consistently carried out to their final consequences, as during the last decade of the eight-

teenth century, and by the people of France.-The "Reign of Terror," was a natural consequence of the Protest of the XVI century. Voltaire, Danton, St. Just, Couthon, Marat, and Robespierre, were the legitimate children of Luther, Calvin, and Zuinglius, carrying out with pitiless logic the principle of "private judgment" and pushing the negation of Catholicity to its last results. Protestantism culminated in 1793; and when a naked prostitute took the place of the B. Sacrament upon the High Altar of Notre Dame, the triumph of Protestant or Denying principles was complete. Indeed, in some respects, the French Protestants of '93 did but feebly copy the cotemporaries of Luther. The Anabaptists were the precursors of the "Sansculottes;" Jan Matthys and Knipperdoling were the spiritual progenitors of those French Protestanls, who trailed the Bible and the Missal through the mire at the tail of an ass, and who, in cope and chasuble, danced the Carmagnole before the assembled legislators of regenerated France, delivered from Pope and Popery; In short, given the fundamental principles of the Prolestant Reformation of the XVI century, it would have been no difficult task to have composed an a-priori history of the French Revolution; whose worst excesses were equalled, if not surpassed by those of the early Reformers, and, as a late writer in the London Quarterly recognises, whose peculiar form of negation or Protestantism was not indigenous, but of English growth and imported via Protestant Germany. Whither Protesting principles lead, if faithfully followed, we know by France of the last century; and therefore is it that we repeat that, in Protestant communities, the most vicious, the most immoral. are invariably to be found amongst those who have most logically carried out the fundamental principles of Protestantism-or, in other words. amongst those who have deviated farthest from the Catholic type of morality and civilisation.

But if the proposition itself be true-so true that no one can impugn it, without denying, either the wisdom and goodness of God, or that Catholicity is from God-was the TRUE WIT-NESS justified in employing it as an argument with its Protestant cotemporaries? We contend that it was; and that its employment by the TRUE WITNESS was neither uncharitable nor uncourteous. Our argument was this :-

If, as Protestants assert, Catholicity were morally deleterious, we should find that amongst Catholics, the most vicious, the most immoral, were invariably to be found amongst those who had most deeply quaffed of the poisoned chalice; that the most obedient to the precepts of the Church, the most regular at the Confessional, the most frequent at the Altar, were amongst Catholics, always the most hopelessly depraved; whilst Catholics who had but slightly partaken of the noxious draught, who never went to Mass, never went to Confession, never approached the Sacraments, who set all the commandments of the Church at defiance, and who in short lived as much like Protestants as possible, would be distinguished for their virtues and general morali-This would be the inevitable, invariable consequence if Catholicity were morally deleterious; and so also in that case we should find that communities which had farthest deviated from the Catholic type, and had most consistently carried out the principle of negation of Ca-Holicity, were emment for their purity, piety, and superior morality; whilst those Protestants who had retained most of the old Catholic virus would be the most notorious for their profitgacy.

Now we contended that such was not the case;

that the bad Catholic, who never went to Mass, or approached the Sacraments, who practically Protested against the peculiar teachings of his Church, was invariably the most vicious and immoral of Catholies; and so also, amongst Protestant communities, the most vicious and immoral were to be found amongst those who had most rejected the doctrines of Catholicity, or in other words, who had most logically and consistently carried out Protestant principles-as for instance amongst the Swedes, the Mormons, the French sans-culottes of '93, and other strongly Protesting communities. Protestants, themselves, we continued, in the same article, admit in practice the truth of this; for we argued, " if a Protestant master has a Catholic servant in his employment, he will generally be better pleased to find that servants asiduous in the performance, rather than remarkable for the neglect of, his religious duties" -thus showing that Protestants do not believe that Catholicity is unfavorable to morality.

If Mr. M'Gee, or any of his friends can delect an error in our facts, or the slightest flaw in our arguments, we are prepared at once to tion of Protestant honesty. confess our error and to make the amende honorable.

The free lecture by Mr. Murphy, before the Natural History Society, on Thursday evening, on "The Wonders of the Microscope," attracted an overflowing audience At 8 o'clock—the hour advertised—there was a stream of people coming out unable to obtain the Lev. Mr. Carper, of State of Lower Canadian Par- of Italy have plundered of his substance. Yet TRUE WITNESS Montres. interesting and instructive; and manifested an acquaintance with the subject which must have been the result of long, patient, and intelligent labor. It hall

heartily recommend to them his portrait.

Whilst publishing the letter of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal-of which a copy will which, in so far as we are concerned therein, we \ venture to offer a reply.

The Freeman complains that we imputed to him bad, that is to say interested or personal motives, in his advocacy of an alliance of Catholics with George Brown; who-as the Freeman himself admits-is, and ever has been, the enemy of everything Catholic, who has never ceased to outrage and insult the dearest feelings of Catholics, who seeks to let loose the storm of bigotry upon the land, and who has ever steadily availed bimself of all his political power to deprive Catholics of the blessings of a Catholic education.

If we attributed bad motives to the Freeman in his advocacy of a political alliance with such a one as the Freeman represents Mr. George Brown to be, it was because it was impossible to assign the advocacy of such an alliance to good or honorable motives, or to believe that it proceeded solely from the desire of promoting and securing Catholic interests. Often did we urge the Freeman to assign one solitary reason why Catholics should support George Brown; and the only shadow of a reason ever assigned by our cotemporary for adopting such a policy was this-that otherwise, it would be impossible for Catholics to obtain a situation for the starving labourer, "even as a Scavenger." Hence we concluded that it was for the sake of obtaining a share in the distribution of patronage, and not through disinterested zeal for the honor and interests of the Catholic Church, that the Freeman advocated that political alliance with George Brown, which the TRUE WITNESS always deprecated as unnatural and disgraceful, and which the Freeman hunself has been at last obliged to denounce.

The Freeman also reproaches us with having in our controversy, respecting the truth of the charge of venality by him urged against the TRUE WITNESS, taken shelter fromt he responsibility of our acts, behind the backs of reverend dignitaries. To this the only reply we deign is, the publication of the entire correspondence on the subject which passed betwixt the office of the TRUE WITNESS and Mr. Moylan. We leave it to the readers to judge, as to whom the rethe field, and of taking shelter behind the backs Downey of M'Gill Street. of dignitaries, is the more justly attributable :-

Freeman Office, Toronto,) 37th Dec., 1860.

Sin-I have in my possession certain documents my assertions relative to your editorial irresponsibility. statement in one paragraph, which he does not refute in the next.

I have submitted them to His Lordship Bishop Lynch, and the Rev. Mr. Walsh. They agree with me in thinking that the proofs laid before them fully | pur et simple, and the assembling of a Lower bear out the truth of the strictures, which were reluctantly published by me, in reply to the unprovoked, and exceedingly uncharitable attack of the down by M. Tache, can even be discussed. We True Witness of the 23rd uit.

To avoid dragging the names of venerated Prelates into a newspaper controversy, I peremptorily decline giving publicity to the proofs referred to.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, JAS. G. MOYLAN.

G. E. Clerk, Esq.

Montreal, 28th Dec., 1860. Sir-I am instructed by Mr. Clerk, the Editor of the Taue WITNESS, to reply to yours of the 27th inst., because he, Mr. Clerk, as a gentleman, cannot condescend to enter into personal communication with you, until such time as you shall have either publicly produced your proofs of the charges by you insinuated against the integrity of the Editor of the THEE WITNESS, or shall have publicly retracted and apologised for the same through the columns of the Canadian Freeman.

that the reasons by you assigned for not accepting alone has the Constitutional right to change now before our Law Courts, in which the ac- United States. The negroes are a grogarious race, the challenge of the Taue Witness to produce the them, is the only authority which has, or can cused are charged with the murder of a young and they are disposed to settle in villages and towns. proofs of the charges by you urged against its Editor, are as false and frivolous, as your conduct in attempting to shelter yourself behind the back of a But this is to abandon the entire question; for a child. Rev. Prelate is cowardly and contemptible-unworthy either of a man of honor, or a true Catholic.

Mr. Clerk gives you full permission to make what use you please of this communication, as in like manner he reserves to himself the right of publishing it, when, and in such manner, as he himself shall deem most convenient.

I have the honor to be,

Toronto.

Yours, &c., H. M'CLOSERY. Mr. J. G. Moylan, Freeman Office, ?

Two Sers of Weights and Measures. Confederation." The following anecdote, which we copy from the Very good! But how is the will of the se- with, even in the columns of the Protestant press Courier du Canada, affords a striking illustra- veral separate Provinces to be ascertained?— of the United States; and the Protestant pub-

We see that Mr. R. Scott has given notice bers of his Church, the sum of £10,000 for eduspecimen of noble generosity.

cerned.

sets of weights, and two sets of measures!

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

be found in our columns—the Toronto Freeman this time honored Religious and National Festiprefaces the same with a lengthy commentary, to val was postponed to Wednesday, the 20th inst. The weather was brilliant, and the cold less severe than it had been for some time past. At the hour indicated in the programme, the different bodies and societies of which the Grand Procession was to be formed, mustered in imposing array on the Place D'Armes, from whence with bands of music playing the spirit-stirring air of St. Patrick's Day, they marched to St. Patrick's Church, where a Pontifical High Mass was sung by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The music was from Haydn's First Mass and was admirably executed by the Choir. The orator of the Day was the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell of the Seminary, whose eloquence has already on many an occasion warmed the hearts, and stirred the very souls of his Catholic hearers. The Church was admirably decorated for the occasion, and the new altar which has lately been erected, is at once a splendid ornament, and an appropriate monument of the Catholic zeal of the St. Patrick's congregation.

