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No. 25.

THEOBALD;

OR, THE TRIUMPH OF CHARITY. Witten by Madame la Comtesse de la Rochere, and published under the auspices of the Archbishop of Tours.) (Continued.)

CHAPTER II .- COURAGE AND MODESTY.

The sun had already risen and illuminated the horizon, when Theobald half awoke, gently and agreeably rocked by the motion of the vessel .-A light breeze played on his hair, and the perfume of the pinus lariccio (pine tree) filled the air. He remained for some minutes in that happy state of perfect comfort, which is neither sleep nor wakefulness, hearing, without understanding what was passing around him, uncertain if he was not still in his little room of the Quartier Latin, or in the dormitory of Monsieur Duhamel. At length the hourse voice of a sailor, who was scolding an unfortunate cabin-boy, drew him completely from this state of drowsiness ;he rose with a bound, and uttered an exclamation of joy, as he perceived land at the distance of a couple of hundred feet, for the vessel was at the moment doubling Cape Corse. Tears of emotion filled his eyes; he opened his arms to the barren rocks and stunted fir-trees that fringe the shores of his much-loved country. His morning prayer was all love and gratitude; he poured out his in thanksgiving to God for restoring him to his relations to his native place where he hoped to do good, and to lead a useful life. No afterthought, no anxiety for the future, cast a gloom over these first delicious moments of unmitigated joy. At the same time a pretty black and white bird fell close to him, as if to repose itself. Theobald took up the little creature, kissed it with delight as the first living thing that saluted his return; and taking a biscuit from his pocket, he broke it, and threw the crumbs on the deck; the bird having regained its liberty, commenced eagerly picking them up, which delighted the youth.

'May I never do anything but good in the country to which I am returning, and may it please God that no one shall ever have more cause to complain of me than this pretty little creature whom I have just fed.'

Thus he thought. At the same time a lady came on deck, accompanied by a little boy of seven or eight years of age, and a respectable female servant. The lady was very pale, hav- lain. It is my good will and pleasure to introing suffered greatly during the four-and-twenty duce you to all. Why, you are my countrynours she had been on board; the captain had just advised her to leave the ladies' cabin, and to breathe the fresh morning air on deck, assuring her the wind from the land would prove of great benefit to her. She scated herself on a bench with her head bowed down, and remained in this state without paying the least attention to The maid appeared as much overcome as her mistress; she lay down on a plank motionless; the child alone had preserved all the vivacity na-

tural to his age. 'George, sit down close by me,' said his mother; 'and do be good, for I am ill.'

The child obeyed; but after a short space, getting tired of inactivity, so irksome at his age, he rose, took some marbles out of his pocket, and began playing with them. Neither his mother nor the nurse remarked his absence. In an instant he was running about the deck in all di-

'Will you be quiet, young one?' cried a sailor, whom George had run against, in the exuberance of his spirits. The child, frightened by the rough voice and unprepossessing look of the old sailor, ran, and hid himself in a corner of the quarter-teck, and began watching the sea, and the great fish following the boat, which threw up the water through their nostrils. He then commenced climbing on the trunks and cases, and , from them on to the iron rod that serves as a place, any one would have acted as I did. I guard. Theobald was there, still plunged in thoughts of home; on looking up, he perceived all? the child astride on the balustrade. Alarmed at the danger which the rash little fellow can, be rose to lift him to the deck, when a violent lurch of the vessel caused the child to lose his balance. A faint cry, and the sound of a body falling into the water, were heard simultaneously. The Liamone advanced with her usual rapidity, and all would have been over, if the young Corsican had have be not with the quickness of thought plunged into grief.' the sea.

Theobald was an expert swimmer, and in a few moments seized the child by the hair and held him above water. The steamboat was a long way off. Happily, those who had witnessed agreeable to the Almighty, as well as please to you I owe this unutterable happiness, Monthe accident and the conduct of Theobald ran your parents.' and apprized the captain. He immediately or- | 'But, madame,' continued he, in order to dered the engines to be stopped, and a boat low- change the conversation, 'have you no repug- dam,' said Theobald, in a grave but soft voice, ered, was sent to pick up Theobald and his pance in coming to reside in our country? You for from Him alone all happiness, all good gifts charge, who were soon safe on board. The may have been prejudiced against it. fright and despair of the mother had entirely 'I am going to rejoin my husband, from whom dissipated her illness. She wrung her hands I have been separated for some time, replied and charmed at the same time, to find a young further conversation. Ladies and gentlemen, convulsively, and cried out in a most heartrend- Madame de Belmont. Besides, had I con- man so imbued with religious feeling. ing manner. At the sight of George, whom ceived any prejudices unfavorable to the Corsi-

the poor lady had nothing but tears with which to express her gratitude. As to the young man, he descended to the captain's room, with the excuse of changing his clothes, streaming with sea water, but far more for the purpose of giving himself up, without any witness, to the ineffable delight which overflowed his heart. Oh! how happy and proud he felt at having saved a precious life, and for having restored a child to its mother. His heart bounded with joy, beneath his wet garments. His mouth murmured words of praise and ejaculation of gratitude to Heaven, for granting him this opportunity of being useful to his neighbor, and for permitting him to commence the new life that opening before him with a meritorious action. This circumstance appeared to him a good omen, accomplished as it was in sight of his birthplace, the land of Corsica. How pitiful and contemptible seemed to him the savage joy of vengeance in comparison to the delicious emotions that now filled his soul. How superior the happiness of having done a praiseworthy action to the gratification of selfove, which he had so often experienced in the plaudits his classical studies had obtained for

The captain, surprised at his long absence, went in search of him.

'What the deuce are you doing here so long, inv good fellow?' said he. 'All the passengers on deck are asking after you, and Madame de Belmont awaits you with impatience. She fears you are ill, and, on my faith, I begin to think

'On the contrary, I never felt better?' reolied Theobald, hastily completing his toilet .-But who is this Madame de Belmont that is kind enough to interest herself about me?

'Who is she? Why my dear fellow, the mother of the little boy whose life you saved—a most amiable lady, going now to join ber husband, who commands a battalion at Corte.-Come, that I may present you to her.'

'In truth, my good friend,' interrupted our hero, 'I have no wish to be made a sight of .-How do you think I shall look in the midst of all these people, who will fix their eyes upon me? Let me go alone on deck, that I can mix with the crowd without attracting any one's notice.'

'No, no, a hundred times no!' cried the capman, and almost my relation

you,' said Theobald, with a resigned air, at the same time endeavoring to avoid everything like awkardness in his demeanor.

'This is the hero-the young man who -the courageous Loncini-in short, my countrywhat passed before her; for the effect of sea- | man and relative whom I have the honor to presickness is to deprive the sufferer of all energy. sent to all," cried the captain, in his simple and somewhat homely language.

Theobald felt himself blush at this singular speech; for, as he had foreseen, every eye was fixed on him. But he recovered himself immediately, and, assuming the impassable demeanor of the Corsicans-which baffles observation, and allows you so rarely to guess the emotions which agitate them-he replied gracefully to the acpaternal love.

Theobald took little George into his arms, not sorry, perhaps, for this opportunity of recovering | now approaching !" himself.

'Embrace monsieur,' said the lady to her son, for without him your mother would now be childless.'

'I entreat, madame, you will say no more on the subject,' said Theobald, to whom the gratitude of the lady was as sweet as well as sufficient reward. 'I thank Heaven for having been so fortunate as to render you a service. In my was the lucky person on this occasion, that is

O God! what would have become of me if you had not been there to save him?' soid the quent, and always followed by the most terrible poor woman, with a shudder; then adding:-How could I have dared to appear before Monsieur de Belmont? This is our only child; and had he been drowned-drowned by my fauit, because I had failed in watchfulness-oh! I should have become mad, I could not have survived the

'Do you hear that?' said the young man, caressing little George. 'In future you must remember to obey your mother implicitly, if you wish her to live; and by so doing you will be

for ever to-day.'

· Oh! we are not so black as we are pointed, said Theobald with a smile; 'we know how to appreciate merit, and sympathise with all that is noble and good; besides our beautiful landlands, possess many charms.

'Uncultivated, do you say? Not so uncultivated as I had imagined,' replied Madame de Belmont, casting a glance on the fertile and verdant shores, which appeared to glide by the vessel like the slides of a magic lantern; 'those fields and vines seem, on the contrary, in excellent order.'

'I must admit, madam, that Cape Corse is that part of the island which boasts the highest productive; the country people are also very industrious and the most civilised. But throughout the whole of Corsica you will find a prolific soil, a most agreeable climate, and certainly the most enchanting views it is possible to imagine. We have also magnificent forests, for example are trees one hundred feet high, and not less than eight feet in diameter, that grow up, wither, and die of old age, without ever having been touched by the axe of man. We also possess a great number of quarries of different kinds of marble, granite, porphyry, of vert antique, that can be worked and turned to the greatest advantage, when the roads, now in progress, are finished, which I hope will soon be the case.'

'I am aware,' said Madame de Belmont, that you can boast of mineral sources, whose waters possess the most admirable qualities. My husband, who suffered greatly last year from the

very curious from their icy coldness in all seaso intensely cold. I say nothing of our steep | cany.' and rugged rocks, of our deep and shady grottoes, or our nearly unpenetrable thickets; I abare so abundantly supplied that the Neapolitans come expressly to cast their nets here; of the excellence of our fruits, and of the infinite variety of our provisions, for if you visit our country for any time, madam, you will find all the those peculiar to Africa; and you will admit that pretty chapel so close to the sea shore?' that Providence has been most bountiful to us, and has accorded us a large share of its gilts.'

'I feel already convinced on that subject,' knowledgments of Madame de Belmont, who said the lady, delighted with Theobald's good expressed her gratitude with all the energy of sense and politeness, and above all with the courtesy and refinement of his manners. 'Can you tell me what is that ruined building we are

'It is the tower in which Seneca was confined, or, at all events, that which we believe to have been the philosopher's prison during his long exile. The latter circumstance, no doubt, inspired the bitter teeling which pervades his satirical verses, and in which I think he has been too severe upon us.'

towers, placed at equal distances from each other?

'They are constructed to serve as a detence against the aggressions of Saracen pirates, whose descents on our island were formerly very fremisfortunes; now that the Corsicans have nothing more to dread from those miscreants, they allow the towers to fall into ruin.'

'Oh! what a lovely day,' said Madame de Belmont, whose indisposition had been entirely cured by the shock of the accident, together with the proximity of the coast. 'How pure the air! how calm the waters! It is impossible for me to describe the happiness and delight I feel at this moment. I hold my darling boy on my kneess, and I am going to rejoin his father, steur Loncini.'

'Say rather you owe it to the Almighty, ma-

proceed. Madame de Belmont looked at him surprised,

'You are a good and noble youth,' said she we are at the end of our voyage.'

Theobald placed safely on his mother's knees, can character, they would have been dispelled with much emotion; 'may my son resemble you!

'You will really make me blush,' said Theobald, laughing. 'I naturally prefer giving you all the new and modern houses, in fact, like the some account of the beautiful objects that sur-shopkeepers who place their goods in view, with round us, to exposing my utter ignorance of all the hope of attracting customers. scapes, even our picturesque, though uncultivated the ways of the world; you will, then, like to know the name of that mass of rock, covered with staunted shrubs, that we are now so rapidly approaching? It is the island of Capraija, or the Goat Island, which certainly contains many more goats than men, for these rugged and precipitous sites appear purposely made for such inhabitants. And do you see somewhat further, a smiling fertile land, where iron mines are successfully worked, and to which Napoleon, in his inconceivable activity, gave excellent roads durcultivation, and which is, consequently, the most | ing his short reign in the small island? Those roads constitute its present prosperity.7

> "That is, indeed, a great name you invoke,' said Madame de Belmont. 'You Corsicans must love your great Napoleon Bonaparte.'

'We are proud of him,' replied Theobald, though he did not do all for his country that those of Vizzavone and Attona, in which there his countrymen had a right to expect. He forgot his own land for his adopted country, but very possibly he could not have acted otherwise; his mind was always teeming with such vast projects that he had no time to further the interests of Corsica.

'Is not that an island which I perceive in the distance?' asked Madame de Belmont, who was rather near-sighted.

'It is the island of Monte Christo, more barren still than Capraija, and completely uninhahited. At one time, some holy men had the courage to settle in that absolute solitude. They built a convent, and with infinite labor, and uneffects of a wound, went to take the waters at ceasing toil, at length brought a few acres of Guagno, and derived the greatest benefit from land into cultivation, sufficient to supply their their use.' land into cultivation, sufficient to supply their very moderate wants. Unhappily, however, the 'There are also,' said Theobald, who took Saraceus disembarked one day on the island, much pleasure in enumerating the advantages of pursued and massacred them all in their little his native land, 'the waters of Petricola and charel; they died like martyrs, imploring God of Orezza, besides the baths of Caldaniccia, su- to pardon their murderers. The Saracens then perior in their mineral qualities, perhaps, even to seized on the ornaments and the sacred vessels vited to settle terms of a treaty, being previously asthose of Vichy. Crowds of invalids resort of the church, the only riches belonging to these there every year from all parts of the island, poor friars. A number of goats escaped and and even from Italy. As it in contrast to the fled to the woods, where they have since multihot springs I have mentioned, there are others plied incredibly, and are now the only living creatures on the island that formerly echoed to sons; and no one passes on the road leading from the praises of God. Occasionally, some Italian tioned sacrilege and robbery. There, too, in a country where the doctrines of the Reformation never Corte to Ajaccio, without visiting a tountain, sportsmen disembark on this barren shore, purthe water of which is of the most wonderful sue the goats, and kill a great number; then de-Well, well, as you insist, I will accompany limpidity, and in which it is impossible to pick part, carrying away the skins. Monte Christo, friums in great numbers were slain in their very monup three pebbles one after another, the water is as well as the island of Capraijo, belongs to Tus-

> At this time Casanova and some of the passengers took seats close to Madame de Belmont stain also from speaking of our fisheries, which and Theobald, and the conversation became general, running on a hundred different subjects .-Theobald played with little George, whom he had enticed on to his knee, when Madame de Belmont turning towards him, said with a gracious smile : 'Monsieur Loucini, as you appear to Irish Catholics, when in power, never retaliated, but productions of the temperate zone, united to know everything, can you tell me the name of

> > 'It is, madam, the chapel of the Madonna della Vesina,' replied Theobald, in a low and gloomy voice, for the painful remembrance of his dying mother instantly presented itself to his mind. He placed the child in its mother's arms and suddenly left the party.

> > 'Good heavens! what can have happened to Monsieur Loncini that he leaves us in this manner?' exclaimed the lady, almost uneasy at his hasty departure.

'His mother unfortunately died there,' said Casanova, pointing to a miserable hovel, which at the same moment lay bathed in the sun's rays. 'She died of fatigue and grief, and the young man is returning to Corsica for the purpose of 'And those ruinous remains, apparently of avenging the death of his father and mother :for Loncini is an excellent young fellow, as you may have observed.3

'Revenge their death! But how?' asked Madame de Belmont.

'He will retaliate in the same manner, of course,' pursued Casanova, with a gesture significant of taking aim with a gun. 'Blood cries out for blood, and Loncini is an excellent shot; in fact, he shoots they say as well as he swims.

'What! so good a young man become a mur-derer? Impossible!' cried Madame de Belmont. 'If Loncini does not revenge his parent's death he will be a dishonored man, and his dis-

honor will fall on his whole family.' But what you say is dreadful, horrible, monsieur. I cannot imagine that this young man, so mild, so pious, so well-educated, should ever bathe possible!

'You do not know us yet!' exclaimed Casanova, in a tone, and with an air of triumph.— We mountaineers, at least, can boast that we are men.

Here the voice of the captain put an end to

And Bastia presented itself to the view of the passengers, by its most imposing quarter, the square of St. Nicholas, the Palais de Justice, shopkeepers who place their goods in view, with

Le Liamone was already entering the harbor when Theobald rejoined Madame de Belmont. He offered his services in landing, which is very inconvenient, and effected by means of a boat, the steamer being unable to reach the quay. A short time devoted to prayer and reflection had sufficed to restore our hero to his usual state of tranquillity, and it was with great politeness and kindness of manner that he paid Madame de Belmont all those attentions so welcome to a lady, and which she could so well appreciate.

"Monsieur,' said she, on leaving him at the door of the Hotel Tellier, the best in the town, if ever my husband or myself should be so fortunate as to have it in our power to be useful to you, think of us as real friends, and never forget the deep and heartfelt gratitude which we shall ever retain towards you.

(To be continued.)

HOW PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY WAS ES-TABLISHED IN IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Review, November, 1860.) The Christian massacres in Syria the other day

weto not outdone by some perpetrated on the Irish; and if before the "Reformation" they were chastised with "whips," they were afterwards beaten with "scorpions." When in 1579 a garrison in Kerry surrendered on "mercy" to Lord Deputy Gray, they were disarmed, and an English company being sent into the fort, under Sir Walter Rileigh, the unfortunate people were butchered in cold blood; and about the same time, on the concussion of # peace, the chiefs, with a great number of their retainers, were invited by the Earl of Essex to an enterminment which hasted three days, when the chief guest, O'Niel, and his relations, were arrested, and his friends put to the sword before his face, the women and children being included. The unfortunate caief himself, together with his brother and wife, on being afterwards sent to Dablin, were cut in quarters.— Shortly after this the Irish of two counties were insured of safe keeping, and on meeting they were surrounded with English troops and outchered on the spot. In Elizabeth's reign it was a thing so common to destroy the ornaments and defile the altars of Catholic churches, that the impression generally produced was "that the new system of religion sanctook kindly, abbots and priests were hanged and quartered for the offence of having said Mass; and asteries. The torture in its worst form was used, as in the case of the Archbishop of Cashel, whose legs were immersed in jack-boots filled with quick lime, watered, until they were burnt to the bone in order to force him to take the oath of supremacy, "and who was then, with other circumstances of barbarity, executed on the gallows." "It was a usual thing," adds Bishop Milner, "to beat with stones the shorn heads of their clergy, till their brains gushed out!" In strange contrast with these things, is the fact, well authenticated by Protestant testimony, that the often saved their persecutors. Thousands of instances could be adduced, and these exclusively upon the testimony of Protestant historians, where the most shocking cruelty was enacted towards the unfortunate people; where scenes of heartless barbarity were indeed the rule; and where, without even the mockery of a trial, capital punishments took place. Yes, after pardon for offences, secret commissions have been granted to kill the unhappy men under pardon. No pen can descrive, few imaginations can realise the cruel tyranny exercised by England towards the natives of Ireland.

Even the common law of the land was set aside, and men in times of peace were tried by martial law and executed, and to such a state were things brought in Elizabeth's reign, that she was assured that, owing to the inhumanity of Lord Deputy Gray, little was left in Ireland to reign over but "ashes and carcasses." "Every inconsiderable party," says the Protestant clergyman, Dr. Leland, under the pretence of loyalty, had power to repel the adversary in some particular district, became pestilent enemies of the inhabitants. Their properties, their lives, the chastity of their families were all exposed to barbarians who sought to glut their brutal passions; and by their horrible excesses purchased the curse of God and man." Other authors concur with Leland, (the Royal Antiquary of England), in describing that system which induced the governors of Ireland to have those considered as aliens, whose estates they coveted, and in showing that in later times the natives of English descent, some of whom loved Ireland with a love almost superior to that of the native Irish, and who were represented as Hibernia ipsis Hiberniores," were treated by Irish viceroys with as much inhumanity and injustice as were the "mere Irish" themselves. This was but too fully exemplified in the melancholy case of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, who, on the assurance by the Lord Deputy of pardon, repaired into England, whither his five uncles, three of whom were manacled at a feast to which they were invited by the same vile governor, were sent also. Three of those uncles, to his hands in human blood. Oh, never! it is im- | the utmost of their power, opposed Lord Thomas' resistance to the English government, yet all six, these men of high lineage and noble blood, were taken to Tyburn and there "hanged, drawn, and quartered," to the consternation of Europe. It need only be further mentioned that this inviting to feasts and there killing in cold blood, was but too often acted. on. "The annals and achievements," says the author, "of this noble and historic name, are emblazoned in the history not only of Ireland, but of

every civilized country in the world."

After the tragic death of the "great Earl of Des-

្រាស់ ទី ទេ នៅ **ស្រីថ្ងៃស៊ី**ម៉ាំ។ នៃ ១០ ស៊ី ១៤^២ **សើ**

mond" in 1583, the confiscation of his estates amounted to at least 570,000 acres. Then also. " and after the entire suppression of the rebellion, unheard-of cruelties were committed on the provincials of Munster. Great companies of these, men, women, and children, were often forced into castles and other houses, which were then set on fire. And if any of them attempted to escape from the flames they were shot or stabbed by the soldiers who guarded them. It was a diversion for these monsters to take up infants on the point of their spears, and whirl them about in their agony. Many of the women were found hanging on trees, with their children at their breasts, strangled with their mother's hair."—Gurry. "And all the people that they met with," says Hollinshed, "they did without mercy put to the sword. The soldiers likewise in the camp were so hot upon the spur, and so eager upon the vile rebels, that that day they spared neither man, woman, or child, but all was committed to the sword." "The attainders in 1642 present no less than sixty inquisitions on Fitz-Geralds. This name is most abundantly displayed in the present List, as in the Horse of Nicholas Purcell, Sir Neill O'Neill, Colonel Robert Clifford, Lord Galmoy, and Sarsfield; in Lord Dongan's, and Colonel Francis Carroll's Dragoons, in the King's own Regiment of Infantry, and in nine other infantry regiments." Sir John Fitz-Gerald, the Colonel of the regiment of infantry called Fitz-Gerald's Infantry, had suffered under the machinations of the Whigs in the reign of Charles II He with great bravery opposed De Ginkell's advance on Athlone: and on the retirement of the Irish army to France, he was made colouel, of what was there and then styled "the Regiment of Limerick." He acquired glorious renown in various engagements in Normandy, Germany, and I'aly, and fell at Oudenard in 1698.

Here it may be proper to dwell upon the fact that the first invaders of Ireland, under Henry II, were all men of high families and Norman blood, and that with the generosity of such, they generally, or at least, finally espoused, as all men should, heart and soul, the cause of their adopted land, so far at least as the spirit of selfishness and acquisitiveness common to human nature would let them; while the planters under James, generally from the commoner sort, and of another religion, never turned with love to the country where their interests were concerned, and those of later importation, the gloomy and rerengeful Calvinists and Presbyterians of Cromwell, seem scarcely less ruthless than their sanguinary leader, toward the people amongst whom they lived, and the land of which they were natives. This is shown in the proceedings of one of the greatest curses of the nation, the orange association, which whether intent upon shedding the blood of its fellow countrymen, and so destroying their country's chance of prosperity; combining to shut out from the throne the legitimate sovereign of the realm; or still later insulting the son of that sovereign, and the beir apparent of the kingdom, is still ever the same; unpatriotic, brutal, disloyal and unreasonable Sir Robert Peel, sick "usque ad nauseam" of them; called them a set of vagabonds, and Sir Robert knew them. What the Duke of Newcastle may denominate them remains to be seen.

The diabolical system of insuring famine by preventing the inhabitants tilling their land, by destroying their crops and cattle, and mercilessly slaughtng all that came in their way, men, women, and children, belongs, we believe, to the annals of no other two Christma countries than those of England and Ireland. Even the refined mind of the poet Spenser did not revolt from carnage and starvation, it rather recommended the latter as a sure means of subjecting the natives, - breaking their spirit and obliging them to "devoure one another!" How few are aware that while Spenser was actually giving that horrible counsel, to force the inhabitants to such a pitch that they should be driven to eat one another, he was then imbibing the inspirations of his 'Facrie Queene" and the imagery of his porm, on the pleasant banks of the Blackwater! Even he acknowledges their bravery, and says they were as soldi rs, "valiant and hardy, for the most part great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardness; very active and strong of hand, very switt of foot, very vigilant and circumspect in their enterprizes, very present in perils, and very great scorners of death. When the Irishman cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a piece (musket) their monarch to suffer in embroilments into which or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation be meeterh with." He adds what he heard from himself, the Irish repeatedly offered an army of live great warriors who served in foreign countries, that never saw a more comely man, nor one that cometh on more bravely to his charge." Unsparing truly were the means employed. Even in oppositions that were fustered and forced upon the people, no lenity was shown. In such cases cattle of all kinds were taken, the country burnt and descroyed, and the people put to the sword without mercy. Often when the large ransoms offered by prisoners were brought to the camp, these unfortunate prisoners were hanged. But too frequently when the milch cows, and every edible thing were snatched from them, did the poor people, in their distress "offer themselves, their wives and children, rather to be slaine by the army, than to suffer the famine wherewith they were now pinched. To such a state of horrible misery did this inhuman government drive the people, that, as Hollingshead says, further on, in which he is confirmed by a flood of Protestant writers, they were forced not only to eat horses, dogs, and dead carrion, but also to deto feed upon children. To such a length had the his assertions having been subjected to much critic-land been depopulated by merciless butcheries, that for six score miles, man, woman, or child, was not

By means such as these, carried to a most fearful extent, was Ireland finally subjugated under Protestant sway. The cursed feelings which then prevailed the Archbishop's assertions. Disgusted and perplexexist in the minds of many of the writers in our ed, he began fresh enquiries after truth; the result daily press; no treatment was too hard, no calumpy was that he gave up his living and became a priest too had for the unhappy Irish; and thus did a talse of the Catholic Chuch. Here is the declaration of too bad for the unhappy Irish; and thus did a talse and short-sighted policy, make Ireland then the weak point of England. Should she ever, which God forbid, resume such cruel and dishonest polic , Ireland will become the most vulnerable point of cous and heretical; their Church, in respect to both, England's shield. For it was thus, as Attorney General, Sir John Davis remarked that the Queen's army, under Mountjoy, destroyed the Irish chiefs, "and brayed the multitude as in a mortar, with sword, famine, and pestilence." And yet it is of these people that the same author asserts that "there is no nation under the sun that doth love | the abominations of popery, but also (which is a conequal and indifferent justice better than the Irish, or dition of the former,) to the perdition of the seduced will rest better satisfied with the execution thereof. although it be against themselves." And one might fancy that he had been speaking of the present time in the following passage, "I dare affirm that in the space of five years last past, there have not been found so many malefactors worthy of death, in all the six circuits of this realm, which is now divided into thirty-two shires at large, as in one circuit of six shires, namely, the western circuit, in England! For the truth is, that in time of peace, the Irish are more fearful to offend the law than the English, or any other nation whatsoever." It is not to be wondered at that a people whom it

was attempted to destroy, root and branch, in their native land, whose property was then taken and whose very name was rendered a bye-word to the nations-and all through the unrelenting and unchristian enmity of England-should never, while the same persecution continued, have felt a love or respect for a country so vindictive. If indeed some apostle of charity should arise and preach a crusade amongst his countrymen against that spirit of tyranny which has rendered England so notorious throughout the world for her conduct in regard to Ireland, how very much more noble would such an

"man of sin;" "the number of the beast;" "the city on the seven hills;" with all the other claptraps with which they gull their gaping audiences Most earnestly do we deplore the, we fear, increasing tendency of no small or uninfluential portion of the public mind to fan and rekindle the flames of hatred loward the Irish; and force them to recall to mind how different would be the conduct of England if all her citizens really felt ashamed of that part of her history which proves, beyond a doubt, that her own conduct within-we will not say centuriesbut years, would have justified one hundred-fold the spirit of resistance to ber rule, of which England is now the avowed protector throughout the world -Absit omen! and may the conduct of our rulers create and foster reciprocal feelings which will render all portions of this one kingdom so kind and so lenient towards each other, as to secure in a full interchange of feelings, the safety and happiness of the entire people! In the pursuit of a favorite object, the "Planta-

tion of Ulster," by the pedantic James I-like other

pursuits of the English government-ull rules of

right were set at defiance. Finding no feasible

grounds to dispossess and throw as outcasts on the

world the unfortunate inhabitants of six whole counties in Ulster, he felt obliged to go back to the times of Henry II, in order to invalidate titles confirmed by centuries of possession. Every possible means, right or wrong, were employed in order to find flaws in men's titles; depositories were hunted up, in order to discover ancient grants; and the most iniquitous proceedings, and perjury of the most flagrant character were put into requisition in order to plunder of his inheritance the unfortunate proprietor. The title by which the natives held under the two great chiefs, O'Neill and O'Donnell (the Lords Tyrone and Tyrconnell) was deemed perpetual. A conspiracy was formed, in order to accuse these Lords of treasonable practices, aided by Spain and proceedings were actually taken on the strength of an anonymous letter dropped at the Council door of Dublin Castle! Conscious of their danger, and knowing of what little avail innocence would prove in the trials that awaited them, these unhappy noblemen took flight, and landed on the coast of Normandy, whence they proceeded through Belgium to Rome, where the latter died in about a year; the former, blind and crushed in spirit, lived to 1616 .-After their flight the royal James vilified them in choice Billingsgate, and denied that they had any title to their estates. Nevertheless the six counties were declared forfeited to the crown! The noble owners were caused to be attained by act of parliament, a proceeding frequently taken previously, when it was necessary to despoil the Irish of their lands! And thus, three hundred and eighty five thousand acres were thrown into the hands of the king for distribution. Some even place the amount of forfeited lands at this time, including those of Sir Cahir O'Doherty, at haif a million acres. This was divided amongst British "undertakers," Servitors of the Crown, and Natives; but those natives could not be the "merc Irish" to whom the Anglo-Irish settlers could not even alienate their land; these could not be allowed to inhabit their native land; and as the oath of supremacy was necessary, of course Catholies, even of English descent, were excluded.— Puritans and Calvinists rioted in the homes of the Catholic natives.

The law during this reign were of the most barbarous severity. Catholic bishops and other clergymen were hanged, drawn, and quartered; and jurrs whose consciences would not allow them to bring in verdicts for the Crown against evidence, had their ears frequently cut off, were themselves imprisoned, and lost their goods. An attempt was made on the entire province of Connaught after this, where, although, as Leland says, the titles were all rightly secured at first under Elizabeth, the surrenders were neglected to be enrolled, or letters patent taken out! These oversights were rectified by James himself; but although thousands were paid, the deeds were not enrolled in Chancery; and the paitry king intended to take advantage of this omission, to dispossess the owners and plant the land with strangers. He died before he could put his plans into execution.

While the first Charles had so much to encounter from wars, and from the hostility of his English subjects, the Irish Catholics showed themselves loyal and generous to a degree. While the English left they led him, and showed a still growing enmity to thousand foot and five hundred horse, together with tolerated in the exercise of their religion. But this was too much for the wretched bigots of the day who soon got up a cry. On reading it one finds it difficult to believe that it has not been repeatedly uttered during the last eight years by some of the canting vapourers of the time. How often do we recognise its expressions and sentiments in the cuckoo shrieks of a heary Sheik of Birmingham, or the howlings of a Shaftesbury; and how plainly do they show that no religion can be more merciless or persecuting towards its opponents than Protestantism! Hear the language of the "bishops" of Ire-land, with the Protestant "Archbishop" Ussher at their head; that Ussher who, in the true spirit of Protestantism, (which as one of its ablest champions regretfully acknowledges, is the only Church that fulsifies dates and circumstances when it wants to gain a point,) fabricated papers to show-what we now-a-days occasionally hear -that the Pope's Supreyour the carcasses of dead men. Children were macy was not acknowledged by the Catholic Church driven to feed upon their dead mothers, and women in Ireland. He overreached himself, however; for the Church of England, warmly commenced the defence of his grandfather. He left no means untried in order to arrive a true conclusion, and in his endeavours he was obliged to admit the falsehood of his conclave - the toleration of Protestantism!