After Mass the Procession reformed, and marched through the main streets of the City .-On arriving opposite the St. Latrick's Hall, short but appropriate addresses were delivered by E. Murphy, Esq., President of the Saint of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, by Captain Daly, No. 4 Volunteer Rifles, and by M. Doherty, Esq. The assemblage then broke

The Choir was composed of the ordinary men of the Oratorio Society, who kindly volunhas never been surpassed, and that our iri-h magnificent display of Wednesday last. In our next we shall lay before our readers a report of ;

from the pen of a Right Rev. Prelate-who wrote on porary, we cannot understand him, and we doubt | sound system of immigration and premote the southbehalf of the Hierarchy-which conclusively sustain of the understands himself. He scarcely makes a

> The question at usue, at present, betwixt us is as to the necessity of Repeal of the Union, Canadian Legislature, before the terms of a contend that, as the basis proposed by M. Tache is—the delegation of a portion of the powers now | Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: held by the several separate States of which the Confederation is to be subsequently composed, to the General Government-and as no body can be even conceived of morally competent to particular Legislature of Lower Canada—so. if the latter is to compose a separate State of gard to economy. the Federation, the terms of that union must be which will be required for the service of Her Most submitted to a Lower Canadian Parliament, he- Gracious Majesty, in the current year. fore the question of a Confederation can even be Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: discussed. In other words, Repeal of the Union, and the assembling of a Lower Canadian Parliament, are indispensable preliminaries have touched, and I offer an earnest prayer that God towards such a Confederation as that which M. will aid your counsels and will bless our people with Tache proposes.

To this our friend Le Canadien replies, that the Imperial Parliament which decreed the ac-Mr. Clerk bids me also convey to you his opinion, tual constitutions of the Colonies, and which Parss .- A very horrible and disgusting case is have, the right to decree simultaneously the girl under circumstancees of peculiar atrocaty, Repeal of the Union, and the Confederation .- and with the design of destroying her unborn Union imposed by a force ab extra is not a At the same time it is a fact, disgraceful to local physician. One fugitive slave is worth \$100,-Dectionary, means :--

alliance of independent States for a common object."

power thus to deal with the destinies of Lower beastly advertisements, teaching the means for Canada; but have not the people of the latter procueing abortion, both by the use of drugs, and also a right to have a voice in the matter?

porary adds :-"We understand, besides, that some of the Pro-

How, if Lower Canada is not to be forced into the of Canada look thereon with perfect compla- youngest child of Mr. William Wilson, (Printer), A few weeks ago, a respectable Protestant a union against her will, is her voice to be heard ! cency, if not with approbation. citizen of Quebec, a Dr. Morin, gave to his To make her will known, she must be able to But mark the difference! A Catholic paper Protestant minister, and two respectable mem- make her voice heard; to make her voice heard, announces a characole lottery in behalf of the she must have her organs of speech restored to Holy Father. Forthwith the Protestant press cational purposes. This act, which of course, no her; and the organs of speech of a community, is up in aries against so outrageous a riolation of to introduce a Bill to amend the Separate School Laws of Upper Canada.

Line act, vine of the Crown is invoked the present Catholic Chronicle justly characterised as a lits will made known, are its Parliament, or talkits will made known, are its Parliament, or talk- of the Law Officers of the Crown is invoked the present Cathedral, Burlington, Vt.: and realest ing apparatus. Until Lower Canada have again against the offending Catholic journalist; and Proposals for the execution of the work will be re-Mark the difference when Catholics are con- such a talking apparatus of her own, she can legal proceedings are threatened against those have no means for making her voice heard, or who shall dare to bring their offerings to the About ten years ago, a Catholic lady gave to her will known; and therefore again we come to feet of the Father of the Faithful in the hour of About ten years ago, a Catholic lady gave to her will known; and therefore again we come to teet of the Father of to be by him applied to the support of a girls' hament-in other words, repeal of the existing no legal action, by the same press, is invoked school established by the reverend gentleman. union pur et simple—is a preliminary essential against the Protestant journalists who for a pattry Hereupon a howl of pious rage from the Quebec to the laying even of the basis of any subsequent fee circulate through the community information Hereupon a howl of pious rage from the Quebec to the laying even of the basis of any subsequent fee circulate through the community information. H. BRENNAN would respectfully require the Chronicle, that Papists should be allowed to give Confederation into which Lower Canada is to as to the cheapest means of destroying life in his friends and the public generally for the chapter and of indulating the community miormation. of their own as they please; whilst the rerdict enter as a separate State. Delegates appointed utero, and of indulging the sexual passions with patronage during the past three years and

separate State of Lower Canada as to the Con-According to announcement the celebration of federation, is to be ascertained. Until this point be cleared up, until the Canadien can show us how the voice of Lower Canada is to make itself ledge of Christ, is thus described in the columns heard, upon the question of Confederation, with- of the Montreal Witness:out repeal of the union, and the summoning of a Parliament, or talking apparatus, for Lower Canada-it is utterly useless to attempt to prolong the discussion. We grant that, through the action of the Imperial Parliament, together with that of the existing Provincial Legislature, a political union may be forced upon Lower Canada; but we deny that to any union, to the terms of which the latter, acting and speaking as a separate State, is not a consenting party—the serious tones and manner, reads about portions of title of Confederation can be honestly applied. How then is the consent of Lower Canada, as a separate State, to be obtained, until she be again in the enjoyment of her own separate Legislature? This is the problem which the Canadien Gospel is likely to succeed, it is not for us to

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT,

The Fourth Session of the present Parliament was opened at Quebec on Saturday last, at 3 have looked upon St. James driving a dog-cart p.m., by the Governor General, who delivered through the streets of Jerusalem, stuck all over the following speech:-

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I congratulate you on the abundance of the harvest with which Providence has blessed us, and I think I may express the hope that the commercial prosperity of Canada is rapidly revieing.

In the year 1860 we had the honor of welcoming to our shores His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Our Gracious Sovereign has acknowledged Patrick's Society, by B. Devlin, Esq., President | the loyalty which greeted her son in this Province, and I feel confident that the grateful temembrance of his visit will live long in the hearts of our people

Much has lately been effected by legislation, and I hope that the circumstances of the Province are such as to require few important measures to be laid beup, and the proceedings of the Day were closed. fore you in this, the last Session of the present Parliament.

It is a satisfaction to me to see that the Consolimembers, and of a number of ladies and gentle- dated Statutes, both of Upper and Lower Canada. have been promulgated in an authentic form; but I must remind you that something yet remains to be teered their services for the occasion. On the done, and I desire your assistance in assimilating, whole we may say, that this year's celebration as far as possible, the law which prevails in either section of the Province.

A measure will be submitted to you, having for friends have good cause to feel proud of the its object the proper administration of Bankrupt Estides in Upper Canada. I would carnestly request your exceful consideration of so grave a subject

Some changes are required in our Criminal Law and the further improvement of our Prison Discipline the Sermon of the Day. The pain bent was demands the establishment at particular places of the handsome gift of Mr. Jeremiah Downey, The Paristration of Industrial Services of Industr The Registration of Judgments in Upper Canada has proach of dragging the names of ecclesiastics into brother of our respected citizen Mr. Dennis been the cause of expense and delay, and I think you will find it expedient to amend the laws which relate to this matter.

The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands will be laid before you. You will see that the re-" LE CANADIEN" ON REPEAL OF THE UNION. | ceipts from this department have increased, and that -With all due respect to our Quebec cotem- the greatest efforts have been made to establish a ment of our waste lands.

> My attention has been directed to the fact that a writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bouch in England has been served in this Colony. I have been advised to represent to Her Majesty's Government the expediency of preventing by legislation in Great Britain any possible conflict of Jurisdiction.

I will also add that certain legal decisions appear to make it expedient for you to define by statuary Confederation, based upon the conditions laid enactments of your own, the nature and extent of down by M. Tache, can even be discussed. We the law and customs of Parliament as they shall exist in Canada.

The accounts for the year which has just expired, will be laid before you immediately, and I hope you will have no reason for being dissatisfied with the of opening the door to her long lost one, she cried results which they present.

make delegation of any portion of the powers of Wales, whilst it was, we hope, worthy of the Pro-Lower Canada as a separate State-except the vince and of its illustrious guest, was conducted by the Commissioner of Public Works with a due

I have now only to desire you to give your best consideration to the various subjects on which I his choicest gifts.

MORALITY OF THE CANADIAN PROTESTANT

Confederacy, which according to Worcester's our age and country, and at the same time pecu-harly characteristic of the morality of Protest-nada is Chatham-on-the Thames. Of its population harly characteristic of the morality of Protest-"A Federal compact, especially applied to an antidom, that the columns of the Protestant press -not only in the United States, but to a consi-Hiance of independent States for a common object." - not only in the United States, but to a coasi- Messis. Squire, Parsons & Co., in writing from The Imperial Government has no doubt the detable extent also in Upper Canada—teem with Brantford Ot. say: - We are out of Devis' Pain Killer, of instruments. We have one of these rascally of medical proportations. Sold by drugglets. Yes-replies the Canadian-for our cotem, advertisements before our eyes, send to us by a correspondent, and taken from the Dunville Independent, a Protestant journal of the Upper vinces be forced against its will to enter into the Province, which for beastliness, and cold-blooded Bridget Madden, relief of the late John Reogh, aged atrocity, surposses anything we have yet met | 62 years a native of the county shorth, Iroland,

We have to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Graham of a very pleasing and well exactled likeness of Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars. Most of our citizens would like to possess a solution of this gallant officer, and we can personal very pleasing and well exactled likeness of the name of the people of the Dudge, who decided that the gift in favor of the Executive Government can never be out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the Dudge, who decided that the gift in favor of the people of the Dudge, who decided that the gift in favor out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the Executive Government can never be out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the Budge, who decided that the gift in favor out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the Budge, who decided that the gift in favor out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the subject of invidious criticisms in the Protest-day and again therefore we respectfully reaches and such as the committee of the same. He has also out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the morality of the Executive Government can never be out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the Executive Government can never be out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the moral power of the same. He has also out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the moral power of the same. He has also out fear of detection. Such is the morality of the moral power of the same of the people of the same of the people of the committee of the same of the people of the same of the same of the same of the people of the same of the people of the same of the people of the same of the same of the people of the same of the people of the same of the people of the same of the same of the people o

STRANGE METHOD OF SPREADING THE GOS-PEL .- The last " dodge" that we have heard of for bringing the nations of the world to the know-

"An institution has just commenced operations whose object is "for reading aloud the word of God in the open air." A number of persons are employed with a sort of a hand cart or barrow, something like a baker's barrow. This is filled with Bibles of different sorts and prices. The whole of the outside of the barrow is covered with large and attractive placards in regard to the Bible and with Bible truths. The person having it in charge moves about slowly in densely populated places, and when the noise is not too great stops often, and with the most the Scriptures, and then offers to sell to the people any of these Bibles. A considerable number of these men are now employed, it is said with the most enconraging success."