"Firstly-The religion of the papists is superstitious and idolatrous; their faith and doctrine erronapostatical. To give them, therefore, a toleration, or a consent that they may freely exercise their religion, and profess their faith and doctrine, is a grievous sin, and that in two respects; for, first, it is to make ourselves accessory, not only to their superstitions, idolatries, and heresies, and, in a word, to all people which perish in the deluge of the Catholic

apostacy. "Secondly.-To grant them a toleration, in respect of any money to be given, or contributions to be made by them, is to set religion to sale, and with it the souls of the people whom Christ hath redeemed with his blood. And as it is a great sin, so it is also a matter of most dangerous consequence; the consideration whereof we commit to the wise and judicious, beseeching the God of truth to make them who are in authority zealous of God's glory, and of the advancement of true religion; zealous, resolute, and courageous, against all popery, superstition and idolatry."

The so-called "Graces," consisting of fifty-one reasonable articles, so warmly sought, and paid for to the extent of £120,000, and granted under the King's own hand, but never carried out, embraced amongst other things, and in addition to those mentioned by the author (ante), the leave to practice in courts of law; to sue the livery of their lands out of the Courts of Wards; that the claim of the Crown to lands should be limited to the last sixty years; that a new enrolment of their estates should be permitted to the inhabitants of Connaught by the sancapostle appear, than any of the bigoted fanatics who tion of a Parliament. Justice was sold to the Irish, position to such a theory, the case of England in grievous error. But thus it is, from the unfairness of are to be found in every corner of the metropolis of the consideration money pocketted by Charles, but 1688, of America in the War of Independence, and English laws, designing men seek to create ill-will the kingdom, haranguing to willing dupes about the the consideration itself basely withheld. A parlin- of Prussia, Spain, and Greece in later times. I give

ment was held to confirm the "Graces;" to the infamous Stafford's prayer and promises, subsidies were unanimously voted, but Poyning's Act having been purposely evaded in the summoning of this parliament, its proceeedings were rendered null and void,-and thus basely did the king and his minister, Wentworth, act.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MEDALS OF ST. PETER.

The Morning News nublishes the "Brief" of His Holiness, in which he formally "institutes" the medals of St. Peter, which decorations it is intended to bestow on all the valiant soldiers who have survived in defence of the cause of Christ's Vicar on earth. The following is an authorized translation of the document in question :-

Pius IV., for a perpetual rememberance. God, the arbitrator and dispenser of all good things, Who rules the world with justice, tempered with mercy, has not permitted the Apostolic See to remain in possession of political power without some admirable design on the part of His Providence. This was in order that the successors to the See of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, called by the duty of their mission to govern the Universal Church, to spread afar throughout all nations, from the citadel, as it were, of religion, the precepts of faith and morals, should not be subjected to any Power, and might freely and readily exercise the functions of their divine ministry.

"The astute enemies of the Christian name well understood this when they attempted, either by treacherous machinations or by open force, to overthrow political power of the Holy See, with the design of opening an easier road to the complete destruction, if they could effect such, of the Catholic religion .--The moment these calpable projects were unveiled the zeal of the Catholics was everywhere enkindled with an inconceivable ardour for the protection of the rights of the Holy Sec. And not only men in the lower station of life, but even a large number belonging to noble families, without regarding either the perils or the privations, hastened to enrol themselves in our militia, to repulse from the frontiers of our Pontifical dominions the violent aggression of our

enemies. "In a short time our army, united under an illustrious chief, although small in numbers, was found so courageously disposed to fulfil its duty that our subalpine enemy himself, who was threatening our provinces with troops for more considerable in number, felt himself compelled to believe that the result of his enterprise would not be favorable to him unless he threw himself by a sudden incursion upon our dominions, against all justice, and without t e least declaration of war. But, no sooner had this sudden invasion taken place than the Catholic soldiers experienced what the true faith and the true religion could effect in the hearts of men. For as soon as they were engaged in battle they fought with such courage and interpidity that they left to the enemy but a most bloody victory, and they have been overwhelmed by numbers more than valour or glory of arms.

"In order to transmit to posterity the memory of this illustrious combat, we have had a medal of silverized bronze struck, which presents on one side a cross reversed, in memory of the martyrdom of the Prince of the Apostles and a serpent folded in the form of a circle, as a symbol of eternity, with this inscription :- 'Pro Petri sede Pio IX., Pont. Max. anno XV; on the other side, these words-' Victoria que vincit mundum fides notra.' Moreover, in order to give our soldiers a reward for their fidelity, we permit the medal herein mentioned on the left side of their breast, suspended by a riband of white, yellow, and red silk.

" As to those among them who have distinguished themselves in the defence of the rights of the Holy See by singular valor, we accord to them the leave to carry a gold medal of the same form, more artistically executed, checkered with red, suspended by a silk riband of the same colour, also on the left side of the breast.

"And now, in order to honour by a solemn panegyric the bravery of those who have defended by arms the political power of the Roman Church and our own from an unjust aggression-to honour, above all, those who, fighting bravely have died a glorious death, we declare publicly that they have what, indeed, it will attract deserved well of the Apostolic See, of the Catholic attention of Irish patriots." Church, and of the whole human race, whi h canno subsist without respect for right and justice. It is in this that true honor consists-the true and special glory of arms, worthy of immortality.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the Seal of the Fisherman, the 12th of November, 1860, the 15th year of our Pontificate.

"G. CARD. DELLA GENGA."

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN ON THE PARTRY EVICTIONS .-The following letter has been addressed by Mr. S. O'Brien to Archbishop M'Hale, enclosing his subscription in aid of the people recently ejected by Lord Plunket: -

"CAHERMOYLE, Dec. 24, 1860.-My dear Lord Archbishop-I shall feel obliged to your Grace if you will hand the enclosed subscription to Father Lavelle in aid of the poor people who have been recently expelled from their holdings by the Protest-aut Bishop of Tuam. I have read a considerable portion of the statements which have appeared in the newspapers respecting the proceedings which have taken place at Partry, and, founding my opimon not only upon the allegations of his adversaries, but also on the explanations set forth by authorised agents of the Bishop, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the treatment of these poor people was a case of most unjustifiable oppression. firmly believe that if the Catholic tenantry of the Bishop and his family had, even hypocritically, conformed to the views of this family in regard of religious teaching, their houses would not be in ruins. nor would they be outcasts on the face of the earth. By their fidelity to their religious convictions they have become victims to a cruel persecution, and, as such, they ought to be protected and honored by the community to which they belong. At a time when appeals are made to public sympathy on behalf of the Christian population of Syria who have been driven from their homes by the Druses, ought we not to ask ourselves whether our own fellow-countrymen, who are now suffering similar calamities on our own soil, are not at least, equally entitled to our sympa-thy and support? For special reasons it is peculiarly painful to me to say a word that can be unpalatable to the Plunket family; but I conceive it to be the imperative duty of all those who feel an interest in the welfare of the people of Ireland, and who desire to check the perpetration of crime, to endeavor by all means in their power to prevent the recurrence of such outrages upon humanity and the rights of conscience as have been committed on the estate of Partry.—1 may one Archbishop, yours very faithfully, "WM. S. O'BRIEN. estate of Partry .- I have the honor to be, my Lord

"To his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam."

THE "IREN QUESTION."-Mr. John Martin, who was transported in 1848, for ten years, under the Treason-Felony Act, and who returned to Ircland a few years since under the amnesty granted by the Crown, has taken up the cudgels against Mr. Smith O'Brien on the subject of a French invasion by this portion of the empire. Mr. Martin states his views in a rather elaborate communication, published in the Nation, setting out by disputing the soundness of Mr. O'Brien's opinion that the acceptance of aid from a foreign Power by a people struggling for or desirous of liberty must necessarily lead to disastrous consequences for them, and instancing, in op-

the writer applies the result of his argument to the case of Ireland .- Times' cor .: - " To desire foreign intervention, then, is a necessity of our situation ;and what every patriot in Ireland ought to labor at is, to bring about a good understanding between all ranks and sects, and combine all for that cause in whose success all have a common interest, and give confidence, moderation, and dignity to our national counsels, and so place our nationality in such an attitude before England and before the world as may command the respect of our enemy and the sympathy of other foreign nations. It is our peculiar misfortune that, while the masses of our people are disaffected in a numerical proportion exceeded in no other country, our aristocracy are nearly all attached to England, and our middle classes are, perhaps, the least patriotic in the world. I do not say this to denonnce our upper classes. They are the creatures of circumstances, as all classes of men are; and I im confident that these same Irish nobles and gentlemen, who now see nothing ignoble or unmanly in standing idly by while foreign rule plunders and insults their country, as never subject-country was plundered and insulted by Czar or Kaiser-who stood idly by when foreign rule starved millions of their countrymen, and confiscated the property of their own order -1 am confident that those same men would prove gallant and faithful guardians of the rights of Ireland, once we had our national independence. But we must not ignore the sad fact that, at present, the great majority of our middle and highest classes are either apathetic or hostile to the national cause. And it is this want of patriotism in those who ought to be the leaders of the Irish people that makes some persons despair of obtaining the independence of Ireland, and drives them to seek for refuge from English rule in becoming subject to France, or to some other foreign Power. thick such ideas are gaining ground in Ireland, and indeed, I regard your letter as calculated (though quite against your will) to increase the numbers of the party which begins to contemplate annexation to France as the only attainable relief from the miseries English dominion. I will go further, and say that it is only the ignorance in which our people are kept of the real character of the French Government and laws that prevents the whole peasantry and working classes of Ireland, Protestant and Catholic, from belonging to the French party. If they knew that French rule would introduce religious equality and abolish tythes, would establish tenant right, and pursue the policy of giving the cultivators a permanent tenure of the soil; would simplify and cheapen the administration of justice; would give municipal institutions by which every town and parish could regulate its own local affairs; would abolish hereditary nobility, and give every man a free vote in the election of the national Legislature : and would do all that for less than one-fourth of what we have to pay as our tribute to England-I think such a change of masters might well be desired by all those of the Irish people who can content themselves with less than national independence. If our nobles and gentry will belong to the English party, they need not think it strange to see the other classes form themselves into a French party. The one is quite as bonorable a policy as the other."

Address of the O'Donoghue, M.P. -An Address to the Irish people from the O'Donoghue, M.P., has been published! The Dublia News says of it :- "It calls on the people to sustain and forward the national movement now in progress amongst us-the only movement made for the assertion of our nationality for a long period, and one which, if it receives the extensive support which it deserves, may be made a memorable incident of Irish history. Tite O'Donoghue gallantly gives himself to the cause. asking only of his countrymen that they sustain him. If they be at his back he does not fear the British Government, in or out of Parliament. We are sure the manhood of Ireland will respond to his call: we are perfectly confident the half-a-million signatures which he demands will be attached to the National Petition, but that number, we hope, will be even exceeded. Let the patriots of Ireland exert themselves to increase the number by every legitimate meanstaking the name of no man who is not intelligent of the actual nature of the case, and willing to give heart and hand to its advancement. The necessity of taking those steps is so ably argued in the address of our chivalrous and patriotic countryman, that we shall not here do more than direct to that document what, indeed, it will attract for itself, the earnest

THE IRISH BRIGADE. - The thirty-six Irish soldiers who now form the depot of the Brigade will be strengthened to a company of 150 men, by fresh arrivals from Ireland. There was a proposition for the incorporation of these men into the corps of the Zounves; but the green uniform has prevailed over the grey, and the Irish will continue to be a separate and national corps. - Roman Letter of Times.

CHURCH INTOLERANCE. - The utmost rigour of the law will, it seems, be put in force in Kinsale, against every priest who dares to bury his dead without requesting permission from the Protestant Rector .-The conduct of Lord Plunket is inspiriting his fellow-pastore-Catholics will be taught what they are in the eye of the law. If they are tolerated, at all, they should be humble-hearted and full of gratitude. They must not attempt the bearing of men, or they will be rudely reminded that English law, and the English Government take a very different view of the matter, and will allow no impertinence of the sort. The Parish Priest of Kinsale, it seems, following immemorial usage, performed burial service over the body of a convert, whose remains were deposited in a cemetery adjoining the Protestant Church, but which had formerly belonged to the Catholic Church. The church now legally owned by the Protestants, had been built by Catholics for Catholic uses. In that cemetery the Catholic anesstors of the present generation had gone down into the grave, in peace. But, if they were buried in their own cemetery, it was not so permitted by the law. Protestant rectors must have been lax, indeed, or fear must have entered their souls to have allowed such desecration. At all events, henceforth, such shall not be the case. Written permission must be obtained from the rector, by law established, as the following note will show:-

"Vicarage, Kinsale, Jan. 1st., 1861.
"Rev. Sir.-As I find that one of your curates performed a burial service, according to the writes of the Church of Rome, in my church-yard yesterday, without my permission, allow me to inform you that, by 5th Geo. IV., c. a burial service cannot be legally performed in a church-yard, by either Dissenting or Roman Catholic clergyman, without written permission from the incambent of the parish in which the church-yard is situated; and therefore, to request that, in future, when it is desired by the friends of a deceased Roman Catholic that a burial service be read by you or your curates at the interment of their relatives' remains, that you will be good enough to comply with the terms of the Act of Parliament, and request your curates to do so also
—as, however willing I may be to act in a kindly manner towards my Roman Catholic parishioners and their minister, I, at the same time, feel bound to maintain all my rights and privileges, as incumbent of the parish of Kinsale.—I remain, your's faithfully, "John W. Hopkins, Vicar. faithfully, "John W. Hopkins," The Rev. John Keleher, P.P., Kinsale.

John W. Hopkins, Vicar, has made a bold attempt to introduce into Munster that horrid intolerance so much cultivated by his Orange colleagues in the North. He will find, however, that he is not addressing cowed nor servile men. The Priest of Kinsale, will not comply with the degrading conditions he would humble him to; and he, himself, perhaps, will soon see that his insolence has been a among the Irish people. - Irishman.

an extract from that portion of the letter in which | un. smith c'erien on the . Arrest and extradition OF COUNT TELEKI.

The following letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien appears in the Freeman's Journal. It was, of course, written before the news of Count Teleki'a liberation had reached Ireland :-

" To the Editor of the Freeman."

"Cahermoyle, Newcastle West, New Year's-day, "My dear Sir,-I have read with much pleasure in the Freeman's Journal of yesterday an article respecting the capture and extradition of Count Ladislas Teleki, worthy of that chivalry of spirit which formerly belonged to Irishmen - a spirit which is not, I trust, altogether extinct, though in these latter times it has too often been dormant. You justly characterize the conduct of the Saxon Government in giving up Count Teleki to Austria as base and contemptible. You justly declare that if the Emperor of Austria be sincere in his professed desire to conciliate his Hungarian subjects, he ought gladly to avail him-self of this opportunity of testifying such a disposition, as well as of showing his personal magnanimity by the immediate liberation of Count Teleki, and by restoring him and all Hungarians who are still in exile to their homes under an unconditional amnesty.

" If these, your sentiments, are shared by your fellow-citizens, ought they not to be expressed in an authoritative form? Would the present Lord Mayor of Dublin hesitate to call a meeting upon a requisition for the purpose, first, of protesting against the conduct of the Saxon Government : secondly of representing to the Emperor of Austria that the liberation of Count Teleki would be an act acceptable to the people of Ireland? If you desire to know why I feel a special interest in the case of Count Teleki, I will tell you. As an Irish nationalist, I consider the case of Hungary to be as nearly as possible par-allel to the case of Ireland, and Count Teleki, in hazarding life and property for the sake of Hungarian rights in 1848, was not more culpable than I am for having hazarded life and property in defence of the national rights of Ireland. The recent proposal made by the Emperor of Austria to re-establish the Diet of Hungary justifies his conduct, even as I trust that hereafter the restoration of its Parliament to Ireland will justify mine.