Whether this novel mode of spreading the say, but it is one of which the Apostles poor men, had no conception. What a sight to men and angels St. Paul would have been-going about Rome with a wheelbarrow filled with Bibles; and with what amazement would not the Jews "with Bible truths!" Verily this is an age of

Our subscribers at Ottawa and vicinity are respectfully informed that their papers are regularly mailed in Montreal every Thursday afternoon; the delay therefore of which they complain is entirely attributable to the mismanagement, or the dishonesty of officials at some of the intermediate Post-offices. Our papers for Ottawa are in that city on Saturday morning, no matter what the people at the Pist-office may assert to the contrary.

Confederation .- The British Whig concludes an article on Federation, with the following significant hint to Lower Canada; -

"We have not taken Traver Camada into account. though what she has to gain more than the change of her laws and language, together with a blow at her Catholicity, is more than we can foresee. But that is her business -sufficient for Upper Canada to take care of herself.

Mr. McGee and the Rouges should have a little consideration for their Upper Campba ally. They must remember they owe much to him. They are themselves a tiny little band in every sense, and must not forget that it is the importance they have borrowed from him which alone preserves them from irsignificance. They cannot be ignorant how Mr Brown gained his following. It was by a tierce "no poperty" how and persistent appeals to prejudices of race against the French of Lower Unlada. the foundation on which Mr. Brown's political edifice stands. And when these gentlemen, who now find it convenient to wear the sheepskin, take shelter within it, they must not forge that in politics as well as in common stealing, the receiver is as bad as the thief, and very often a great deal worse. - Montreal Gate de.

THE GRAND TRUNK .- It is stated that a proposition has been made by Mr. A. P. Macdonald, M. P. P. for West Middlesex, to lease the whole line, from one extremity to the other. He proposes to associate with himself a number of practical Canadian railroad men, to each of whem would be assigned the management of a division; and he offers to pay two per cent on the share and bond capital for five years, three per cent for five more, and so on for twenty years. - Commercial Advertiser.

CONJUGAL TENDERNESS. A few nights since, Robcet the convict, returned to this place after a fourteen years sojourn in Kingston; the faithful wife of his bosom jecognised his voice in an instant, but instead to him through the window "to begone, as she yet You will see that the reception of the Prince of had a few mairs left upon her head which she had no desire to have rooted ont,"- Three Rivers Inquirer.

THE MURDER IN CLARENCEVILLE -On Friday Dr. esse Patterson and his wife, with one James Col lins, residents of Charenceville were imprisoned in I have again to ask at your hands, the supplies the Montreal jail, under a warrant signed by Mr. D. Tasse, Coroner, on the charge of murdering a young woman, named Olive Savariat in February last. The murder was committed in an attempt to procure abortion in which it is said the prisoners were all interested, Collins, more particulariv.

A correspondent of the Five Prese states that some Yankees are buying up " International" and " Colo nial" bilis, with the avowed purpose, of taking them to Michigan, where "they are fond of Canadian The swindlers, it appears are to pay a visit to Toronto.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA. - It is estimated that here are 45,000 fugitives slaves in Canada from the and to cling tegether. The 1,000 fugitives in Toronto wash linen, make shirts, are blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, shoemakers, painters, &c. There are six colored grocers in town, and there is one coof 6,000, 2,000 are colored.

and some of our customers are suffering from the want of it. It has, from its own merit, acquired a popularity beyond anything in the whole category

Died,

At St. Scholastique, North River, on the 10th inst , In this city, on the lith best. Rose M'Gravey, nged 20 vents

In Moncreat, on the 21 h m tant. Albert Edward. aged 8 months.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to ceived, by addressing Box No. 200 BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST o :MAY next dead Copies of the Specification o :the work can be

CARD OF THANKS

FOREIGN INTRLLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We print, says the London Tablet, in a leading article a translation of the circular to the diplomatic agents of France by M. de Thouvenel, in exculpation of the Emperor's responsibility for the Sardinian invasion and conquest of the Papal provinces of Umbria and the Marches. In that official document it is solemnly stated that the King of Sardinia promised, and the French Emperor consented, that Victor Emmanuel should enter the Roman territories without infringing on the Pope's temporal sovereignty, and should deliver battle to the Revolution personified by Garibaldi on the soil of Naples, after fix the destines of Italy. What the King of Sardinia did was to destroy the Pope's army, to bombard Pesaro, Perugia, Spoleto, and Ancona. and to appropriate the provinces of Umbria and effrontery ever carried further? What a contempt for mankind must the Imperial cynic have who, for the sake of such a flimsy disguise, could proclaim to Europe that he had been cheated, insulted, and betrayed, and that his only satisfaction was to recall his Minister from Turin!

Was there ever a greater mockery? Do you remember Amout's infamous pamphlet, and his bright idea of a palace for His Holiness in Rome, with a garden to take an airing in ?-Well, we are now drifting into that Imperial scribbler's plan. The object of M. de la Gueronniere now seems to be to win over the public to its application, viz., a splendid income insured to the Pope in the splendid capital of Italy, his person made inviolable, and his spiritual authority becoming thoroughly independent through a guarantee offered by the European powers. According to this fine system, Pius IX would have to live cheek by Jowl with Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour; according to this fine system, the Papacy would be once for all reconciled to Italian unity, and an Italian monarchy, into which of course Italian revolution must Supreme Poutiff, opening the wide arms of his monarch, though cominally independent of him in the exercise of his spiritual authority.

Such a plan, I trust, will prove totally impractreable, and be scouted by the whole Catholic world; but yet, supposing it, for the sake of argument, to be fulfilled, what disastrons consequences would immediately easue out of it! This Italian papacy, under the immediate influence of an Italian monarch, might, on any political contest, rise against Catholic France, Catholic Spain, Portugal, Austria, Bavaria, nay, even against Protestant England. What a luture for the Papacy does this bring to us! The Pape would thus find himself obliged either to sink into something like the Patriarchs or Coustantinople, or expose himself to downight persecution; he must resolve upon living in a prison and in exile, if he persists in claiming his lawful rights; or he must bend to every caprice of the pretended national will, explained and held forth by a half-schismatical prince.

Should France lend a hand to the establishment of such a system, her fair name will be branded with infamy down to the latest posterity. The nation which boasts of Charlemagne as the founder of the temporal power of the Popes, and disturb conscientions opinions. These princiwould be the first to desert its duty, and to hand ples, by which my office is regulated, will not perover to a temporal prince the consciences of half mankind! What name are we to give to such a derelection of duty but downright apostacy? The very words make our ears tingle when speaking of France.

And here we come to another probable result, should this combination succeed. The Pope once subjected to an Italian prince, the latter might easily arrogate to himself the title of fashion of Henry the Eight's position as Defender of the Faith! And as Italy might easily rise to military and naval eminence in the Mediterranean Sea, she might no less easily pretend to religious supremacy, never mind of what kind, through her Pontiff. Take it in whatever way you please, put the question in whatever light you are disposed, you are brought to the inevitable conclusion :- To hand over the Pones to the new kingdom of Italy is to place them between martyrdom and degradation; it is likewise exposing France to the execuation of posterity, as well as to the future antagonism of a most powerful monarchy. Such is, probably, the view our own Cabinet takes of the matter-a good reason, by-the-by, why Catholic nations, and France above all, should take an opposite

PARIS, Feb. 20, 1861 .- My letter was hardly in the Post-box, when I was informed from a most reliable source, that on Friday last M. de Thouvenel received a despatch from the Duke de Garmoni at Rome, containing news of the highest unportance.

According to that despatch, the truth of which I cannot of course roach for, the French Ambassador has succeeded in winning over the majority of the Cardinals to a plan of abdication of all temporal power on the part of the Pope. Their Eminences would preserve all their dignities and revenues; Cardinal Antonelli's family would be amply or rather richly provided for-a promise which is stated to have made the Pone's minister to water, and even half give up his resistance. "The only person I have not yet applied to, adds the Ambassador, is the Pope himself. He is quite downcast, and knows not what to do." "Well," daily observed my informant, all this may be very well; but as long as the from the Court of Vicana. It is asserted therein Duke has not won the Pope, he is not a whit that the Austrian Government declares never to little only implies the whole question."

I send you this piece of news, not gossip, mind, just as it was told me, adding, by way of illustration, that for some days past rumours of the same character have been spreading through-

singular circumstance is that on Saturday last the Emperor estentationally showed himself in ins garden of the Tudertes, walking arm-in-num, and Upper and Lower Italy. The resistance of the ficers in the army, and one military man, whose name conversing deeply with the Cardinal Archbishop South will be too strong, and, after a sufficient time is Ferrari, and who is mentioned in the correspondconversing deeply with the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.

From all these circumstances, it is generally believed that negociations are going on at Rome to force the Pope to a renunciation of his temporal power. How all this can agree with the publication of the late pamphlet. I will not undertake to say.

The defalcations of M. Mires are of such absorbing interest that all other topics of discussion are ne-

When it is remembered that this eminent financier has been mixed up in some degree with aimost every government transaction since the advent of the empire: that he was the proprietor of the Constituwhich an European Congress should immediately tronnel, the organ through whose columns the picked writers and ministers of the government alternately threatened or pacified the listening car of Europe that he was the intimate associate of Morny, the Emperor's laif brother-of Morny, who, himself though holding high office, is double dyed in specuof the Marches, and the Emperor wipes his latious, it is easy to believe that the summary conmouth and says, "I am presponsible." Was signment of M. Mires to prison as a common felon is enough to give pause and reflection to the public

People call to mind how the peculations of Geste and Cubieres in Louis Phillippe's reign gave warning of the rottenness that lay at the foundations of the monarchy. They now look around on the wondrous prosperity which clothes everything in France, and ask themselves if circumstances really justify it. How is it, they say, that we can thus afford, not only in Paris, but in every town and hamlet, to indulge in an expenditure which electrifies with astonishment all other nations, but which we take as easily as if the gold of California and Australia were all our own? How is it that France is being converted into an earthly Paradise, that everywhere enormous works, magnificent palaces, parks, roads, meet the eve, and that our former domestic economy is gradually being converted into a profuseness and expenditure aimost fabalous? Is not this affair of M. Mires the first dropping out of that stone which shall show the "untempered mortar" of the whole construction?

It is well known that Mires finding things coming to the worst, went with Viscount de Rechemont, a member of his committee in the management of his numerous railroad transactions, to Count de Morny, and declared that unless he were allowed assistance from the Bank of France his fail would be inevitable, and that others must follow. Morny had been gradually gesting out of all engagements with Mires, Italian despotism? At any rate, instead of a month of a month of a month of the said that Mires wrote a letter to a common friend, which was afterwards snown to Morny, the result of which was the Catholic charity to the whole world, we are to instant arrest of M. Mires. As for the poor Viscount have an Italian Pope, subservient to an Italian | de Rechemond a dose of prussic acid has settled his accounts in this world, and though Mires is under the most rigid surveillance, I should never be surprised to hear that his jailer had a sleepy eye to any attempt at self-destruction.

M. Louis Veniliot, inte editor of the Univers, having asked permission to publish a new journal, was requested to indicate in a short summary the line in positics and religion he proposed to follow and supmort. M. Veuillut having complied with the request received the following answer to his application :-

"Sir,-I perceive with the most profound regret that in your estimate of the acts and intentions of the Emperor you imitate those political parties who, under the pretext of religion, would make use of the Pope as an instrument of hostility against the Empire. In place of endeavoring to reconcile two principles which it is the duty of the Emperor to cause to be respected, as a Sovereign elected by universal suffrage and at the same time the eldest son of the Church, you pretend to see the Imperial Government solely occupied with the independence of Italy, while you desire that it should be the exclusive defender if the Papacy. The Government of the Emperor could not authorize efforts of which the object is to create such dangerous misunderstandings without neglecting the public interest. Had you been content to devote your undoubted talent to a work of conciliation, I should not hesitate to grant you the permission which you demend. But it is the day of the Government to prevent any discussion which would propagate useless agitation among the public mit me to reply as I could have wished to the demand you have addressed to me."

The persecution in Cochin China has again assamed a fresh energy, and a more considerable French expedition is spoken of, which is to follow up the example of our Chinese war by an immediate rush for the capital.

FRENCH SPOILS FROM CHINA .- The articles taken from the Sammer Palace at Pekin, and offered to the Emperor and Empress by the army in China, are now exhibited in the gallery of the ground floor of the "Eldest son of the Church," now belonging to Pavillon Morson, in the Tuileries. Visitors especially remark among them several gigantic vases in enamel of different colours; a magnificent pagoda in bronze gilt, chased, and several idols in gold and cnamel, with singular features and postures, also a figure seated on an estrade, with the splendid costume of a Chinese Emperor, consisting of several garments placed one above the other, some decked with gold, others with steel, and all surmounted by a silk mantle of the imperial yellow color, richly embroidered, and decked with buttons of gold and precious stones, and on the head of the figure is a helmet in gold and steel, having somewhat the shape of a tiars, and terminating in a long steel point. Two sceptres of gold ornamented with jade, are to be seen; they are in the form of the letter C very much longthened. There are likewise, two figures of monsters in gilt copper, each of which weighs 300 kilogrammes, and is of such complicated workmanship that wonder is felt how it could have been cast it one piece as it evidently has been. Among various admirable articles in porcelain, attention is attracted by a large wase of the imperial yellow, ornamented with representations of branches of a tree of a charming green colour. Some blinds of extraordinary dimensions are also remarked. The same gallery contains the fine collection of ancient armour of Europe which belonged to the cabinet of Prince Soltikoff. A suit of steel armour, inlaid with gold, of the most beautiful workmanship, is more particularly to be noticed. There are in all about 40 suits, which occupy all one side of the gallery.

The French Senate was warmly debating an Address in response to the Emperor.

Prince Napoleon justified the policy of Piedmont, and attered some sympathetic words relative to Venice, but would deplore an untimely attack. He opposed the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, but said the independence of the Pope must be insured.

The pastoral letter of the Bishop of Poitiers, comparing the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, created a great sensation. The Government are debating what nensures to take in respect to it.

The Patric asserts that the French army is not to

quit Rome.
A Paris letter in the Daily News mentions a rumor in accredited quarters that Prince Metternich had the better for his endeavours and success. That recognize Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, but if France withdraws her troops from Rome she will immediately replace them by an Austrian army, and if the revolutionists make the least movement in Venetia or Hungary she will cross the Mincio.

> ITALY. The opening of the first Italian Parliament has

French Empire, as it was under his uncle. This is time to time with a view to keeping before the of some support was held out and believed in. minds of the Neapolitans and of Europe the claims. The Sardinians are about to besiege Messin of the Murat family .- Weekly Register.

sample last week. Of this the Press says :-

to the troops under his command, rather strong land designs of the Emperor in Italy.

guage against the Pope." Count Cavour is far from scrupulous, yet even be felt it necessary to mark by a strong act his reprobation of the miserable ruffian who was not content with calling upon his soldiers to refuse quarter to cis II. their opponents and to slaughter them wholesaie, nor even with reviling the Holy Father in terms of the filthiest ribaldry, but actually went out of his way to publish his own shame by sending the copy of his order to the Armonia (a Church organ) for

The Armonia says that in spite of the Catholic world, which it declares is unanimously in favor of the Pope, Rome will follow Gaeta, force will oversoon he reduced to the offer of a steamer to carry Pius IX, into exile. It closes its remarks with a the King of Naples, and which will serve the Pope, trade. will do the same for others at a later period. Let us not interfere with Providence, but reserve our judgment till the last day."

From Rome we have an authentic contradiction of the rumors of negociation with Turin, information of a demonstration which took in the Corso on occasion of the capitulation of Gueta, and a statement that the influence of the two Ministers of the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli and Mgr Merode, is waning, which we, for our part, do not believe.

Napoleon is now openly charged with having compelled Count Cavour, against his will, to make before the Congress at Paris, his insolent attack upon the Government of the Holy Father in Romagna.— This charge has been published, with his name, by a member of the new Italian Parliament. It may be refuted; but if it is not, we suppose it sufficiently disposes of the Emperor's protensions to be a zeal-ous supporter of the Holy Father, reluctantly compelled to concede measures to his injury which he

has not the power to prevent .- Weekly Register. The King and Queen of Naples arrived in Rome, on the 14th Feb., accompanied by the Counts de Trani and de Caserta. The Holy Father hastened to visit the young King at the Quirinal, without waiting to receive his Majesty's visit at the Valuean, as usage would prescribe. The Pope, says the correspondent of the Ami de la Religion, wished to treat the fallen King, so shamefully robbed of his dominions, so shamefully forsaken by all, with more honor than a potentate in all the splendor of his power could have expected. The young sovereign, loubly glorious by his valor and by his misfortunes, knelt at the Pope's feet, with the rest of the royal family. The Pope, raising him up, pressed him affectionately to his breast, and then, with his eyes filled with tears, he addressed to him some of those tender and consoling words which he alone knows how to atter.

A great crowd had flocked together to salute the one on his passage and receive his benediction -Numerous acclamations welcomed his arrival and Evviva el Papa! Evviva el Re! were heard on all sides.

The telegrams and the foreign correspondents of our London papers tell of a revolutionary manifestation in Rome, on the arrival of the news of the surrender of Gaeta. Our own correspondent mentions it also. But the inference of the Liberal party, that the population of Rome is hostile to the Pope is sheer assumption. No one doubts that the revoution has partisans in Rome. It is as certain as that the Pope has loyal subjects there. The only important part of the story is, that the French authorities are said to have made no effort to prevent or eck the demonstration for a considerable time

From Naples we hear of a conspiracy in favour of Murat, of an imminent confiscation of the property of the religious orders, of encouragement given to Gavazzi and men of his stamp, of a riotous attack on the Archbishop's Palace, and of a sensible diminution of the influence of the Clergy. All the enemies of the old regime, no doubt, identify the Clergy with the political party which they hate, and over which they are now triumphant.