"Further, I enjoy the privilege of a personal acquaintance with Count Teleki, which was formed under very peculiar circumstances. In the year 1843 before I gave my adhesion to the Repeal Association I made a short trip to Germany. On that occasion attended a meeting of the Hangarian Diet at Presburg, and during the sitting I was introduced to Count Teleki, then one of the most prosperous and honoured magnates of Hungary. He was so kind as to remain with me during more than an hour, ex-plaining to me the topics which were under discussion in the Diet, and many other subjects connected with the condition and interests of his country. I was greatly struck by his gentlemanly manners, his bright intelligence, his liberal and benevolent spirit : but I saw him no more until my return to Europe from Van Diemen's Land in the year 1854. We then met at Brussels. Alas! how changed were the circumstances of both of us! The hopes which we had cherished had been frustrated—seemingly beyond recovery. We had both undergone, during several years, sufferings which would have rendered death a welcome visitor. Each was still an exile from the

land of his birth and of his affections. "Often since my return to Ireland have I sympathized with my friend Teleki, reflecting with painful emotion that he has been still deprived of his home while I have been restored to mine. I saw him on several occasions at Brussels, and upon each occasion I found reason more and more to believe that the estimate of his character which I had formed in 1848 was well-founded. He is now in peril. To deprive him of life would, indeed, be an act of assassination; but he is suffering all the pains of imprisonment; and if ever the Irish people can be justified in taking a part in foreign affairs I know no occasion on which such intervention would do them honour more than in this case of Count Teleki. I am also disposed to hope that in his case there would be an unanimity which can rarely be obtained in Ireland respecting any matter of domestic or external interest. In case there be a public meeting in Dublin to give expression to the feelings of those who sympathize with Count Teleki, it is possible that some who would attend it will object to forward any representation to Vienna through Lord John Russell, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under these circumstances it may be advisable to send a deputation to convey the sentiments of the citizens of Dublin to the Emperor or his representatives. Am I too sanguine when I believe that many Irish gentlemen would esteem it an honour to form part of such a deputation, and would cheerfully go to Vienna at their own expense in such a capacity?

"You are at liberty to convey these suggestions to such of your readers as may feel disposed to receive them as worthy of consideration.

I have the honour to be yours very faithfully.

"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

SENSATION JOURNALS .- But there is even a Dublin ournal which continually alarms its readers with frightful commotions," "alarming outbrenks," murderous assaults," and "Whiteboy outrages."-These sensation paragraphs, on being examined, appear to be furnished "by correspondents." One wonders what becomes of all the assaults, outrages, violences, as well as the batterers and the battered, at the Quarter Sessions. The coroners do not appear to be killed by overwork. Judges congratulate the counties on the suppression of crime and the peacefulness of the agrarian population; still the sensation paragraphs continue to appear, and some of the most tranquil counties in Ireland are pertinaciously libelled. The residents in Parsonstown, for instance, read regularly twice a week of some diabolical atrocity in the King's County. They ask for information, make inquiries of the peasantry, and consult the constabulary. All in vain, Nobody knows anything of the outrage, unless, perhaps, a street quarrel botween two drunken men be what is meant by "frightful riot," or the wrestling of two schoolboys is to be considered a melancholy instance of the pugnacity of factions. The most ridiculous portion of the affair is, that a local journal abuses the local officers for not discovering the perpetrators of imaginary outrages, and because they will not, to gratify one or two parties, elevate a contemptible squabble, into an agrarian onslaught. We can trace the invention of many of these astonishing paragraphs to the res pecuniosa. We must request Mr. Timbs to place, in the next edition of "Things Not Generally Known," the following "secret of the prison-house":-It is usual to pay correspondents a small sum for any item of local intelligence which they transmit from the country to the Dublin journals If the communication contains a "marder," an "agracian outrage," or a "fiendish assault," the writer is remunerated by four times the amount he receives for a commonplace item of information .-Every trifling little dispute which can, by any distortion of facts or language, be "sensitionised" into a "sanguinary assault," or a savage "attempt at murder," is worth, at least, ten shillings to the sender. We fancy that, if all paragraphs were remunerated at the same rate, we would have less of these "outrageous" paragraphs which find their way into English newspapers, and are considered, by the majority of English readers, to represent the real "state of the country."--Irish Times (Protestant organ).

Mr. Acheson Lyle, the Lieutenant of Londonderry was accused the other day of having not only prompted a Clergyman of Derry to make an affidavit as to the danger of collision between Catholics and Protestants on the 18th ult., but suggested that the Clergyman's preferment depended upon his compliance. Mr. Lyle has since written to the Times to deny the imputation; he was asked to speak to the Clergyman as to fears entertained respecting a collision but he neither preferred a request nor suggested anything respecting preferment.

DER.—On Thursday evening a circumstance occurred Hook Tower. The cliffs under which the vessel you may think me very cool, but, thank God, death ready for this same spring, when (he says) he will from New Orleans, evidently emanating from no having more the complexion of what we are accus- strick are quite precipitous, and at least 100 feet is welcome. We are so benumbed and fatigued that come to lead them to the liberation of beautiful common mind, in which a dissolution of the Union, having more the complexion of what we are accus-tomed to read in the pages of romance than any-above the level of the sea; and at least 100 feet above the level of the sea; and it is miraculous how tomed to read in the pages of romance than any-above the level of the sea; ann it is miraculous how thing which could be deemed likely to take place any of the crew were saved, as the vessel broce up in our day in a large and populous city like Dublin. The few persons who have heard the details of this Tower is strewed with cotton and the timber of the case, and have been entrusted with the representation of its details for the ends of justice, believed at | Monday in the neighborhood, and they could discern first that the affair altogether was an issue of falsehood got up partly from hearsay and partly from malicious motives; but subsequent inquiry made it apparent that the story was painfully true as to the main facts, and that a well-concocted conspiracy had been formed for the perpetration of robbery and murder in the very heart of the city of Dublin. facts are simply these : - Yesterday a person in the garb of a gentleman called at the establishment of Messrs. Hyam & Co., Dame-street, clothiers, and gave orders for the supply of a large quantity of hoisting men on a sling twenty-five feet high, were ready-made clothing, which he ordered to be sent to among the punishments for slight offences. If he his hotel. He paid 5s as a deposit for the bom fide desire that the case should go before the public, he character of his order, and left Mr. Hyam's establisement. The goods were duly forwarded by a porter named William Mulholland, who is in the employment of Messrs. Hyam. This porter, whilst conveying the goods to their destination, was met by a young man of dark complexion, and apparently of about twenty years of age. He came up to the porter (Mulholland) assuming the aspect and using the terms of a person greatly disappointed and highly indignant, and said to him, "You are fully an hour late; Mr. Anson is gone; come with me to the office and I will pay you." This dark-visaged man conducted the porter with his load over one of the bridges to the north side of the river, and then on through Queen-street to Blackhail-parade. He took the porter, still bearing his load, up a lane, to the rear of the houses in this locality, and then, drawing a key from his pocket, he opened the gate of a stable on which was posted a bill "To be let." The porter (Mulholland) asked his dark-visaged guide was he Mulholland to follow him into the stable ?-The reply was in the affirmative. Mulholland observed him fumbling apparently for something in his pockets, and, thinking that the man was looking for the means of lighting a candle, inquired if it was a match was wanted? The dark-visaged stranger replied "Yes," and whilst Mulholland was searching in his pocket for a match, he drew a pistol from his vest, and fired in the face of Mulholland. The weapon, which was loaded with a conical bullet, exploded so near the person of the intended victim that it singed his bair, and the ball passed through the cartileges of his nose and lodged in the plastered wall of the stable. Mulholland on being shot fell to the ground, and on his attempting to rise he was grappled by the assassin, who attempted to strangle him. In the struggle which ensued Mulholland got the murderer's finger into his mouth, and bit it severely, and then called loudly for help from the police. The assassin, fearing detection, made off, possibly overhearing the approaching steps of some constable of the D police division, who came up speedily on hearing the outery. Mulholland was conveyed to the Richmond hospital, where his wounds were dressed. In the stable to which Mulholland had been inveigled, when light was obtained, it was at once perceived by the constable for what terrible purpose this stable had been taken a week ago by the assassin and his associates, who are supposed to have come here from England. At one side of the stable, near the wall, a grave was found recently dug-the shovel and pickage which had been used for providing a grave for a man yet living remained on the margin of the excavation, which was about six and a half feet in length, five feet in depth, and about four feet in width. The arrangements for the "burial" of the victim or victims, as the case might be, seemed to be tolerably perfect. The large stones were carefully put aside to serve as an upper covering to renew the pavement of the stable, and thus baille suspicion and prevent detection; and, doubtless, the poor porter, whose body was destined to occupy that pit, would in all probability be supposed to have absconded with the money paid to him for the goods entrusted to him for delivery. The pistol with which the intended murder was to have been accomplished lay upon the ground, near the stable door. It is a single barrelled rifle pistol, with a walnut-wood stock. Beneath the muzzel of the piece is a spring bayonet, which springs outward on the trigger being pulled, thus making death doubly sure, and showing that the weapon was intended for the perpetration of a foul deed, making it a terrible weapon in the bands of a determined assassin. A which were a number of percussion caps and a quantity of gunpowder. The parcels of clothing, &c., brought by the porter Mulholland were found lying near the stable door, where they had fallen during the scuttle. The attempt at robbery and murder, which took place of Thursday evening, is still the talk of the city. It is now believed that the party who committed the offence had no accomplices though he was known to have been connected with a gang of bad characters. The police seem sanguine of arresting the culprit, and have tracked him as far as the Holyhead steamer, which left Kingstown an hour and a half after the commission of the crime. Nothing could exceed the excitement created in the neighbourhood where the atrocity occurred, and in all parts of the city the details were heard with a feeling almost of consternation. Mulholland uppeared at Capel-street office yesterday, and made a statement corroborating the facts that have already appeared .- Freeman's Journal.

DUBLIN, Monday Morning .- Joseph Dwyer, the young man accused of being the person who attempted to rob and murder the porter; Mulholland, in Blackhall-parade, on the evening of the 27th inst., is now in the hands of the police, and will be brought before the magistrates in Capel-street police court this morning. He was arrested in a back room of the house No. 64, Church steet, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday evening. He was immediately conveyed to Bridewell-lane station house, where he remained the entire of last night.

CAPEL STREET POLICE OFFICE, Monday .- Joseph Dwyer was placed in the dock to-day, charged with attempting to murder Wm. Mulholland, by discharging a loaded pistol at his head. The informations previously taken were read over to the witnesses. who deposed to their correctness. Other witnesses were examined, but nothing further was elicited. The chain of evidence, however, is perfectly complete. The defence set up by the prisoner's counsel is that of insenity. He was sent for trial at the next Commission of Oyer and Terminer. The remarkable part of the transaction is that the prisoner's father gave information to the police, and had him arrested. -Tablet.

THE LOSS OF THE "GOLDEN STAR."-- The Waterford Mail says-" We deeply regret to have to announce an extensively fatal shipwreck in the vicinity of the mouth of this harbor, on Saturday night, that of the United States ship Golden Star, Wm. Henry Staple master, on the shore of the county Wexford, between Bagenbun Head and Hook Tower. Early on Saturday afternoon the vessel was caught by a southeasterly gale, about the Saltees. Unable to pursue her voyage up channel, the storm preventing her from weathering the Saltees and other outlying rocks, she had to stand in towards the shore, and soon after let go anchors. They were not sufficient at all to keen her in position until the masts were cut away. The vessel then held to the anchore for some time, but about ten o'clock she drove ashore on rocks below Brgehbun Head. In half an hour she broke up, and eighteen persons were drowned, viz., the master and his wife, the stewardess, the second mate, the carpenter, the cook, ten scamen, and two boys. The first mate, Charles Penbody, and seven sailors were a large portion of which is likely to be recovered. apprentice. We are called aft to prayers, to make, person, Garibaldi, who is more given to blows than She struck at Carnevan Point, the southern head- our peace with that great God, before we commit

very rapidly. The coast for several miles from Hook wreck. A large number of persons collected on the bodies floating in the water, but were unable to rescue them. The captain and his wife were seen floating, locked together, and it would seem us if this ill-fated couple remained on deck to the last, and that the captain fastened his wife to him is the hope that he would save her.

A workman (Newcastle-on-Tyne), writes to the Irishman with reference to harsh treatment received by an Irish crew on board a vessel plying between Ireland and England. Lashing to the mast, and desire that the case should go before the public, he carried out.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CITY AUTHORITIES AND THE PEACE WITH CHI-NA .- Lord Elgin has written direct to the Lord Mayor announcing the treaty of peace. "Chiua is now (he says) opened up to Christianity and commerce, and it foreigners conduct themselves towards ; the people of the country with consideration and fairness. I hope that all the advantages gained will be retained, whatever dynastic changes take place in the empire." The peace was also formally notified to the Lord Mayor by Lord John Russel, and, following an ancient custom, the letter was posted on the Mansion-house — Weekly Register.

charged on Thursday, Jan. 10, at the Marlborough that morning. The magistrate, remarking that it was a strange time and place for a "minister" to be in, remanded him for a week .- Weekly Register,

THE " REALLY SAFE COUNSE."-The Union blames moderate High Churchmen in the Anglican community for want of breadth and boldness of prin-The Union says the really safe course would be the "advocacy of the Real Presence; the right of non-Communicants to assist; grander Services; Symbolism; Sacramentalism; Excommunication; Religious Orders, both of men and women; Absolution; Patristic and Scholastic Doguntism; Sacerdotalism; the doctrines of Unity; and beartier Veneration for Holy Persons, things, and sensons-not to mention other points." The Union says: -4 The honourable and really safe course for the champions of our Church is to develop in her life and practice the Catholic principles which pervade her system, and fearlessly to admire and adopt the excellences of cognate systems, wherever they may be. This is the obvious dictate of ecclesiastical magnanimity, and the only one which would deliver the unstable from the dangers of temptation. It always has, and always shall be, the object of this organ, in the teeth of pitiable misrepresentations, to adopt this course, and much success has attended this policy; but we hesitate not to say that this success would have been ten times more complete but for the want of breadth and boldness in the principles of our selfnamed moderate High Churchmen. Great advances have been made in the recognition of many Catholie truths; but the process has been so unnecessarily slow that the patience of many has been exhausted. These recognitions were in every thinking Clergyman's reach ten years ago as much as now. If we had availed ourselves at once of such elements of power as those contained in the advocacy of the Real Presence; the right of non-Communicants to assist; grander Services; Symbolism; Sacramentalism; Excommunication; Religious Orders, both of men and women; Absolution; Patristic and Scholastic Dogmatism; Sacerdotalism; the doctrines of things, and seasons - not to mention other points we should not now be what we now are. We abandon our vantage-ground-it is an error to say that word and deed to the confused and uncertain An- in attaching the epithet "good," was quite the op-glicanism of the past. We on selves believe that it posite of her sister; was not "pious," not "sincere, is imperative on us to stand by the Church of England to the last; but we are not surprised that cer- | blemished manners," though a " Virgin Queen ;"tain minds peculiarly constituted, when dazzled by the real and supposed excellences of our Roman sister, think otherwise. Nothing will satisfy men's desires and establish lost unity but the manifestation of a zealous, bold, and unsectarian Church.