The Times' correspondent writes :-The ecclesiastical movement is proceeding rapidly here, and bids fair to form a prominent feature in the history of the next few months, while the Cardinal Archbishop is denouncing and preaching against Padre Gavazzi. The Padre has opened a room in affectionate proximity to the Nuncio, where on Wednesdays and Fridays, he gives controversial lectures, and on Sunday he preaches twice a day. Last Sunday evening, among a great number of Italians, there were five priests present, who applauded the Padre during a part of his discourse, the audience joining in a demonstration, which Gavazzi immediately endeavoured to check. One

priest has thrown aside his robes and declared himself a Protestant. There is a criminal cause now pending of considerable interest, and which in its course will, I doubt not, bring to light some curious details. It is founded on the arrest of a man called Amato, and others, under the following circumstances: - On the 19th of January last the police, in consequence of information received, arrested an inhabitant of the island of Ischia, accused of being the bearer of correspondence between Naples and Gaeta. In some part of uis pantaloons was found a letter enclosed in another for a person in Naples. The letter was from an officer of the garrison of Gaeta, and spoke of the strong sympathy which he and his brother officers felt for Murat, alleging that he was the only solution of the difficulties of the South of Ituly, and recommending him as King of the Two Sicilies, with a federal Italy. The letter alluded to communications opened with the Freuch army in Rome, and to the support of the "Massire di Capella" in France, by which phrase the Emperor is described. As for Francis II., he is designated as the poor pupa (puppet), who is ignorant of the intrigues which are being carried on about him. Amato, to whom this let-ter was addressed, is urged very strongly to prepare the minds of his friends in favour of the contemplated movement, and a revolt in Gaeta is spoken of as likely to take place in a Muratist sense. Amato, on being interrogated, of course denied all knowledge of and complicity with any conspiracy of the kind : but, on his house being scarched, letters and papers were discovered of a compromising character and supporting exactly the views of the corres-

that a Muratist conspiracy was maturing, in which

a part of the garrison of Gaeta, some of the officers

of the French army of occupation in Rome, and

many persons in this country were said to be engag-

ed. Thus hardly pressed, Amato admitted that he

out the well-informed circles in Paris. Another | been the most dramatic event of the past week. In | had now spoken to many of the friends of the cause | in this country by the presentation to the Archaeo. spite of the success that has bitherto attended Vic- thinking that the opportunity was a good one for tor Emmanuel, we suppose few people believe that favoring their views. In consequence of these in-he is destined to noise for any time the crowns of vestigations several persons were arrested, being ofhas clapsed to bury the memory of the bad system ence, fled to France. All these matters are now more likely than the restoration of Francis II. as a consequently a trial will come on in a short time, constitutional monarch. No doubt there is a real leading to the discovery of many important and, per-danger of another solution. Napoleon III. will, if haps, embarrassing incidents. What support the he can, make Naples once more a dependency of the conspirators had from France can be only matter of conjecture, and there is no legal evidence to prove the real meaning of the demonstration, made from anything of the kind, but certainly the expectation

The Sardinians are about to besiege Messina and Civetella. General Pergola has declared that he Our readers will not have forgotten the atrocious will resist to the last extremity. It is said that more language of General Pine, li, of which we gave them French troops are arriving at Rome; evidently not for the defence of the Holy Father, or of the portion "The Sardinan General Pinelli has been removed of his States not yet seized by Sardinia. It must from his command for using, in an order of the day therefore he for other purposes connected with the

The siege of Messina is expected to commence in n few days. The Sardinians occupy the heights commanding the citadel. It is said resistance of the Governor of the citadel, arises from orders of Fran-

AUSTRIA.

The Patric publishes a telegram from Vienna announcing that the state of affairs in Hungary is becoming very serious, and that several districts, among which are Raab, Somogy, Pieterwarden, and Buda will be declared in a state of siege.

RUSSIA.

Russia has made an energetic protest to the Porte power reason, and the protection of France will against the continued oppression of the Christians in the East. France is said to have joined. Matters are complicated at Constantinonle by the bankruptey sharp thrust : -" But the steamer which has served of the Government, and by a panic in the European

> A letter from Rome to the Union says: "The excesses committed by the Piedmontese in the Abruzzi, the Terre de Labour, and Ascoli are horrible. People would hardly believe them if they were not attested by most trustworthy parties. The letters coming from that unhappy country make us shudder, and all relate occurrences of the most odious barbarity. I give you an extract from the Contemperaneo, a journal of Florence." The statements made in it are nearly identical with those in the letters which we receive:

"When the people of St. Victoria became aware of the approach of the Piedmontese troops and the horrible carnage which they had made among the population of Pizzoli, men, women and children all took to flight, abandoning their houses and goods. and took refuge in the mountain where they remained two days and a night exposed to the air and the inclemency of the weather. That retreat took place amid cries a thousand times repeated of "Long live Francis II. They returned to their village at the end of three days, as soon as the Piedmontese had abandoned it. They found their houses sacked, the store houses pillaged, the farnitute broken and destroyed, the wine and the grain spoiled through cowardly vengeance, and scattered in the cellars and the streets. The people on seeing the fruits of so much sweat and labor at the plough and in the fields lost, tore their hair in desnair and uttered the cries, (not commanded, but springing from the strong resentment of men from whom their children's bread had been taken in the most odious man-ner,) 'death to assassins' I have seen the peasant Mihel Bairoli, a rosy, vigorous, young man, die, after seven days convulsions. He died of grief, because he had seen the corn and wine of three years taken away, and there did not remain to him the value of a single ducat to succor his mother, his sister, his wife and five children, the eldest of whom was only six years old. Following up these glorious exploits of destruction the Piedmontese troops arrived at Arricia. There they found the most serious resistance. The entire population assembled in the church equare, and after having sworn to defend their King, they proceeded to encounter the troops with guns, scythes, pickaxes, in a word, every weapon that came to hand. The struggle commenced; but the peasants, overwhelmed by the constantly increasing number of the Sardinian soldiers, were forced to give way. The greater portion of them were made prisoners, and a large number of them were shot on the very steps of the church. The heartrending scenes that took place, and the piercing job than a match in the ring. cries of the women and little children cannot be described. When Pierre Biordini (one of the condemned peasants) was placed in position to be shot, his wife, violently bursting through the files of the soldiers, threw herself upon him, clasped him in her arms, and addressed his executioners in such a manner that for a moment some hope was entertained that the life of this unfortunate man would be spared. But on an order from the commanding officer, the poor woman was torn from the arms of her husband, fortunate wife lost her reason at the moment, and is still insune."

THE ANGLO-GARIBALDINI. - The question of peace or war in Europe still remains without the probability of an immediate solution. That well-informed and pious print, the Morning Advertiser, the value of whose authority is so universally recognised, appears to hold the opinion that Garibaldi really means to move. Moreover, it informs us of the fact that the General is to have further English aid :- English Artillery for Garibaldi.—In the course of this week about lifty young men, the greater number of whom have only recently returned from Italy, will again leave London for that country, for the purpose of forming an Artillery company under the command of Colonel Dowling. They are to man a battery of two heavy Armstrong guns which are to he sent out along with them. Colonel Dowling despatched one of his Lieutenants for the purpose of raising the requisite number of men, which he succeeded in doing in a very short time, while the colonel himself remained in Haly attached to Garibaldi's personal staff." The quadrilateral had better double itself up as quickly as possible. If fifty Euglishmen of the stamp of those who graced Garibaldi's army in his last expedition be incorporated in his present forces, there will probably not be a henroost safe in Venetia, or a farmhouse which must not be well barred. Embarrassment to the enemy by cutting off the supplies appears to have been the system of tactics employed by the division engaged under Colonel Peard, and, we presume, in quiet pick-pocket drill, or light burglarious exercise, the legion will equal its predecessor. It may be a question though whether it will not be rather troublesome to General Garibaldi to be relieving them constantly from sentence of d eath for robberg. Purhaps the smallness of the number may enable their immediate commander to dispose of them next time without bothering the General on the matter .- Cork Examiner.

FLINTS IN THE DRIFT.—A meeting of the Ethnological Society was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of discussing the subject of the flint implements found associated with the bones of extinct animals in the "drift." Many archeologists and geologists were specially invited to take part in the pondent in Gaeta. Agents in the provinces and discussion, among whom were Sir Roderick Murchi-in Sicily were named, and in fact, it was evident son. Professor Owen, Professor Quekett, Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, Mr. Pengelly, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Planche, Mr. Savory, Dr. Lee, the Rev. J. Ridgway, Admiral Fitzroy, &c. Mr. Botlield, M. P., the President of the Archeological Association, took the chair, Mr. Crawfurd, the President of the Ethnolowas a partisan of Lucien Murat, and confessed that derick Murchison on his right hand and Sir Rothore had been an intention of making a revolt at derick Murchison on his left. The discussion was the time of the defection of the Swiss regiments, opened by Mr. l'ettigrew, who explained how the showing that Muratism was of no recent growth. He subject was originally brought into consideration

logical Association, in 1848, of a number of flint implements found in the drift near Amiens by Mr. Boucher de Perthes. Those implements, and larger collection of others, contributed by Dr. Hunt by Mr. Mackie, and Mr. Christie, were displayed on the tables. Mr. Wright said that he considered the flint implements exhibited were intended for the of government which has hitherto made the Kingunder judicial investigation; in fact, they have been flint implements exhibited were intended for the
dom of the Two Sicilies justly unpopular, nothing is sent by the police to the Grand Criminal Court, and chase or for domestic use, and not for the purpose of war. Mr. Evans explained the exact position of the stratum of gravel from which he had extracted some of these implements. It was a stratum of coarse fresh water gravel, lying on chalk, and containing fossil bones of extinct animals, among which was the entire skeleton of an extinct species of rhi noceros. Overlaying the gravel was a stratum of sandy marl, containing shells of existing species, and above that was a thin stratum of brick earth. The flint implements were extracted at a depth varying from 20 to 30 feet from the surface, and he felt convinced that the gravel in which they were found had not been disturbed. The same opinion was formed by every one who had visited the spot, and there seemed to be no doubt whatever that the gravel and the flint implements were deposited at the same time. It was possible that the animals supposed to have become extinct before man was created might have continued to exist to more recent periods than had been supposed, otherwise it would appear that the implements were fashioned by a race of men that had also become extinct. Sir Roderick Murchison confirmed Mr. Evans's view of the great antiquity of the stratum of gravel in which the implements were found, and observed that, without the presence of fossil bones of extinct animals, the surface of the country proved that there must have been an enornse of time since the gravel was deposited The possibility of the continuance of species of an mals supposed to have become extinct was, he said rendered probable from the fact that there were now living in a forest in Poland animals which had previously been considered extinct. In the subsequent discussion, in which Admiral Fitzroy, Mr. Christic, Mr. Pengelly, and other gentlemen took part, it was stated that flint implements of the same character as those on the table had been found in various parts of the world, and that they were still used by many savage tribes. Mr. Botfield, in concluding the proceeding of the meeting, remarked on the circumstance that no bones of man had been discovered accompanying the flint implements, and he expressed his assurance that the cause of religion would bare nothing to fear but everything to hope from scientific

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF A PRIEST .- Died, at Dixon, III. en Thursday, 31st ult., in the thirty-third year of his age, and fourth of his ministry, Rev. John Tierney, a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland. Requiesca in pace! - Western Bunner.

A Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says the new tariff and constitution is ansatisfactory

An American paper relates that a wife, 14 years of age, not long since applied for a divorce in Massa. chusetts, after a month's trial of matrimony, on the ground that she was too young and wanted to go back to her mother. The court granted her prayer.

At the late session of the Illinois Legislature the members, among other extravagances, voted them-selves a gold pen each, valued at \$15. Some of the members, who had no special use for gold pens, effected a "dicker" with the jeweller furnishing them for tablespoons, castors, and the like articles of household value.

U. S. NAVAL FORCES PREPARING .- We print in another column of to-day's Tribune an account of the vessels now constituting the Home Squadron of the United States, most of which are ready for instant service, and all but three or four are now in this port. The list comprises 26 vessels, carrying 190 guus and 2,757 men. This is the largest naval force ever concentrated in one squadron since the organization of the United States Navy. It consists of more ships than the Channel fleet of England. It is obvious that important naval movements are in contemplation by the Government .- Tribune.

Orville Gardner, the converted pugilist in New York, has become insane, from too great zeal in his religious and reform efforts. He has been taken to a quiet place in Pennsylvania, where it is hoped he may rest and recover. Gardner appears to have found that the Father of Prize-fighting is a tough customer; and that a concest with him is a harder

THE AGE OF BRASS .- A monstrous scheme to cheat and rob the credulous both rich and poor, known as the "Dollar Jewelry Trade," has begun to unfold itself in this city, and thousands of agents will some be despatched to all quarters of the Union, the Canadas, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. with the design of reaping a plentiful harvest while the "enterprise" lasts, and before the game shall be The honor of the conception of this " blown." who was killed in a few minutes after. The un- swindle belongs to a well known firm in the giftbook business. Perceiving a flagging business and feeling the want of some brilliant scheme to revirily their trade and keep the flow of money steady to their coffers - after a great deal of labor, one of the firm conceived the present adroit plan. The costliest part of the apparatus used in this manufacture gift stuff is undoubtedly the moulds and forms in which the jewelry, the bracelets, chains, rings, lockets, &c., are shaped and cut. And were they oblig-ed to have these moulds and forms made expressi for them, changed too with each new fashion originated in ornamental jewelry, their profits would be lessened nearly one half from the figure they now amount to. But this they do not do. They avail themselves of what in the business is known as the Attleboro Dodge. This is the old plan adopted years ago by manufacturing companies of cheap jewelr, who bought from the leading and really hones houses in the trade the moulds with which they had made the positive and substantial gold jewelry, of course the latest pattern too : in these moulds when they east their own cheap composition metals, and out of them turned a deceptive imitation of the true article. It is in such moulds, then, purchased even third-hand from these last manufacturers, that our Dollar Jewelry' men make up these articles which for the last six weeks have been seen and wondered over by the public, exhibited in certain shop windows in our principal thoroughfures. Every species of jewelry ornament is made up the same; set of ear rings and breast pins, bracelets, watch-chains, rings, seals, watch-keys - some set with these French, glass bambles, tinted to represent pearls: some with polished white and colored hone, cut and fashioned in imitation of coral; some with plaster mouldings, and called cameos; some with daublings on shaded clay, to imitate mosines; all of them se in, attached to, or surrounded by the so-called gold and each piece displayed in the windows, and spread out on cards in glass cases inside the store, and labelled prominently, with a placard of which, in staring letters, is painted, "Any article of jewelry in this store for only one dollar."-Reader, let us tell you that in seven-eights of this stuff there is not one grain of gold! and even in that single proportion the quantity of gold in each piece does not amount to the value of two and a half cents. The principal composition used in the manufacture of this stuff, is a manufactured metal, the invention of a Frenchman, and was introduced to the jewellers of this country several years ago, and is known by the name of Oreids. It is the most positive imitation of gold that has ever been discovered; it wears like it-in not discoloring anything it touches, as brass or copper will; it may be engraved and chased -being the same all the way through; it is much softer and more readily fusual than gold, and is of about twice the value of common brass. It is of this

metal, possessing, as we have said, not one particle, or the hundredth mite of an atom of gold in its com-

prition, that seven eights of this stuff is made. A prition brilliant idea, indeed, then, was it to manufacref printed that trumpery, the most expensive looktore a lot of this tramper), the most expensive looking plece of which does not cost, for the metal, is pleced in the plece of which does not cost, for the metal, is pleced in the pleced of the ruinous price of the place of th eight cents; and which is soid at the runnous price done dollar," sacrificed of course merely to get the of one domain, but their notes, save themselves find the obligation to suspend or fail, and preserve from the obligation to suspend or fail, and preserve their bonor as merchants? About ten weeks ago heir nonor as increased in the first shop for the sale of this trash was opened in he first suop for and about the same time another was Philadelphin, It is not quite two months since criginal one was started in Broadway in this dy. And now they swarm in every prominent prodiv. And business street of each of these cities, memade and outsided Street of each of these cities, at represented by at least one in almost every town or city of any prominence in the Union, North, East or divor. You can hardly pass a block in any of the streets usually crowded with promenadors, withon coming across any of these dens, the showy winont coming across any or those detas, the snowy windows surrounded with a greedy and admiring crowd. It is a fearful and astounding fact that the "Dollar hands have been proceed that the bollar hands and the same and the same and the same area." lt is a rest that humbug has not been two months introduced, there are now no less than twenty-six different places where it is on sale in New York alone, ent pinces which is many in Brooklyn and Williamsburg alone. The city is positively flooded with it! and uless the public accept the warning in time those men who have gotten up this fraud will actually fulmen was action, in originating it, of actually dupin their intention, to the city and country out of more than five million dollars, which they have earned hard enough, but which in such case as this, to ed naru enough, would be nothing less than castparenase and country be nothing less than casting it with open eyes and clear senses, yet wantonly into the streets.

WIPEDOM AND SLAVERY .- There are Irish villages and Scotch glens, and English towns at this day where the Mahratta or Thibetian or Red Indian wife would be regarded as the model of her sex. Such a spouse carries the tent, or rides the bullock or pany, with all her children hanging about her while her husband rides on before in showy trim. At the resting-place she pitches the tent, or excarates an apartment in the snow; lights the fires, shampoos her husband while he smokes, and then feeds and waters and shampoos his horse; cooks the meal and serves her husband with it; and then feeds the children, collects food for the animal's next meal terhaps catches fish, or shoots a few wild-fowl, and long after the whole family has been asleep, lies down at her husband's feet, or in any corner where the can find a spare bit of mat, aware that she must be the first up in the morning. This Asiatic or Amo-rican wife is, in a manner, the representative of a considerable number of wives now living in the United Kingdom .- Once a Week.

READ THIS!

Shelbyville, (Tenn.,) Oct 16, 1856. Messre, Perry Davis and Son :- Sirs - Chatitude to rou, and duty to suffering humanity, require that I should make known the benefit I have derived from the use of your truly valuable Pain Killer; and if er seeing this, any sufferer will be induced, as I was, give it a trial and be healed, I shall be compenned a thousand fold.

In June, 1855, after a protracted illness of several months, I was severely attacked with drowsiness. tertigo, dimness of sight, and loss of appetite, ac companied by fever, difficulty of breathing, etc. My physician pronounced my case pneumonia bordering on the first stoge of consumption; and after exhausting his skill, declared positively that I had the consumption, that he could do nothing for me, and that I must die. However, he advised me to use . . as the best thing I could do, which I did with no effect. I then made use of . . . which proved

By this time my symptoms were pain in the head, morning, evening, and during the night, durting pains through the chest, burning in the palms of the hands, quick pulse, night sweats, difficulty of breathing etc., when fortunately I got hold of the "Peo-ple's Pamphlet," in which I saw the cases of Messrs. Bling, Cone, and others, which induced me to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and strange as it may appear, I derived more benefit from the use of one twenty-five cent buttle than I had done from all other medicines. I have used four bottles of the Pain Killer, and am hearty and enjoy better health than I have heretofore done for a number of years.

GUSTAVUS A. CELOY.

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

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

Also, all Lakes and Harbours; the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halis. 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 Ganvasser, 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 Pro-vince, 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.

To It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvass handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscibers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and con-

ROBERT KELLY, Agent for Montreal.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situate in the Parish of Sr. JULIENNE, County of MONTOALM, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, containing TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One Hundred Arpents are CLEARED; with DWELL-ING ROUSE, LARN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is on it a SUGAR REFINERY, and much of Knee Holly. This Farm is situated but a short distance from the Church, and quite near to the Saw and Grist Mills. It will be Sold on liberal conditions.

Address to the proprietor,

JOSEPH E. BEAUPRE.

Municipal Corporation ? of Hebertville.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

AT a Special Session of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Hebertville, in the County of Ubicoutimi, duly called to by a Special Notice given to all the members of the said Council by the fect of the Council, and by a public and verbal Notice of the Secretary-Treasurer of the same Council, held in the said Municipality to the usual place of meetings of the said Council, on Monday the Twentyfourth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, at ten c'clock before noon, according to the dispositions of the Act of Municipalities and Roads of Lower Cana-

da, for the year 1850, to which meeting are present: J. Felix Langlais, Esq., President; M.M. Ths. Elic Rossignol, Louis Lavoie, Isaie Vaillancourt, Joseph Lemny, senior; all members of the said Council and forming a quorum of it under the presidence of J. Felix Langlais, Esq. The said Council by the pressent orders, and passes the following statute; that is

Lower Canada, established by Act 18 Victoria, chap.