A PAINFUL POSITION. - An unmarried lady, a perfect specimen of an old maid, being on a visit to a friend who lived in a large manufacturing town, went on Sunday to Church alone, and was shown into a large square pew, in which half a dozen fe-males were sented. The prayers were drawing to a conclusion, when the officiating minister deviated from the afternoon service into another with which she was unacquainted. This was a novelty to Miss -, who was in the habit of attending public worship at a fashionable chapel in London. When this interpolated service began her co-pewers stood up: she, as a matter of course, followed their examile, and, on doing so, was surprised to see all the congregation except themselves either sitting or kneeling. Her companions presently knelt down. She again followed their lead, and, by paying great attention to the succeeding prayer, she discovered that it was a thanksgiving for safe deliverance from the great pain and peril of childbirth. The usual afternuon service being over, she rose from her knees with crimsoned checks and in an agitated state of mind, which were not lessened by the clerk coming into the pew, and asking her, " Have you a child to be christened, Ma'am? Pushing him aside, she rushed out of the churching-pew, into which she had in-advertently been put, and made the best of her way out of the church. On entering her friend's drawing-room she looked so excited and alarmed that Mrs. M. exclaimed, "My dear Charlotte, what has happened to you? have you been robbed or assaulted?" "Worse, worse-much worse, hysterically sobbed the old maid. "I've been churched" - Court

A Message from the Sua, - A bottle containing the following has been picked up on South Shields sands :-" North Sea, Feb. 2 1860 - Dear Friends, -When you find this the crew of the ill-fated ship Iloratia and Captain Jackson, of Norwich, is no more. We left Archangel on the 8th of January, all well; on the 2d of February we have to under close-reefed top-sails, after scudding before the gale for 10 days; we have not been below for six days. A Norwegian brig have to for our assistance. Four men got into the jolly boat, but after leaving a sea struck her, and sank her, and the four men were lost. Our crew consisted of eight men, master and mate, second mate, and two boys. When I am writing this, I have just left the pumps. We are not able to keep her up, feet of water in the hold, and the sea making clean breach over her. Our hatches here are all stove in, and we are worn out. Our master made an observation to-day. We are in 60 North lat.; wind, N.E. I write these few lines, and commit them to the foaming deep in hopes that they may reach some kindhearted friend who will be so good as to find out the saved. The ship, of about 1200 tons burthen, was friends of these poor suffering mortals. I am a na-from Mobile, bound for Liversool, laden with cotton tive of London, from the orphan school, —John Laing

MYSTERIOUS CASE-DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MUR- land of Petit's Bay, a cove about three miles above our living bodies to that foam and surf. Dear friends ging them to be patient, and ordering them to be Thompson, James Lee, Jos. Brig took the boat on the soil of Italy. The Austrians themselves spurn the 21st of January.—William Ham, Peter Young, all advice from the Eurodean powers, and are deter-Sam Jones, James Bruce, William Ham, chief mate; mined to carry the struggle into Lombardy again .deric Mail, apprentices."

a married woman, in Shoe-lane, stripped her child nounces that her forces are lining the Rhine frontier, of its clothing, leaving it actually naked and sold to meet the enemy-meaning France. Meanwhile, the rags for whiskey. But for the intervention of there are other signs still more significant, perhaps, the neighbors, it is believed the child would have of what is coming. Russia is borrowing up all the been frozen to death.

A MAN KILLED BY A LION. - Yesterday morning a terrible encounter took place at Astley's Amphitheatre. An under-groom named Smith was literally throttled to death by one of the lions which play so prominent a part in the holiday entertainments at that favourite place of amusement. The lions, three should produce a clear statement of the terms of in number, are confined in a cage at the back of the engagement, and the manner in which they were stage. When the night watchman left the theatre yesterday a few minutes before seven, he reported "all right." - Shortly afterwards Smith, the deceased, entered the place and found the lions prowl ing about. They had torn off a heavy iron bar which crossed the front of the cage, and then burst open the door. Smith was alone, and not being familiar with the animals he attempted to escape into an adjoining stable yard. His situation was a frightful one, and most men would have acted precisely as he did under similar circumstances; but the probability is that if he had stood his ground boldly his life would have been saved. Unfortunately one of the lions-that which is known by the name of Havelock-caught sight of his retreating figure, bying an ancient custom, the letter was posted on and instantly sprang upon him. It selzed him by the Mansien-house — Weekly Register.

The Rev. Wm. Osborne, a Wesleynn preacher, was ed its teeth in his throat. Death must have been almost instantaneous, but as Smith was found a good Police court, London, with stealing a wreath from deal cut and bruised at the back of the head, it is a "gay" woman at the Cafe Regence, at three o'clock supposed that the lion, after burying its fangs in his supposed that the lion, after burying its fangs in his throat, dragged him about and dashed his head against the ground. It seems, in fact, to have worried him, though the wounds inflicted by the brute been expected. There were no cries for help, but a sort of Shuffling noise was heard by a man in the stable yard. He suspected what had occurred, and did not venture to open the door through which Smith had endeavoured to escape, but he gave the alarm, and in a few minutes was joined by several grooms and others connected with the theatre. They were all, however, too much afraid to enter the place and nothing was done to ascertain the fate of Smith, until the arrival of Crocket, the Lion Conquerer, to whom the animals belong. As soon as he had reached the spot he passed through the door alone, none of the others during to follow. The body of Smith was lying face upward a few feet from the door, and Have lock was crouching over it as a hungry dog crouches over a piece of meat. Crockett immediately threw the animal off and dragged the body into the yard. It was still warm but the life had been extinct for some time. A surgeon was sent for, but of course, he could render no assistance. Crockett lost no time in securing the lions. They allowed him to capture them easily enough. Even Havelock did not offer any resistance, and the other two, which had taken no part in the terrible scene with Smith, seemed rather afraid than otherwise. In a few minutes all three were back in their eages again, and last night they went through their usual performance before a crowded audience. Smith was unmarried. There will, of course, be an inquiry into the circumstances which attended the unhappy man's death .-Times, Jan. 8th.

"BLOODY MARY."-Mr. Maclean, keeper of the Ordnance Records in the Tower, in his recently published "Life and Times of Sir Peter Curran." after mentioning an act of clemency on the part of Queen not "merciful by nature," and certainly not of " un that is to say, as much a Firgin Queen as Victor Emmanuel is a "Re Galantuono." Great, no doubt, is the power of lying, and history, as de Maistre said, has often been 'a conspiracy against truth; but, in the log run, magna est verilas et provalebti.-Irishman.

The judges in Canada have decided that the es caped slave, Anderson, must by the treaty be given up to the authorities of the United States. By the practice of the Slave States he would, no doubt, be burnt alive if he reached the State of Missouri. We are, however, hopeful that he will not arrive there We are far from complaining of the decision of the Judges, We doubt not that the majority (for one out of three dissented from the opinion of the other two) have come very reluctantly to this decision. The public feeling of Canada is as strong against the surrender of the unhappy man as it would be in England. But it is essential that courts of law should act, not upon wishes and sympathics however good and noble, but upon law and strict justice, and if the letter of the treaty requires that the unhappy man should be given up, his surrender, most miser able as it is, ought not to be refused. There are still, however, more chances than one for his escape. An appeal has been made against the sentence of the Judges; and even if this should be given against him, it is possible that before it is decided, Missouri may have separated itself from the United States, with which, and as a Union, not with any separate State, our treaty has to do. Even if he is ultimately given up, it is, we believe, highly improbable that he can be taken to Missouri, as he must be carried as a prisoner through the whole of the free States of the Union, in which the feeling on the subject is as strong as in Canada, while the force of law, when opposed to popular feeling, is much weaker. It is plain, however, that if this judgment stands, the treaty which hinds us to surrender criminals must be either be given up or modified. It is not to be borne that England should give up to torments and death the thousands of slaves now in Canada may be claimed as criminals, on one excuse or other. To mention no other circumstance-no negro in the Slave States is allowed to travel without a "pass," signed by a white man; in default of which he is liable to be stopped, not only by the police, but by any person who meets him. Mr. Olmstead mentions a case to which he was an eve-witness, of an old man met on the road by a little girl of twelve years, a perfect stranger to him, and obliged by her to return home under severe threats. The escaped slaves, therefore, have in most cases obtained forged passes, and forgery is one of the crimes for which we are bound to give them up. It is impossible that this state of things can continue. - Weckly Register.

THE APPROACHING HURLY-BURLY .- The voice of the charmer ("charmed be never so wisely") has failed this time. He spoke words of what the Eng-Hish newspapers hungeringly called "confidence and reassurance." But there is no confidence; and Europe declines to be reassured. There is to be war in the spring—and plenty of it. That troublesome to words, has just written to his Italian friends, beg-

Thomas Wilson, second mate, John Laing, and Fre- Hungary is ready for outbreak; and the Sclavonian provinces, both of Austria and of Turkey, are se-MATERNAL DEPRAVITY .- The Aberdeen Free Press cretly arming for the fight. Even Prussia, whilst records that during the intense cold of Monday last, getting up a little war with Denmark, officially anmoney she can get. Napoleon the Third is rapidly exchanging all the silver in the bank of France for gold-the real article of exchange; and England is fatuously supplying all that gold to him. The Christians in Syria demand that the French army shall stay there, whilst Turkey fears to offer any objection, and England in vain protests; and the intervention in China, of which France seems about to derive all the advantages, dangerously increases the uncordial feeling between the "cordial allies." War, then-a great and sanguinary war- is inevitto learn upon what terms France will withdraw her harder than stemmboat captains in any other country war among the Indian Islands, and upon apparently are neither so numerous nor so severe as might have the Kaffir frontier. Upon the continent of America we have a serious cause of difference with Mexico, which is one blaze of ignoble and murderous revolation. In the United States we witness the disastrous spectacle of a public rupture between the commonwealth and the most powerful of the constituents, which at any moment may assume the dimensions, and precipitate all the terrible consequences, of a civil war. The country feels that accident may explode the whole fabric of peace; that a war may perchance break out, the limits of which it will be impossible for diplomacy to determine for diplomacy to determine; and that, any hour, Italy may again be in flames. We are oppressed at home, moreover, by a remarkable weight of poverty among the humbler classes, who, were it not for free trade and reformed tariffs, would now be perishing by thousands in the street, with famine prices, panic, and perhaps a social mutiny. The bank rate of discount has not stood so high as it stands at present since the panic of 1857." That "bank rate of discount" is a wonderful test of the condition of England. It is seven per cent more; and there is poverty and hunger, and, as the last telegraphic despatches tell us, painful apprehension of "bread-riots" in Liverpool. This mention of Liverpool at once recalls to our mind the state of affairs in America, The grim stavequestion has brought about, at last, the disunion of the Republic. The States are no longer United States; the South severs itself from the North; and between North and South there may be war to-morrow. Have our roaders ever reflected how utterly Liverpool and Manchester-should we not rather say all England-depend on the cotton trade? Now, it is to the Slave States of America that England looks for her cotton supply; should those Suites be con-Mary towards the subject of the memoir, says of vulsed by war, or a Slave's insurrection, it would that slandered sovereign:—'Although, from the per- promote the probable ruin of England. It would, secutions which took place in her reign, she has been, at the very least, paralyse her cotton manufacture-Unity; and heartier Veneration for Holy Persons, called the Bloody Queen Mary, she seems, person- shat up her factories-and send forth starving ally, little to have deserved this character. She myriads (yea, millions) of operatives to tear her was, without doubt, pions, sincere, merciful by na- very heart with another servile war. The very ruture, and of unblemished manners, and, except that mor of a dissolution of the American union desuch objects must be viewed exclusively from a she was mistaken in her religious views, every way presses English trade aiready, and fills cotton-im-Roman point of view, or not at all. They must be deserving of praise." We must be excused for de-porting Liverpool with a fierce and hungry mob, accepted as institutions of Christianity, and not of clining to accept Mr. Maclean's judgment as to the howling for bread. This year, with a doubled in-Romanism. Very few High Churchmen have not erroncousness of Mary's "religious views," but, in came-tax, the government announces that there is in their heart a respect for all these things which other respects, his testimony is valuable. On the not a shilling of surplus; and next year, precaution we have mentioned, but they will not say so. In other, it is curious to remark that "Queen liess," to against possible danger will demand more taxes and sentiment they lean to Catholic Christianity—in whom the Protestant tradition has so long succeeded loans. With "stocks' tambling down—with "discount" up nearly to the illegal point of usury-with manufacturing production diminished, and trade operations fearfully checked-with the operatives apidly falling out of employment, to meet the winter's cold and hunger, without a day's wages to buy bread-with that grim American convulsion to bring more trouble and disaster - England does not promise to be in a very good condition to meet the coming European war. But the war is coming for all that. Let us look out for it with such hope as we may; but, let us try to accomplish, if possible, a little preparation for contingencies at home, -- Irish-

UNITED STATES. REMARKABLE Conversion. - Some months ago the Bishop of Louisville received a letter from a young man residing in a neighboring State, asking instruction in the Catholic faith. Books, and the Cate-chism were sent to bim according to his request. A few days before Christmas the youth made his appearance in Louisville, and demanded to be received into the Catholic Church. On the day of his arrival he had tryelled on foot more than twenty-five miles over rugged roads. On examination it was found that he had already acquired a considerable amount of knowledge in the doctrines and usages of the Church from the books which had been sent him. Upon being questioned as to what first prompted him to examine the Catholic Religion, he answered that his first favorable impressions were derived from the perusal of a work written against the Church, which he thought must be true from the way in which it was attacked. No Catholic resided within his reach except a poor German family. His parents and all his relatives and friends were strongly opposed to his joining the Church. Still he determined to follow the inspirations of divine grace, and on Christmas day he was baptised, and received into the Church, in the Cathedral. He is intelligent and upright; and he even expressed a wish to study for the sacred ministry. - Guardian

Missoum.—The following is an extract of a reliable letter dated St. Louis, Jan. 16th, which appeared in the flartford Courant:—"Missouri will call a convention, and the question of seceding will be submitted to the people. You can hardly ap-State. Our week days are as silent as the Sabbath, scarcely the sound of a dray is heard or that of a passing vehicle. The President of the Minute Men's Club told me last night that he had been out all day huying up muskets and could get only 190 in the city. We have one or two days of terror, but they soon passed. The worst has not yet come; this is the apprehension of every one. At the public meeting on Saturday, the 12th, secession resolutions were passed with an 'if' we can't get our rights in the Union. It had been announced that Blair would speak; and to prevent a riot he did not do so. Two thousand Minute Men were present armed to prevent it, and the meeting passed off without a disturbance. There were at least twenty thousand persons pre-sent. Our Senator, on defeat of the Crittenden amendments, has just telegraphed to go for immediate secession. The bill calling a convention will pass to-day; and to-morrow the Bill arming the State—so we go.

The New York Herald has a long communication we care not whether we live or die. John Ross, John Venice," and the expulsion of the last Austrian from | and the organization of a separate Northern and Southern Republic, is treated as inevitable, being both a political and commercial necessity. The writer argues that the pursuits and the opinions of the two sections are too diverse to allow them longer to live under the same government, but that each may move in its own sphere successfully, and without any hostile action.

> The Carolinians are building a tremendous floating battery, which they mean to employ against Fort Sumter. It is 60 feet in height, and very strong and the men to be employed on it will be well protected.

> The Floridians have taken another U. S. vessel, the Dana, at St. Augustine. She was employed in the surveying service.

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS COUNTRY .- Read the foilowing description of Mississippi and her people, given by some emigrant who has moved to that State, and writes to his friends. Here it is :- " This is a glorious country. It has longer rivers, and more of them and they are muddier, and deeper, and able: a war in which all the leading powers of run faster, and make more noise, rise higher, fall Europe may be speedily involved. And how is Englower, and do more damage than anybody else's land prepared to meet it? Perhaps, the following rivers. It has more lakes, and they are bigger, and extract from a leading London daily newspaper may deeper, and clearer than any other country. Our enable us to guess: - "East and west the same dis- rail cars are bigger, and run faster, and pitch off the quieting anticipations prevail. It cannot be said i track oftener, and kill more people than all other rail that British affairs are prospering, or are likely to cars in this and every other country. Our steambe settled for years to come in think. We have not boats carry bigger loads, are longer and breader, and been indemnified in the costs of war; we have yet burst their boilers of ener, and the captains swear military division; and we are literary without a Our men are bigger and longer and thicker, can single guarantee for the future safety of trade. In fight harder and faster, and drink more mean whisnumerous parts of India the population are discon- key, and chew bad tobacco, and spit farther, and tented; we are with difficulty raising the necessary | not be killed, than in any other country. Our ladies revenue for the year; the Hindons and Mahomme- are richer, prettier, dress finer, spend more money. dans have, most inopportunely, witnessed a repulse break more hearts, wear bigger hoops, shorter dressof the British arms; our own soldiers are not all we es, kick up the devil generally, to a greater extent, can wish them to be; and we find it a dangerous than in any other country. Our niggers are black-task to re-organise the native battalions. There is a cr, work harder, have thicker skulls, smell louder. and need thrashing oftener than any other niggers an indefinite scale, in an inglorious cause, in New in any other State. User children squall louder, Zeland. Rumors of trouble have roached us from grow faster, get too extensive for their pantaloons quicker than any other children in any other coun-

> THE PROSPECT AFTER THE FOURTH OF MARCH .--The Washington correspondent of the N. Y., Journal of Commerce is quite desponding over the future. He says :- " There are many lending men here in Congress from the North who still affect to believe that the southern disunion movement is nothing but a temporary freak or phrenzy, which will pass away, and that there is no danger of a speedy disruption of the Union and of the entire destruction of the government. From this dilemma they will awake by the 4th of March. The South, and the whole South, is resolved to throw off all political dependence upon, or connection with the North There exists in all the border Southern States a powerful and yet secret organization, which is actively at work for the purpose of blinging those States into early co-operation with the secoded States. The South lacks no resources, and still less does sie want resolution to act and fortitude to enduce This resolution is already complete for it is in the breasts of the Southern people. It is far beyond the reach of compromises and concessions, and flattering and cajoling speeches. It is a mistake to suppose that Virginia hesitates. By the amanimous resolution of her Legislature, she has declared her determination to go with the Southern seconded States, unless terms known to be impossible shall be obtained from the North. Before March, Virginia will secode, and then, if not before, she will down the United States flag, wherever it may float within her jurisdiction. Every Suthern Border State, except Delaware, will follow the lead of Virginia. A Provisional Government for the second States will be organized, but will be speedily superseded by the organization of an independent Soutaern Confederacy. The Northern public are gross'y deceived by representations of discord and distress. and apprehension of slave insurrection in the Southern secoded States. Neither is there any foundation for the assertion that the revolution, there is under the conduct of a mob, and people of the lower order. In Soura Carolina, for instance, order and quiet to: vail, as well as enthusiasm."