A STATUTE, Authorising a borrowing of Money on the credit of the Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for

That a sum of eight thousand eight hundred dollars which does not exceed twenty per cent., the total estimate of property in the said Municipality, according to the last roll of valuation, be borrowed for the term of thirty years, in virtue and under the authority of an Act passed in the Sixteenth year of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's reign, chapter twenty-second, having the title: Act for Establishing a Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Upper Canada; and of another Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's reign, chapter thirteenth, having the title : Act for

per Canada, by extending it to Lower Canada, and for other ends. The said sum to be employed as follows: that is to say, 1st-To make, repair, enlarge, make straight, level the roads of the said Municipality. 2nd-For

Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Up-

the construction of bridges in the said Municipality. That this Statute be published for the information and consent of the taxable proprietors, before it be finally passed, at least four times per a month into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Canadien, and the TRUE WITHESE (English journal) which are the nearest printed papers of the Municipality where no journal is published, and also posted up in the following place on the door of the Church of the said Municipality with this notice of the Secretary-Treasurer. That the present Statute shall be considered by the Municipal Council of the said Municipality of Hebertville at the expiration of a month, after the first publication of the said Statute, which small be performed and dated on Monday, the Twenty-fourth dey of December of the present year 1860, into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Canadien, and the TRUE WITNESS (English paper) - that is to say, that at the usual place of meetings of the said Municipality on Monday, the Eleventh day of next March, at Ten o'clock before noon, there shall be held a General Meeting of all the qualified Electors of the said Municipality, to consider the present Statute, and to approve or disapprove it.

J. F. LANGLAIS. NATHANAIL ROSSIGNOL,

Secretaire-Tresorier.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,

MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS:				INK.		
i	001121311	Pupils of	Pupils	Superior Black, and other Writing Fluids. This		
į		12 years	unler	Ink can be confidently recommended us the best in		
١		and up-	12 yrs.	the market.		
		wards.	1	STEEL PENS,		
ı				By various approved makers. A large Stock al-		
ļ	Board and Tuition, embracing all			ways no hand.		
Ì	the branches in the French &		_	GRAHAM & MUIR confidently recommend their		
Ì	English languages, with Writ-	\$	\$	Goods as being Equal in quality, and Lower in prices		
į	ing and Arithmetic	80.00	70.00	than the Stationery usually offered for sale in this		
ŀ	Half Boarders	36.00 25.00	30.00 20.00	City.		
İ	Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per	243.417	20.09	137 19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET 19.		
	Annuta	30.00	30.00	The state of the s		
l	Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	34.00	44 00	ANGUS & LOGAN.		
l	Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		
ļ	Lauudress	12.00	12.00	WHOLESALE		
Į	Bed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00	PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS.		
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lesgons) Charge of						
				PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS,		

the Professor.

Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Pro-

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 Popils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter.

Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th

Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually. DEVOTIONAL WORKS,

Suitable for the Holy Season of Lent. FOR SALE AT No. 19, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

DEVOUT INSTRUCTIONS on the Epistles and Gospels. For the Sundays and Holydays; with explanations of Christian Faith and Duty, and of Church Ceremonies. By Rev. L. Goffine, Price, S1.

The Rev. Dr. Faber's Works. Price 75 cents each.
THE FOOT OF THE CROSS; or, The Sorrows of ALL FOR JESUS; or the Easy Ways of Divine

Love.

Spiritual Conferences. THE RIESSED SACRAMENT; or the Works and Ways of God. THE CREATOR and the CREATURE: or the

Wonders of Divine Love. GROWTH IN HOLINESS; or the Progress of the Spiritual Lafe.

The Spirit of Christianity; or the Conformity of the Christian with Jesus Christ. From the French of Father Nevai. Price, 50 cents The Sinner's Guide; containing a full and ample ex-

hortation to the pursuit of Virtue; with instructions and directions how to become virtuous .-Price 65 cents Lectures on the Holy Eucharist. By Cardinal Wise-

man. Price, \$1

Price, \$1

Various other Works of Cardinal Wiseman. BUTLER'S LIVES of the SAINTS; complete; 4 vols. Price, \$5.

THE GLORIES OF MARY. From the Italian of St. Alphonsus Liguori. Price, 75 cents LIFE of the B. VIRGIN. Taken from the Traditions of the East, the Manners of the Israelites, and the

of the East, the Manners of the Israelites, and the Writings of the Holy Fathers. From the Frence of L'Abbe Orsini. Price, 50 cents

THE ELEVATION OF THE SOUL TO GOD.

From the French of L'Abbe Barault. Price, 50c.

A great variety of other works of Devotion—
PRAYER BOOKS, &c., &c.

J. A. GRAHAM.

Aver's Ague Cure.

MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.,

(Size-Two Feet by Three Feet.)

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

We have determined to place it at the extremely low Price of

ONE DOLLAR

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

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

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

says:"We have received from the Publishers, Caldwell & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, two very fine Engravings of the Holy Father, one plain and the other colored. The low price at which they have been issued places them within the reach of all This is an admirable likeness of His Holiness, mild, gentle and benign-looking, and we doubt not that the publishers' anticipations of a large sale will be fully realized; for what Catholic family would be without so pleasing a remembrance of one of the most beloved and revered Pontiffs. It will make a very large and handsome picture; its size is 24 inches by 36, and its price One Dollar."

We have also numerous other Testimonials of a high order.

A prompt order will receive the earlier impres-Extending and Amending the Act for Establishing a sions. With a Club of 10 Copies, we will present an ELEGANT COLORED COPY, valued at \$5, to the getter up of the Club.

> CALDWELL & CO.. 37 Park Row, New York

J. A. GRAHAM.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c.,

19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Other for Sale an extensive Stock of Tooks and Stationery at lower prices than usual Good Cream Laid Foolscap, \$2 25 a Ream.

Ruled \$2.50 a Ream. Good Good Letter Paper, Ruled, \$1 50 a Ream. The above Papers can be had in packets of Ten-Quires at same rates. Fine Note Paper Ruled, or

Plain, only 38 cents for a Box of Five Quines. BLANK BOOKS, all kinds, much below usual prices LETTER COPYING BOOKS, 300 Folios, 3s 6d; 400 Do. 48 6d; 500 Do. 5a. These Books are Paged and with Indexes. ENVELOPES, Very Good, Large Letter, Buff, 63 Cents for a Rex of 500. Envelopes of all sizes and kinds at equally low price. Drawing Paper, Sketch Books, Manuscript Music Books, Metallie and other Memoramium Books, &c.

STEREOSCOPES!

A Good Storeoscope with Six beautiful Views for a Dollar !!! A Large Assortment of Stereoscopes and Views, on hand, at much Lower Paices than have been previously charged.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS At 63 Cents a Case and upwards. SUPERIOR CUTLERY

Finest Pen and Pocket Knives, from the Manufactory of one of the heat Sheffield Houses. . INK.

No. 206, Saint Paul Street.

THOMAS LOGAN

MONTREAL.

Mer A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on band.

Oct. 19

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX.

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 112, St. Paul Street, HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-

chandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, P. F. has also an hand a chaire selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low orices, Wholesole and Retail.

ASS. On hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on bands a large assortment of Ladies Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Apr. 6, 1860.

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

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

young publis A French Master of great abilities and experience

has been engaged. Terms extremely maderate. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal.

Montreal, August 17, 1860.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES DUNCAN, aged about 59 years, a native of Dunamona, near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, (and son of Andrew Duncan) who is supposed to be farming in Upper Canada. Any person knowing of his whereabouts, will confer a great favor on the undersigned, and a benefit to Mr. Duncan, by letting him know. Please address, "Michael M-Anulty, St. John. New Brunswick." 13 Hamilton Spectator, please copy

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

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

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

Music Lessons - Piano-Forte, per Annum, . . \$30 " By a Professor, ... 41 Drawing, Painting..... Classes of Three hours, Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil

The system of Education includes the English and Freach Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Giobes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

No Deduction made for occasional absence

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

Montreal, Nov 16.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, Reble, and com-plaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your Relings uncomfortable?

with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable. These symptoms are often the predict of serious illness. Some if of sickness is excepting upon you, and should be averted by timely use of the right remely. Take Ayer's Pills, and clearly timely use of the right remely. Take Ayer's Pills, and clearly timely use of the body and let the flex move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulat the their activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles some where in the body, and obstruct the movies and the surrounding organs, producing your cell aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangement, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the matural action of the system, and with it the bacyant feeding of health again. What is true and so appared in this revial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distenuers. The same partartice effect expels them. Caused by smaller obstructions and decangements of the natural functions of the body, they are trainly, and many of them sarely, cared by the annermous. Some true work the virtues of these trues with neglect to capiloy them when suffering from the dicorders they core.

of they care.
Statements from heading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well follown public per

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 30%. Dir. Ayen: Your Pills are the paragraph of all that is great in medicine. They have rured by little dearly of allectors sures upon her hands and then that he is a second decrement with bloodies and made her his her locally alliered with bloodies and pimples on her with the hir. After our child was careed, she have your Pills, and they have careal her.