TREASON IN THE UNITED STATES, -- The New York Tribune makes the disclosures given below, and this nction has caused a stampede among the "friends of the South" in and about New York.

"We propose to submit a few facts which have come to us, for their careful consideration. The owners of the steamship Columbia intend to despatch that vessel to-day to Charleston, and with her will undoubtedly go provisions, arms, and ma-nitions of war, of which the agents of that State have been purchasing largely in this city of later The Charlestonians seized the Marion, the consor: of this vessel, the other day, and proceeded to equip her to go in pursuit of the West, for the purpose of sinking her, with all the Government troops on board. But, finding the Marion ill-adapted for a gun-boat. by reason of age and weakness, they have released her to her owners, preferring probably to take the Columbia, which is a new and staunch steamship, and tolerably well fitted for a war steamer, if they can only lure her into their harbor. Under existing circumstances, it would seem wise and polite on the part of the Federal authorities here to prevent the possibility of such an act, by attaching the vessel before she sails. At all events we do not see the propriety of permitting the supplies to be taken to the enemy to be used against the Union. The Governor of the State of Georgia having officially garrisoned Government forts, and placed himself in the attitude of a traitor to his country, the public ought to know what aid and comfort he is receiving from persons in this city, and who are in this way promoting war against the Government. About four weeks ago an agent of the State of the State of Georgia, acting with the authority of Governor Brown, arrived here to negotiate for arms, and especially for field Artillery. This agent put himself in a measure into the hands of Lieut.-Col. A J. Hardee, of the 2nd cavalry, (late Commander of Cadets at West Point) and through his friendly offices made a contract with R P. Parrot, of the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, for sixteen 6-pounder iron guns, to weigh 1,000 lbs each, the guns to be rifled and to be supplied with Dyer's rifle projectiles. At the same time a contract was entered into with Dr. Augustus Vielie, of West Troy, N. Y., for sixteen carriages, suitable for these guns, with caissons, battery, waggons, and forges complete, and Vielie is now at work on them with all dilligence. It is expected that all this material will be ready by the 1st of March at forthest, and probably by the middle of February. Dr. Vielie is also about completing an order for a field battery ordered through the houses of Cooper preciate the gloom that now hangs over our city and | and Pond of this city, and as they have done an extensive business with the South this winter it is presumed that this battery is for that section-most probably for the State of Alabama. Just after arranging these contracts, Col. Hardee obtained a leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe from the traitorous Floyd, and it is well understood among his friends that it was merely with a view to purchasing arms and munitions of war, either in this country or abroad, for the State of Georgia, that the indulgencies are granted. It is humiliating to feel that there are men in the service of the Union so lost to honour and all sense of shame as to do these things. Dr. Vielie is the hired physician at the Water-vliet arsenal, and it is the town-talk of West Troy that he has made use of his position there to obtain mechanical facilities to fulfil his Georgia contract. Olearly it is the duty of the Government to prevent this material from going forward to the re-

bels, and to promptly arrest every person concerned. We commend the subject to the Grand Jury.

Trne Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

An armistice for a few days has been conclud ed betwixt the King of Naples and the commander of the forces of Victor Emmanuel before Gaeta. The bombardment had, with true Piedmontese chivalry, been directed apparently chiefly superiority of his enemies, nor the reported withhas as yet shaken the constancy of Francis II., in-as witness the following Address, signed by gallant young King of Naples:-

Sine, -In the midst of the fearful trials to which Divine Providence has allowed your august person and your kingdom to be exposed, the undersigned French Catholics feel it their duty to express to Y ur Majesty their sentiments of respect, grief, sym-

pathy, and hopes. The detestable decirines of revolution have shaken Europe, and within your States, as abroad, have consent to modify even, any one of our expres-armed against your crown all the bad passions excited by errors of all kinds. But, Sire, strong in your right, strong in the love of your people, in the de- discusting by their mischievous effects when sucvotedness of your army which has remained faithful, in spice of felony and treason, you will triumph over your exemies, over the enemies of civilization and ha canity, and the greatness of the danger you have past will be the measure of your ultimate triumph. As a pledge of this, we have that solemn and prophetic benediction which, on the 28th of November, 1848, in this same fortress of Gaets, at present the last bulwark of your sovereignty, the Holy Pontiff Pius IX invoked upon the King Ferdinand II., your illustrions father, the royal family and your people. Son of a saintly Queen, if, which God forbid, the fortunes of war should baffle your courage, Your Majesty is aware that a good cause is never wholly lost when in the hour of disaster one can say: "All is

It is with hearts filled with these sentiments that the undersigned beg of Your Majesty to deign accept the expression of the deep respect with which they have the honor to be, Sire, Your Majesty's, most humhle and most obedient servants.

(Here follow the signatures.)

The London Tublet gives the following amongst the most important items from France. If true, the facts therein recorded are a striking manifestation of God's dealings with the enemies of His Holy Church. A Coroner's Jury correct ly would ascribe the death of the Bishop of Soissons, to the " Visitation of God." Here is the paragraph.

"The Universel, of January 3, announces a distressing discovery respecting the late Monsignor Cour, Bishop of Suissons, whose sudden death by a fit of apoplexy will be remembered by our readers. The Universal announces that Mgr Cour was designated as the future Patriarch of France, in contemplation of a separation from the See of Rome. The Chapter of Soissons, after the Bishop's death, found dospiracy, which, however, has been bassled by the act of God."

The Sovereign Pontiff remains at Rome, and nothing can shake his trust in Divine Providence The following reply was given by him to the customary Address presented to him on Christmas Eve, by the Dean of the Sicred College of Car-

"I have just read in the Holy Gospels, how, but just born in the stable of Bethlehem, a little feeble child scattered dismay around him, and made few weeks back respecting the condition of the King Herod tremble on his throne. It was written agricultural labourers in Wiltshire, and more that agree would be able to resist Him, and I His than ordinary importance was attached to them as that none would be able to resist Him, and I, His servant, a poor weak old man, stript of all earthly goods, without help, alone, and without support still make my enemies tremble and am for them still some as heads of families, others as lodgers, - but all a cause of trouble. I rejoice, and my joy troubles their joy, because amidst all my afflictions, I feel within me a supreme and invincible confidence that belp from some quarter, as yet unforseen, shall yet arrive to deliver me, though I know not how, or in what manner; nevertheless, this help will come, of that I am certain. Therefore it is my duty to tell you, and I desire that it may be publicly known, that I will remain firm until the end. Humanly speaking, I can do nothing; help me therefore with your

These words of our Holy Father are consoling and instructive to the Cat holic world; consoling, because they give assurance that the successor of Peter will not yield to the storm that now rages around him; instructive, because they convey a most valuable lesson to all Catholies how to comport themselves in adverse circomstances-telling them that as Christians, as decency; a reproach and a bye-word for their the followers of the Crucified, it is their duty impurity, and contempt of all chastity; living never to faint in well-doing, never to follow the and herding together, males and females, hke multitude to do evil.

the neighboring States, miscalled United. One population throughout Protestant England-that after another crumbles away. Georgia is gone, country which boasts of its high civilization, its Florida is gone, and Louisiana has followed the wealth, its material progress, and, above all, of example of its Slave holding neighbors. But a its Protestant Faith. Such is the condition of may be the physical conditions of Popish Ire- branch, takes Mr. King's place. Thus, it is hoped, the few short months ago, and the Great American the masses of that people which sends out Bibles land to those of its wealthy Protestant neighbor, Causes of complaints as to the management of the Montreal Office, which have been so frequent, will be

universe, the master piece of human ingenuity; to-day it is but a mass of shattered fragments, and the political elysium of democracy has become a desolation, and a lieap of ruins-a standing monument of the absurdity of attempting to Church, and who are as remarkable for their found social order upon a non-Christian basis, and of making the negation of authority the prin- of England and Scotland are for their practical ciple of Government.

By the Bohemian we learn that after the expiration of the armistice, Gaeta will be abandoned to the tender mercies of Sardinia; neither France nor Russia will interfere in behalf of the King of Naples, and therefore the conquest of that Kingdom, and its subjugation to Piedmont may almost be looked upon as un fait accompli.-It was expected that a semi-official warning would be given to Victor Emmanuel not to rely upon the co-operation of France, should be commence hostilities against Austria. Military preparations on a gigantic scale were being continnued in France, which, coupled with Louis Napoleon's pacific protestations, bode no good to the peace of Europe.

A HINT TO THE SWADDLERS .- Much good abuse has been wasted upon us by our Protestant cotemporaries, because in a short paragraph against the hospital, and the palace of the young | we ventured to insinuate that Protestant mission-Queen of Naples, who is shortly expected to be- ary exertions might be much more profitably come a mother; but neither the overwhelming directed towards the "heathen myriads of Protestant England," than towards the Catholic drawal of the French fleet from before Gaeta, people of Ireland and of Lower Canada. On the strength of statements made by Protestant in whose favor a strong reaction is fast setting authorities, and especially the Northern Whig. we took occasion to remark that the result of thousands and thousands of the best and bravest | the late "revival mania" had been to drive thouof the children of France, and forwarded to the sands of its victims to the brothel, and had filled the lunatic asylums with blaspherning maniacs. These things we said, not without due consideration, and after careful examination of the evidence adduced in support thereof by Protestant witnesses; and we therefore will not, and indeed cannot, retract, or in any degree sions. Processiant Missions to Romanists are as cessful, as they are ridiculous at all times by their glaring inconsistency, and palpable hypoerisy. The superior morality of Catholic, as compared with Protestant, communities, is a fact which can be established by statistics, to which we have constantly appealed-to the statistics of bastardy in Catholic Ireland and Protestant Great Britain respectively-and to the Official Report of the Gaol Inspectors of Canada .-From these data we conclude that if Protestants were really actuated by religious principles, they would first endeavor to effect some moral reformation amongst their own people-amongst the Protestant masses of England and Scotland, at present " wallowing in filth and moral depravity," before expending their time, cash and energies, in persuading the Catholics of Ireland and Canada to Protest against the teachings of the Church, and to renounce that faith which is the principle, and the safeguard of Catholic mo-

Far then from retracting or modifying one ex pression that may have given offence to the Globe, and its admirers, we take this opportunity of declaring our firm conviction that we have never exaggerated the deleterious moral effects of Protestantism, or aught set down in malice respecting the condition of those communities amongst which it has obtained a footing. That we shall be again abused for making this declaration we fully anticipate; but that we are amply justified in making it must be apparent to every unprejudiced person who will take the pains of perusing the following sketch of the moral condition of England and Scotland, drawn by the European Times, a high Protestant authority. This witness deposes as follows:-

"Some astounding disclosures were made they were said to be founded on a personal inspection of the cottages in which the labourers lived,wallowing in fifth, and steeped in ignorance and moral depravity. A further investigation of the subject has revealed the painful fact that, in proportion to the population, more criminals are to be found in the agricultural districts than in the most densely populated cities. It has also been ascertained that the illegitimate children born in the rural parishes form a large per centage of the birthe. and this is attributed to the indiscrimate herding of the sexes in the small and ill-ventilated cottages, which are too small for the wants, necessities, and decency of the inmates; and this system is now declared to be pretty general throughout the farm-stends of England. Two or three years back disclosures, hardly less appalling, occurred with refer ence to the condition of the agricultural population in Scotland."

" Wallowing in filth and steeped in moral depravity;" notorious and infamous for their total disregard of the first dictates of natural brute beasts! Such, upon Protestant testimony, The Secession movement goes bravely on in a the "pretty general" condition of the rural and amongst the women especially, a moral

benighted Romanists of Ireland and Canada !-Of what Catholic community, whose people have remained strictly faithful to the teachings of their practical adherence to Catholicity as the people adherence to Protestantism, can similar things be predicated? Much immorality may be detected, we admit, amongst professing, or nominal Catholie communities; but upon examination it will be invariably discovered that the immoral amongst Papists are to be found, not amongst those who strictly adhere to the tenets of Romanism, who are most regular in their attendance upon the administrations of their Church, and who most fully carry out all her precepts-but amongst those who are most lax in their Popery, who are the least frequent at the Confessional and the Altar, and who the most habitually disregard and violate the precepts of the Church-amongst those in short, who, without having formally renounced the faith do the most nearly approach to the Protestant type. A bad Catholic is morally industinguishable from a sound Protestant; and in fact, if in the ordinary course of life you encounter a nominal Papist, who, on Sunday, never goes to Mass, who never approaches the Sacraments, who never fasts, and makes it a point to eat animal food on Good Friday, you at once assume that your acquaintance is a Protestant-so closely does the bad Catholic resemble in all respects the best of Protestants. This is a highly important fact; for if the moral tendencies of Catholicity were injurious, the very contrary would be the case; and those amongst Papists who were the most strict and fervent in the practice of their morally deleterious religion, the most frequent at the Confessional, and the most regular in their observance of the peculiar tenets of their faith, would be the most conspicuous amongst Cathohes for their immorality. If Popery were a moral poison, the more of that poison the moral system had imbibed, the more hopeless would be the case of the Catholic; and consequently the best Catholics, such as a St. Francis Xavier, a St. Francis de Sales, a St. Vincent de Paul, would be amongst the worst and most vicious of men; whilst had Catholics-that is to say, Catholics who deviated most from the Popish, and approached closest to the Protestant, type -- would be justly classed amongst the most virtuous, and amongst the greatest benefactors of their age and race. Such we say is the mevitable logical deduction from the premise, that Catholicity is unfavorable, and Protestantism favorable, to the development and growth of natural morality, and the Christian virtues.

But these Protestant masses of England and Scotland - " wallowing in filth" and " steeped in moral depravity," are, what they are, not because of their neglect of, but in virtue of their practical fidelity to, Protestantism. They are Protestants of Protestants, the "cream of the them are to be found the bitterest and most active enemies of the Catholic Church, the ever ready and loudest bellowers of the Protestant Confession of Faith "To Hell with the Pope a Gavazzi, an Achilli, and a Chiniquy, the foremost to pull down Popish Mass-houses, and the holdest in assaulting the Catholic Priest, and in offering obscene insults to the Romish Sister of Charity. These are the fruits by which you shall always know the staunch Protestant; and what tree brings forth that fruit more abundantly or in greater perfection than that which has its roof in the great putrescent Protestant moral dung-heap, so graphically described by the Protestant writer in the European Times?

"Wallowing in filth" and "steeped in mocal depravity!" Who would presume in such terms to describe the condition of the French Canadian habitants of Lower Canada? And yet even by the confession of Protestants, such is a faithful description of the condition of the cural masses of Protestant ingland; and yet Protestant. England sends its missionaries to Canadian Catholics to convert them to its own pure faith!

" Wallowing in filth," and " steeped in moral depravity !" Who would dore to apply this reproach to the Catholics of Ireland? Poor they may be---because long centuries of persecution endured with heroic constancy for their ancestral faith, has made them poor-because "Protestant Ascendency" has spoiled them of the goods of this world, in revenge for its inability to rob them of the jewel of great price which they inherited from the Samts. Dirty and squalid perhaps are their dwelling-places, because dirt and squalor are the inevitable companions of poverty. But go amongst those poor Irish Papirts, enter those dirty and squalid cabins, and you shall find therein, and amongst their inmates a delicacy of sentiment, a refinement of manners, purity, which would do credit to the Courts of the proudest aristocracy of Europe. Inferior as

blessings of religion pure and undefited to the and yet it is to the conversion of Irish Catholics, rather than to the civilization of its own brutaldevotes its efforts.

Protestants, but to induce them to reflect seriously upon the gross inconsistency, to say the least, of their missions to Romanists, and Prayer Meetings for the conversion of Papists. Some in these blasphemous absurdities may, we hope, and try to believe, be honest, but ignorant simpletons, and to these we address ourselves .--We fear, however, that the great majority of our Protestant Missionaries are actuated by no higher principle than that which inspired the fox, who, as the fable tells us, having lost his own brush or tail in a trap, ever afterwards endeavored to persuade his brother foxes to cut off their tails. Not able to raise themselves to the moral level of Catholics, our Protestant saints would fain degrade, or drag us down to their level .-This is the secret of evangelical propagandism.

VERY EVANGELICAL -The Morning Chronicle, we regret to say it, is a fair specimen of the Protestant controversialist of the evangelical stripe-whose maxim is "Lie, and lie lustly," and above all when convicted of falsehood " Lie all the more lustily." Such is the principle upon which our Quebec cotemporary con-

ducts his controversy with the TRUE WITNESS. 'He accused us of holding that Protestant marriages were but "concubinage," though at the time he made that statement he well knew that he was lying, and that the TRUE WITNESS had never attered a word that could, by the atmost ingenuity of evangelical malice, he tortured into the semblance of such a vite and anti-Catholic doctrine as that which he attributed to us .--Assuming-though from our long acquaintance with the "psalm-singing, fervent-in-prayer, smartin-business, serve-the-Lord-with-gladness, and cheat-your-brother-if-you-cau," principles of the evangelical gentry to whom the Chronicle belongs, we should have known better-that our we have always staunchly upheld-we requested full report shall appear in our next. him to lay them before his readers, in order to disabuse their mods of the false impression created by his misrepresentation of our views, and language upon the subject. We labored in fact under the delusion that the editor of the Quebec Chronicle was a man of honor, who, having unintentionally wronged his neighbor, would gladly

seize the first opportunity of doing him justice. This was indeed a delusion-for, like a true evangelical, the Ouebec Chronicle refuses to us the right to contradict in his columns, the vile cream" of the non-Catholic world. Amongst against as. Such conduct needs no lengthy jong ago that Presbyterianism was not the reliand Popery;" the most enthusiastic admirers of | gion of a gentleman; the merry monarch might well have added, that evangelicalism, though a capital "business," and "fraudulent bankrupt religion," was not the religion of gentlemen.

> To CORRESPONDENTS - Quiz received, conour columns, nor are the indiscretions of individual Ministers of the Church of England, grounds communion, as in all others; but certainly, as a general rule, the clergy of the Anglicao denomdistinguished for their scholarship and literary attainments. We cannot therefore, consent to amiable gentlemen, whose religious system we know to be based upon error. As an Irishman, Quiz naturally looks upon the Anglicans as the personification of Protestantism, and as the worst enemies of the Catholic Curch; because to the Irishman, Protestantism is almost synomymous with Angliconism, and it is with the Establishment that Irish Catholics have been brought most in contact. Yet are there worse enemies to Catholicity, and therefore stouncher Protestants, than the Anglicans; and neither to flatte r national prejudices, nor to make a little cohemeral popularity for ourselves, will we consent to distort the truth, or to indulge in personal in- thrown out in the Globe, day after day, but the vectives against the Anglican Clergy. This auswer must suffice.

Post Orrica Cuangas .- The Quebec correspondens of the Gazette says: - Mr. Freer, the oldest Post Office Inspector in the Province-a man who is, howover, yet in his prime-has been placed at the head of the Montreal Post-Office, vice Dr. Meilleur, who purity, which would do credit to the Courts of takes the Inspector's place, with leave of absence for Princes, and add justre to the stately palaces of a time. Mr. Edwin King, the secretary to the Post Office Department, is to be inspector of 2nd class for the Montreal Division. Mr. White, of the money order Republic was the wonder and envy of the to Italy, brouze idols to India, and proffers the yet is its moral superiority still more striking; removed, and thorough efficiency secured.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS .- Our attention has been called to the Resolutions of a Meeting lately ised Protestant masses. that Protestant England | held at La Prairie, condemning the Ministry for negligence in failing to establish another asylum These things we say, not to cause pain to for the reception of insane persons—that already existing at Beauport being inadequate to the wants of the Lower Province. We have nothing to say against the latter, but we believe that it has not enough accommodation; and we amongst our Protestant brethren who participate | think that the condemnatory resolution of the La Prairie meeting was justified by facts. Every one acquainted personally with the statistics of destitution in this district must have felt the extreme necessity for an additional Asylum for the insane; and we trust therefore that the Government may be provoked into doing something towards applying a prompt remedy to a great and rapidly extending evil. When the interests of bumanity, of the suffering members of Our Lord are at stake, the voice of party passions should be hushed, and the dictates of charity alone listened to.

> How Converts are Made .- The following anecdote, related by a Rev. Mr. Green-one of the eloquent and prayerful speakers at the late Anniversary Meeting of the French Canadian Sompers-will give a good idea of the stuff out of which Converts from French C anadian Catholics to Protestantism are manufactured, and of the motives by which these pious "jumpers" are chiefly actuated. We copy from the Mont. real Witness :-

> "In a place near the American lines some kabilants asked if there was any way they could get rid of tythes? A young lawyer sami-Ch, yes. He drew up a recantation, told them to sign it and he would attend to the rest. They shook their bends, not being ready for this step, but after going away they returned and signed the recantation. These men had received Bibles about six months before from a

> The moral of the above is obvious, and we need not insist upon it.

THE REV. FATHER O'FARRELL'S LECTURE. -Rev. Father O'Farrell lectures this (Eriday) evening, in the Bonaventure Hall, on the " Pope's Irish Brigade." The proceeds will be applied cotemporary had sinued against us through ignor- to liquidating the debt of the new School-house on ance, we respectfully, and in courteous terms the St. Gabriel Farm. The nature of the charity, called his attention to the ministice of which he the interest of the subject, and the undoubted had been guilty towards the True Witness; ability and popularity of the Rev. Father O'and-stating in few lines the doctrme respecting | Farrell, will, we are satisfied, draw one of the "Protestant Marriages" which in our columns largest bouses ever witnessed in Montreal. A

MR. KERBY AND THE MAYOR OF BRANT-

FORD .- Brantford is a fast place. It is so near Bullalo, that it has imbibed no end of Yankee ideas. Its inhabitants drive a sharp business ness in various branches of trade not so well understood elsewhere. From catching run-away slaves for Missouri owners to getting up bogus Mutual Insurance Companies for gullible farmers, there is nothing not within the range of the ability of the men of Brantford. Of course, in doing so much dirty work, Brantford soils a good deal of Pharisaical linen. That is of course calamny which in those columns he had launched inevitable. You can't get up a doubtful Bank without a fair allowance of white chokers. And ou can't well embezzie your employer's fund comments, for amongst men of honor, who have without detection, unless you starch your collar "not experienced religion," there can be but as well as turn your eyes continuously Heaven. one opinion on the subject. Charles II. said wards. But, with a lamentable absence of shame, Brantford, altogether regardless of proverbial philosophy, does not wash its dirty liden at nome, but shows its laundress's list to the world at large. When the Prince of Wales was in Canada, Brantford, like other towns, was pronerly desirous of testifying its respect to the Crown he is some day to inherit, and invited him to a lunch. It seems, however, that in the exuberance of loyalty, either the town forgot to tents declined. The subject is not fitted for pay the bill, or the hotel-keeper, named Kerby, seeing a chance for a "chisel," made an extra demand. For he actually sent an account \$400 upon which to base an argument against Angli- Dr. to James Kerby! The Duke of Newcascanism. There are, of course, bad men in that the forwarded it, of course, to the Government here, with a courteous request that they would examine into the facts, and this is being done .-Meanwhile, the respectable people of Brantford ination are as respectable for their morality and have got bold of the affair, and, in council, have natural good qualities, as they are honorably discussed it with warroth. Their Clear Grit Mayor, who unites with his municipal duties those of postmaster, who distributues letters with prostitute the columns of the TRUE WITNESS one hand and chartism with the other, seems by making them the vehicle for the wholesale cil have have written to the Provincial Secrealso to be mixed up with the job. So the councondemnation of a class of highly educated and tary, to ask the exact details of the case. Pending their reception, the town is in as violent state of excitement as any of its size can possibly he .- Quebec Chronicle.

> THE CENSUS AGAIN .- We perceive that complaints with regard to the taking of the census are on the increase; but they do not appear to be confined to Upper Canada, for the Montreal Transcript and Pilot are even louder than the Globe. It is possible that errors have occurred, but we cannot think there is anything like the defects in taking the census that have been complained of. Anonymous hints were Commissioner for Toronto promptly met them, by demanding the real signatures of the writers of the letters preferring complaints, otherwise he would put them down as hogue. The intimation was not beeded, for we see that anonymous letters continue to appear in the Globe on the subject. The great object of our Grit cotemporary is to induce the belief that the census of Upper Canada will be imperfect, and come far short of the actual number of the people. As we have said, it is possible that errors may occur, which can surely be rectified; but, that there has been any wilful neglect or carelessness, remains to be seen .- Hamilton Speciator.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE CENSUS .- It is of some of our politicians, who look upon themsaid that a man possessed with hydrophobia will selves, and are held by their circle of admirers, as bite at anything that comes in its way. We think that if this sign is infallible, that the sooner the Hon. George is locked up the better for his friends, for he is always imagining mischief. Nothing is done right unless done by himself or his friends; and even before a thing is done he announces that a gigantic fraud will be perpetrated, as he is now doing with the decennial census. He has been asserting for the past few years thet Upper Canada has an enormous population over Lower Canada; and now that the value of his assertions will shortly be known, he must needs state that unless his statements are borne out to the letter, the wrong will be the fradulent returns of Lower Canada. And he bases his remarks on the fact that the Lower Canadian Clergy have requested the people to give the full value of their farms, &c.; and he argues that this request is equivalent to enciting the Lower Canadians to make false returns. Now, such language ought to be condemned by all honest men. We believe that Upper Canada has a larger population than Lower Canada, and is entitled to representation accordingly; but we say it is a shame to throw any mean suspicion on the integrity of the returns before there is the slightest grounds on which to base those suspicions; and none but an unprincipled man would adopt such a course .-For ourselves, (as an enumerator) we will only add that we wish the Protestant Clergy had impressed upon Upper Canadians the necessity and importance of giving just returns, for it is extremely difficult to get many to value their property, stock, &c., at anything like its real value; for in spite of all that can be said, there is amongst many an idea that taxes will be raised if their property is valued at a high figure. For ourselves, unless some very different reasons are surd, and certainly not less absurd is it to suppose, given to the contrary, we doubt not but the census of Lower Canada will be taken as correctly as in Upper Canada. - York Herald.

AN UNREASONABLE GROWL .- The carping and captiousness of the Opposition, and section of the religious press, are in many cases of the most unreasonable character. We may excuse a complaint made upon the supposition that a ling "Any, anything to please." What a pity it ispolitical partizan is desirous to embrace the interests of his party, when there is anything in his conduct likely to warrant the accusation; but what shall we say of a journal professing to be the organ of an influential religious body, openly charging other hodies with making an attempt to put themselves in a position, by means of the census returns, to prefer claims upon the state for pecuniary aid! Lest it should be thought that we are mistaken in the construction we place upon the imputation in question, we give the language used by the journal referred to, we mean the Montreal Witness. It says :-

"The clergy of the Church of England are following those of the Church of Rome, in recommending to their people to make correct returns to the Census Commissioners. On these then would be the use of the Union? What duties returns will, doubtless, be built so many claims would devolve on the Federal Government? What in future upon the State, that is of the utmost | power on the Local Legislature? If each State is consequence to the denominations which wish for State aid, to muster their whole strength. It is, however, equally important for those who do not think the State should give grants or privilees to one denomination more than another, to show their full strength also. The answer, therefore, under the head of Religion, should in no case be vague, such as 'Protestant' or 'Presbyterian,' but should be definite and easily understood, as 'Church of England,' 'Church of derstood, as 'Church of England,' 'Church of would make it a nullity, of little importance to the Scotland,' 'Free Church Presbyterian,' Unit-public in proportion to its expense; and if the ed Presbyterian,' · Wesleyan Methodist,' · Episcopal Methodist,' 'Congregationalists,' 'Baptist, &c.

There is no following in the course of any church, for the announcement of the churches. of England and Rome were made simultaneously. That they have good reason to be concerned is evident enough; and we cannot see why the Witness should complain of those churches following in the wake of the body it represents, for the first intimation with regard to census by religions, come from the Christian Guardian; the Primitive Methodists have likewise given an intimation, and the suggestion from that body will be acted upon. But, to show how very unreasonable is the complaining of the Witness, and the justice of the course adopted by the churches of Eugland and Rome, it is only necessary to state that the instructions to the Census Enumerators make no mention of those churches, whilst particular reference is made to the various bodies of Methodists. There can be no such intention as the Witness insinuates, in the recommendation of the churches of England and Rome with regard to the census. What a pity there is not among religious bodies more of that Christian charity of which we bear so much, but see so little .-Hamilton Spectator.

THE TWO GEORGES, OR THE TWO GLOBES. (From a Glenmorris Correspondent of the Galt Reporter.)

Geutle Reader! do not mistake us. We do not in our remarks intend at all to interfere with Mr. Thackeray in the field of thought which he so well occupies in his inimitable Loctures, nor do we propose to enter upon any of the many topics which they discuss who teach the use of the Globes. Our object is not so lofty as either, though it is a highly important one-most important in its own domain. In this judgment we feel confident you will agree, when you have perused and carefully weighed the very strange truths we unfold. We say strange truths, because after due search and carnest thought we have been quite unable to tell whether we write about the living or the dead.

The evidence, viewed from one point, appears to direct to the living, but, viewed from another, it unmistakeably directs us to the history of those that now are not. We are free to confess that were we fully satisfied that the evidence directed us to the latter alone, we would dry our pen, fold up the paper on which we write, and dismiss for ever the subject from our mind, and for a few moments muse upon the shortness of human life. The evidence, however, may point to the living-we are not satistask before us, and leave you to judge according to

duties of the day, we sat down to study the history of 1857.

the great men of our day, our eye rested on the name of a well known politician, -no less a personage than the Hon. George Brown, and our attention was turned to no less a paper than the Globe -a high-sounding title. We thought we were familiar with the opinions and history of both. We were soon convinced of our mistake. Our eyes certainly by accident rested upon a saying by this Hon. Solon through his ponderous Journal, which not a little surprised us. For the time we could not believe the evidence of our own eyes. We rubbed them, and looked again, so as to convince ourselves of the truth of what we saw-still no change In addition to the light of candles, we called for the light of an excellent oil lamp. Still no change. After a time we dismissed the subject, till we could see in it even a clearer light-in the light of the Bun. Morning came, we drew aside the curtain, But near the window, and doubted still that our light and eyes deceived us; but at length were forced by many considerations to either of the following things to wit : there must be either two men who rejoice in the name of the Hon. George Brown, but who hold and advocate opposite opinions, or he who bears that name is inconsistent with himself, and that there must be two Political Journals published in Toronto, under the name of the Globe, or the Globe is against the Globe. The most likely explanation is, that there are two men who rejoice in the name of the Hon. George Brown, and that there are two political journals published in Toronto under the same title, the Globe; and stranger still, that they are both published by the two men who bear the oft repeated uame, George Brown. The high probability is, that these two men resemble each other so closely in appearance, though they are antipodes in sentiment, and that the two papers are so much alike in form, &c., that men and papers appear alternately, or as suits their convenience, and that a "Comedy of

Errors' is actually placed before the Canadian public.
We are forced by many mighty considerations to the latter conclusions which we have stated-there must be two Georges and two Globes. It is impossible that such a very apright, wise and honorable statesman as the George before whom so many great and good politicions bow, would play the part of a cameleon in the political world. The thing is abthat that Globe that finds an echo in such talented truthful and influential papers as our well known Reformer, et hoc genus omne, would ever think of advocating to-day what it condemns to-morrow. Let them who will say there are not two Georges or two Globes, we will not join with them .- No was who takes the least pains to think would ever blame a man with such an honest face, as George the Grit, or a paper of such unimpeachable integrity as the Globe, with duplicity, or of standing forth and cryhow much to be regretted-that these two Georges and two Globes do not agree. Hear them. We give a few specimens. Globe published by George Brown at Toronto, Aug. 20th '55. "Would Upper Canada prosper with an ignorant and uneducated race possessing the channel and month of the St. Lawrence, We think not. No policy more suicidal than separation of the Provinces. It would materially weaken the Colonial Empire of Great Britain." Very strong language . !- "Suicidal." Take another specimen, Globe, Sept. 1859. "By any lawful means, the peo-ple say, let this thing called a Union be severed; we will bow down to Lower Canada no more; we will impoverish ourselves no more for its benefit. Of the issue there can be no doubt."