ASA MORGRUES:

As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their execution qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. There exists the possess of the mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily

treatment of disease. Hendache, Sick Headache, Foul Stamach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Bultimore. Duan Birs. Aven. I cannot answer you what complaints i have cared with your Pills better than to say all that we care treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathertic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly curred of the worst headache any body can lave, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach,

of your Puts. A seaso which they cleanse at once
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Billions Disorders -- Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their pur-pose as an aperient, but I that their benedicial effects upon the Liver very marked halosh. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the care of bilious computation than eavy 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.

thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., is of.
Stir: I have used your Uills in my general and hospital
practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to
say they are the best enthantle we coupley. Their regalating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for decautegements
of that organ. Indeed, I have soldon found a case of
billous discuss soldostinate that it do not readily yield to
them. Fraternally yours. ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician cy the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhen, Relax, Worms. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the dest aperious I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for billions dysentry and distributa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspensia, Impurity of the Blood. Prom Rev. J. V. Hims., Partor of Advent Church, Boston.

Prom Rev. J. V. Hims.; Parlor of Advent Church, Boston.
Da. Americ Uhave used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and arong those I ameal election and parity the blood, they are the very best remedy Uhave ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my irients.

WALSAW, Wyaming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.
Divar Suc: Una using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and first them are excellent purgative to cleans the system and parity the foundation of the blood.

**COUNTY OF THE PROPERTY OF STREET, AMERICAL STREET, Continuous Street,
Constigntion, Costlyeness, Suppression, Phenoalism, tiout Neuralgia, Bropsy, Caratysis, Phys. etc.

Faralysis: Pita. Cic.

From first, I. S. Langher, Montreed, Creaming.
The much cannot be said of your Pilis to: the cure of coefficients. If others of our traditional value for candition as discontinuous along the market first and them may therefore be said of the multiple says of the langht of the multiple says of the langht of the multiple says of the langht had compared to others that are warred the langht first organization of others that are warred the language the classics.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Phy 1.1 - and Midwift, Boston. I find on or two large doss of year Pills, token at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the initiaral secretion when wholly or particily supposes of and also year effectual to choice the store of and equil worse. They are not real to the store of the large management to may parients.

From the Real Dr. Hankey, of the Metholic's Epis, Church. From the Res. Dr. Hannes, of the Methods. Upon Charles, Proceedings of the Methods. Sevennels, Go., Jon. 6, 1856. (Iowonen Ste: I should be megraceful for the relief your skill has breaght me if I did not report my care to you. A cell setted in my limbs and brought on excurciating nearwing panes, which ended in chronic rhounding. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Battanore, Dr. Mackeuzie, I tried your excellent spent in Battanore, Dr. Mackeuzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By perseceing in the use of them, I am new entirely well.

Say yer Colamber, Issien Bange, La. 5 Dec., 1875.

SUMATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1835.
DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Elementic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

ACT Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the drawful consequences that frequently follow its incustions use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever. Price, 25 conts per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail . and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and the oughout Unper and Lower Canade.

DEVLIN, MURPHY, & CO.,

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKE,

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street. North corner of the Champ as Mars, and a litte 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 desputch- we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best

manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satios, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Morcen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Rengated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

ACADEMY

CONGREGATION OF NOT, F DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pu pils upon a polito 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.

SUBOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS: Use of Bed and Bedding. 7 00 Washing 10 50 Prawing and Painting 7 69 Music Lossons--Plano. 28 90
Paymen is required Quarterly in advance.

COLUEGE OF REGIOPOLIS MINGSTON, C.W.

October 29.

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

THE above leadibution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various deterriments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest some 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 Pupile.

TERMS: Board and Tuitien, \$100 per Annum (pays le balfvearly in Advance.)

July 21st, 1858.

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufactures of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES: CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BURBAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in 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 for-

mer prices.

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

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, cost-ing but to CENTS a Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Amateur, ing but to CENTS a comber, and pronounced

By the entire Press of the Country, to be . The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind

in the World." Twelve full-sized Pager of Vocal and Plano Forte Mask for Thy Charts.

Venrly, 25. Hatty on the quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "the terms of the diff or order it Supreme to try, and and any or order it from the neglect because we will have Music enough for the order before that an insignificant cost; and if you were Music for the Flute Violin, Corner City net, Accordion, xc., subscribe

"SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 19 Cents a num ber; Yearly, \$2.50: Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Centa and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on

> C. B. SEYMOUR & CO. 107 Nassau Street, New York.



THE MEMBERS of the above Club will MEET at the Corner of Dorchester and DeBleury Streets, on the EVENINGS of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at Half-past SEVEN sharp.

By Order,

JOHN COX, Sec:

Dec. 20.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjulu-N. A. Coste. Aylmer-5. Doyle. Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts.
Autigonish-Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville - C. S. Fraser. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Chambly-S. Hackett. Cobourg - P. Magaire Cor in ill-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B .- Rev. E. Dunpes Dathousie Mills - Wm. Chishoim Demittville-J. Mayor. Egunsville-J. Boufield East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Ermsville-P Gafney
Emily-M. Hennessey.
Fraupton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gammoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph – J. Harris Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll—W. Featherston. Kemptvitle-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown - M. O'Connor Long Island - Rev. Mr. Foley London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lacolle—W. Harty, Maidstone—Rev. R. Esleher, Merrickeille—M. Kelly, New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Osharea - Richard Supple Prescott -J. Ford. Perth -J. Dorua. Peterborn-E. M'Cormick Profon -Rev. Mr. Lator. Port Hone-J. Birmingh m. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawlon-James Carroll. Russelltown-J. Campion Richmondbill - M. Teefy. Richmond—A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin. St. Raphacks—A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Elchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Trenton - Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville—J. Greene Tingwick—T. Donegan. Toronto—Patrick Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port - James Kehoe. Williamstown - Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy.

A. CARD.

DR. R. GARIEPY, Licentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quibec. OFFICE-No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET, Near St. Lawrence Street,

MONTREAL. May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the

poor gratuitous. Feb. 14.

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 enemed the above Stare, and will be repared to attend to she Sale of all kinds of Produce in reasonable terms. Will have consently on hand a supply of the following articles. of the emocest description :-

Ostucal

Oate Flour Pot Bariey B. Wheat Flour Pork Hams Split Peas \mathbf{F} ish Corn Meal June 6, 1860.

Tobacco Cigars Pails Brooms, &c.



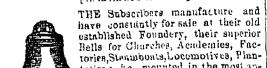
CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER, No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

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

R. P. will, in future, devote his whole attention to WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time!

Mentreni, April 13, 1860. the same.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Hatablished in 1826.]



established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steambouts, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

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 invited, and to combine all the requisites of 2

TERFECT TRUSS.

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue statep. Also, constantly on hand a complete assertment of Blastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesaie & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental In-

September 21.

straments.

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

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, ap-

plication and proficiency of their children. Immo-rality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-quent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them,

are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION:

For Day Scholars,..... \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 For Boarders, 11.50 " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.

Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices.

Washing, \$1.20 per month Music, 2.20 se of the Piano.... Drawing, 1.50 " "
Bed and Bedding 60 " " Libraries, 10 "

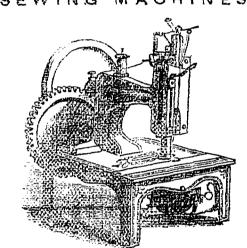
All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860. 4ms.

濝潫嶶蒤滐潫澿蒤滐滐滐滐滐滐滐滐滐 BRENNAN,



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

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES.

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. Soap & Candles | 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 mouths. 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 besitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent as 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

No. 2 with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MARHINE 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 Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

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

in this institution.

LINEAR and PENCIL DRAWING is also taught From the month of January (1861) all the pupils who are learning Grammar will study in the School -in the Morning from Eight o'clock till Nice o'clock, and in the Evening, from Four o'clock till Five o'clock - the other Regulations as usual.

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

For particulars apply to the Principal at the

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

32 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. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the " Queen's Engine House,"

MONTREAL, C.E.

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. 30, Little St. Jumes Street.

WM. PRICE.

ADVOCATE. No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59. Lutle St. James Street, Montreal.



M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE STORE, 244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enu-merate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each :- Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 599 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Corled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Solf-rocking Gradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largost and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

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

244 Notre Dame Street,

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

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

OWEN M'GARVEY,

April 26.

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., of expense. TERMS CASH.

All Casks, Jurs and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

> PRICES. WINES.

Per gal. dozen, bottle. SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d 42s 3s 6d Other Brands, 50s 5s 0d CLARET-Chateu Lafitte and St. Julien,......12s 6d 24s 2s 6d

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES-Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848..... Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands.... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's

Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d ALES AND PORTERS.

ALE—Bass & Co.'s and Allsops E. I.
Pale..... Pale.... Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-.... 15s Od 8s 9d ston, &c., old in bottle...... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-

All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY



ALTERATION OF TRAINS

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

EASTERN TRAINS.

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

Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) \ 4.30 P.M.

Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way 3 4.30 P.M. · A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train as a First Class Car, and no extra charge will be made to Quebec Passengers occupying berths.

WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train(Mixed) for King- 7.15 A.M. ston and Intermediate Stations, at. 5

Mixed Train for Kingston and all Way 2 10.00 A.M. Stations, at.....

Night Express, with Sleeping Car at- 5.15 P.M. † This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

> W. SHANLY, General Manager,

Montreal, Feb. 14, 1861.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.

OOLONG. SUGARS.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine.

OATMEAL, pure RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hhds, and cases.

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

Porter and Aie, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Urange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and nints.

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

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

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

March 3 :860.

MRS. BUCHANAN HAS REMOVED to 166 DORCHESTER STREET Off Bleury Street.

J. PHELAN.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER

AND GAS FITTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET.

(Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

BY J. PATTERSON & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM-MISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

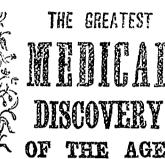
J. PATTERSON & CO.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

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

N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my account.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple 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 hun dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore month. 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 canker 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 hamor 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 erruption of the skin.

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst ease of scrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spooning 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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scubs: 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 avery skin disease flesh is heir to. 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.

ton:-

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you Boston, May 26, 1856. 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 dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afficted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superiorees of St. Vincents 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 length we were afraid amountation would be nesore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that be is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Bamilton, C. W