Again in Globe June, 28th, 1855, against his "Joint Authority, under the name of Federal Government." "But, says some unionist, why have not a federal union, and let each Province have its own revenue, and carry on its own local worke? What to manage its own finances, its own public works, and its own legislation-protection in time of war, and diplomacy in time of peace, being in the hands of the Imperial Government-what remains for the Federal Government?

Yet another-bear bin !- Globe, October 25, 1853. "There are some difficulties also involved in the question, whether the contemplated alliances should be legislative or federal? In a country which has no foreign affairs to control, it would seem that one Legislature ought to suffice. To give Congress merely the control of the Tariti and Post-Office. management of legal affairs, and questions relating be no need for local legislatures."

The reader may well exclaim. What next? Echo responds, "Any, any way to please." This sup-Globes. An explanation no doubt will be given. We call upon George, the Grit, and his Globe, to come out, and dear all connexion with him who bears the same name. He owes morality, -he owes it to the people who have so long been deceived, -he owes it to himself. No confidence can be placed in his judgment, while he stands George Brown vs George Brown, or Globe vs Globe, advocating to-day what he condemns to-morrow. The wonder of thinking men will be expressed in the question, What next? Even our schoolboys will figure him as making his most humble bow, and 3d; Board of Works, 12s od. saying, "Gentlemen, as you please any way to

The Three Rivers Enquirer states that the population of the city of Three Rivers will prove about

The Quebec Mercury says that the census of that city will, it is anticipated, from present appearances prove the population to be seventy thousand. In 1851 the population of the ancient capital exceeded

THE CRESUS PROGRESSES. - Seven or eight clerks are already quill-driving in Mr. Hutton's offices. Soon the Commissioners will have made their returns, and then the compilation of aggregate results will begin. It is likely that, by the end of June, the whole thing will be effected, perhaps published.—Quebro

It is now stated that the estate of Mr. R. F. Church the defaulting and absconding cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada at Brockville, will not pay more than four or five cents in the dollar Mr Church. it is also said, has victimized a large number of persons in Brockville, among whom are many of those who were his personal friends, and that eves the church of which he was a member (the Free Church) and of which he was also treasurer, will luse largely by him.

FAILURES IN CANADA. - The statistics of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Ca., for 1860, exhibits some interesting facts. The failures in Cauada for the year, compared with 1859, are set down as fol-

lows:-	Humber,		Liabilities.	
Toronto Balance of C.W. Montreal Balance of C.B.		1860. 21 121 46 37	1859. \$943,000 1,082,000 921,000 522,000	1860. 651,000 1,136,000 1,694,000 394,000
	-~			

In all Canada,. 316 225 \$3,467,000 \$3,775,000 The number of failures in all Canada in 1857 was fied that it does not; so we address ourselves to the [164; in 1858, 164; and in 1859 and '60 as above showing a large increase in the last two years, which of course is indicative of the final weeding An evening or two ago, having performed the out of many houses who barely weathered the storm

ASSOCIATION OF THE ERECTION OF A MONU-MENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP LARTIGUE.

In order to obviate any misapprehensions that may have arisen as to the terms of subscriptions to this Association, we have been requested to state that the sum of Ooe Dollar is the only amount that will be received from any person desiring to contribute towards its funds. The following is a list of the additional subscribers since our last :--

Mrs E Quinn, Thos M'Kenna, Raq Mrs Thus M'Kenna Jos Beauchamp, Rsq, Sanlt-su-Recollet J B Beauchamp, Raq, do
Rev T Caron, former cure of Chatesing hay Et Beaudry, Esq. N.P., Varennes Maurice Cuvileier, Esq Miss L Cuvileier Widow Euz Globensky, St Enstache Mr P Vanier, sen.

E Quinn, Esq. Long Point

Rev James Lonergan, Bishoprick of Kingston Rev P Clement, cure of St Alexis Rev A Dequoy, curate of St Jerome

C S Rodier, jun, Esq Rev John Falvey, cure of St Columban Rev M Quintal, former cure of St Luke Rev T O Lasalle, cure of St Bernard de Lacolle Gaspard de Lanaudiere, Esq. Seigneur of L'Indus

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J B Labelle, cure of Repentigny Colonel A Deschamps Miss Magd Deschamps Miss Ann Deschamps Miss Esther Deschumps Miss Julian Deschamps do Miss Adelaide de Villeraye, Varennes Miss Dorothee de Villeraye Miss Julia de Villeraye, Miss Amelia Dennoyers. Miss Mary Descovers, B Moresu, Esq. Mayor of St Paul TErmite

Mrs B Moreau, do Rev Euchee Lossier, curate of Lapraide Patrick O'Leary, Esq. Medical Attendant of the St Patrick and Temperance societies of Mon-

Ray Eug O'Reilly, once of Gore, Diocess of Toronto

THE CASE OF MANSLAHORTER IN R. C. KIPLES. -Corporal Ryan who had served about few months of he year's imprisonment to which he was sentenced for killing John Kengh, has been set at ilberty by Mr. ! McGion in obedience to the instructions received from ; the Administrator of the Government. We under-

BARTLEY & GREEKE'S -We mentioned has week the occurrence of a frightful accident at Mess a Bartley & Gilbert's establishment, a young man, named J. W. Casineau, being shockingly mangled by a planing machine. He was removed to the Montreal Geratal Rospital, where he survived till Saturday night, having been in a state of almost entire unconsciousness during the whole time. He was a young man of good moral character, and of fair promise . -- lb.

REMITTANCES RECRIVED.

Port Credit, A M'Donell, £1 5s; Rigand, D. M-Dougall, 10s; Mallorytown, & Cavanagh, 21 5s; Mount Eigin, J Ronan, 10s; Watertown, U. S., A Laffenr, 5s; Oote des Neige, J. Sexton, 2s 6d; St. Sophia, J. Griffin, 6s 3d; Dalheusie Mills, W. Chisolm 10s ; Schustopel, T P French, C1 ; J Gallagher, 10a; Kilmarnock, M Kelly, 58; St Anicet, T Quinn, 10s; D M'Killop, 10s; Wellesley, C Ledur, 5:; Inkerman, T Bishop, £1 5s; Leeds, A M'Aardie, 10s; Kingston, B Doran & Co., 10s; Pilkington, P Carrol, 5e; Fenelon Falls, P Powers, 21 5s; Halifax, J M'Caffrey, 10s; Newboro, A. Noone, 5s; Niagara, Rev. L. Griffith, 15s : Cobourg, Mechanics Institute, 5s ; Seaforth, J O'Sallivan, 5s; St Jerome, R Gilmour, 10s; Maitland, R Fox, 12s 6d; Rame, J Heslin, 21 5s; Rawdon, W Whittaker, 10s; Aylaner, C Davlin, £1; Odessu. J Conway, 10s; St Cesaire, Rev J Desmyers, 58; Arichat, Rev. H Girroir, 12s 64; Allumette to public morality, were committed to it, there would Island, A H M'Donell, 10s; Alexandria, G O'Brien,

Per Rev Mr Stafford, Wellington - W Dwyre, 23 10s; P Downey, £4; J Kelly, £3 12s 64; P Corrol,

Per E M Cormack, South Douro, J Farley, 103; J Leaby, 5s; M M'Fadden, 5s; J Davin, 10s; O Boyd, 10s; P Leahy, 5s; J Crowley, £15s; Otonabec, D months: and on the 25th alt. Ann., agel 2 years Kenealy, 5s; P Slattery, 5s; Emismore, M M-Auleff, and 2 months, youngest children of Mr. Robert Pat- 15s; South Douro, W Young, 10s; Smithtown, W ton, Boot and Shoemaker, Notre Dame Street.

M'Donnell, 7s 6d; Ashburnhom, S Clance, 5s.

In this city, on the 27th of January, 1361, Mr.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec-W Kirwin, £1 10s; J O' Thomas Cunningham, a native of the Countr of Neil, 7s 6d; W Daneen, 7s 6d; M M'Iver 5s; Mr Langford, Ireland, and father of Mr. William Cun-Myler, 10s; K Parent, £5; Exec. Council, £1 11s; ningham marble-cutter, of this city, aged 87 years.

Per J Kehoe, Westport - J Martin 5e; P Badour, 5s. Rev T Donegan, Tingwick-R Brosnau, 10s; T Gleeson, 12s 64; J Williams, 5s; P Horhert, 5s. Per Rev L. Beatt, Vrocomonton-Self, 10s: Prince Albert, C Johnson, 19s-

Per A Larceque, St Johns-II Munro, 108 Per J Davan, Perth-J Freeman, 58

Per Boy G A Hay, St Andrews-A M'Donell, 12e 64; J.J.M'Donell, 198; Martistown, A.M'Donell Cl. 68; R. M'Donell, £2, 15;

Per A Lariche, St John Chrysostome-I Haltjen-Per J Labiltois, Dalmasie, N.B .- J McAskitt, 5s.

Per Ray P Beaumont, S. John Carysostom's Soif, 15s; J Astell, 12s 6d; J Martin, 12s 6d. Per J Harnan, Thorold-T Mars, 198; W Long, £1

Per R Rennie, Napaneo - Self, 10s; J Pholen, 10s; Trudeau, 7s 6d; Lansdowne, J Nucy., 5s.
Per J Ryan, Barriefield - Soli, 10s; D Donoghoe,

Murphy, 17: 6d; J. Hurley, 16s; J. Savage, 10s. Per T. Healy, Sombra-J. Dawson, £1. Per J Hackett, Chambig - L. Connors, £1. Per T M'Munus, Alawick - Self 10s; F Brady, 10s; P Genrin, 10s; T Fauning, 10s.

Per P O'Brien, Arlington-T Kield, 10s. Per R L C De Lery, Boucherville-- J B Delabroqueri, £1 11s 3d

Por J Harris, Guelph-P Moran, 10s; M Hally, 10s; Puslinch, J Barratt, 10s. Per Roy L. Almera, Bagot-J Barry, 108; E M'-Per J P MeMillan, Cornwall-D Daly, £1 5s.

THE ANDERSON EXTRADITION CASE .- The Toronto

Leader of the 29th ult. says :- "There is some prospect that this case will settle itself. Anderson is demanded as an alleged violator of Missouri law; and if Missouri should leave the Union, as is possible, would not the treaty of extradition, so far as the se-ceding states are concerned, be anaulled? The moment the independence of the Southern confederation, having Missouri for one of its members, was acknowledged, that moment the treaty would fall to the cisely. ground; and there would be an end of the case.— We fancy it would be a relief to the Courts and all concerned, if the case were thus to dispose of itself." Feb. 1, 1861.

FOUR POST OFFICES BURNED. - Since the first of January, no fewer than four post offices have been destroyed one at Embro, conducted by Mr. Matheson; at Devon, by Mr. Stephenson; the Maidstone, by Mr. Twomay; and the Jordan office, by Mr. Saure. The burning of such a batch of post offices within a fortnight is certainly a remarkable coincidence .-London Free Press.

Low Assessment.-The Stratford Examiner says it is not improbable that the very low assessment of some of the townships in the county of Perth will lead to a prosecution of the assessors for perjury .-Some of the best farms in the county have been assessed for \$1000 and under By such means the owners escape their fair shair of taxation.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION .- At the Annual Meeting of the Hamilton District Lodge, the following resolution was unanimously carried, by a large and influential meeting : -- Resolved - "That this District Lodge do earnesily approve of the resolutions passed at the Grand Lodge of Wostern Canada, held at Hamilton, referring to the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle; but, at the same time, we cannot concur in the 17th resolution, passed at the said Lodge, having reference to the present Administra-tion of the Government." British Herald.

MELANCHOLY RESULT OF PROTESTANT DELUSIONS. -We are informed that Mr. Harvey Mc Alpin, a member of the legal profession in Port Horon, and well known to many of our citizens, committed suicide on Wednesday morning, under the following circumstances. He called at the Post Office in the morning and got two letters, one of which he opened, and after reading a few lines of its contents, thrust both into his vest packet, and harried homeward. On his way he called at Mr. Haslett's and asked that gentleman if he had a pistol, as he wanted to shoot a cat that was hunting his premises, and which was very troublesome. Mr. Haslett stated that he had not the instrument required; this led to a call at Mr. Travers', where a similar story was told; and the latter having the desired weapon, loaded it with slugs or ball, at decoased's request. He then proceeded home, embraced his children, retired to his room and discharged the contents of the pistol into his chest, the shot taking effect a little below the heart. He lived about an hour after committing the figal act, and was able to converse for about haif of thet pe riod. On being question of us to the cause which tod him to destroy homeelf, by hogged to be asked no questions, now women be used in any reason, so that the cause is matter in conjecture. Some attribute it to that strange infatuation, -- Spiritualism, -- of which both the decraced and his wife had become victims, It is said she is now away on a lecturing tour in ; Rev P Francis, cure of Champlain, Discuss of Al-Obio, on that subject. The letters he received might the ELEVATION OF THE SOUL TO GOD, bany, N.Y. are not to be found. Possibly the parties wrote them may be able to state their purport, and this may of ford a clue; but, in the meantime, all is dark - Sura a Observer, Jan. 25.

COUNTY OF GRBY .- The Leader of yesterday and rounces the issue of a wre for a new election in this SHALL, he SOLD, and adjudged to the highest hal-constituency. We were not prepared, for the an election of the Partial St. PAUL, the Administrator of the Government. We understand the Administrator of the Government. We understand that very favorable testimodials as to the presumant of the belief was constanded from the Eight ENTH day of FERRIARY next, at vious good conduct of Ryan were laid before like closely neadly the object of another than the Eight ENTH day of FERRIARY next, at vious good conduct of Ryan were laid before like closely neadly the object of another than the Eight ENTH day of FERRIARY next, at vious good conduct of Ryan were laid before like closely neadly the object of the NIVE closely the foretain, at the Eight ENTH day of FERRIARY next, at Excellence,—Herold.

Excellence,—Herold.

FATAL TREBUNATION OF THE Account of Misses.

this, we have no doubt, was the course the Heraid without baildings thereon erected. 2nd One thought proper to take on the political matters in Lot of Lend situated in the said paroisse of St. opposing the present Ministry. The members of the Paul, containing Two Argenia in superficies, more or Orange body who have taken umbrage at, and on- less, bounded in front by the Riviere L'Assumption pose the Ministry, although not very numerous, are at the other end, on one side by Pierre Chevaudier very noisy; and the gentleman who established the dit Lopine, and on the other side by the said François Herald, doubtless, was misled by the hubbub they Lacombe, with a House, Sarus, Stable, and other created. Hence his failure.—Perth British Standard, buildings thereon creeted, depending of the community Barries Herald."—This is the name of a manable de hiers, which existed between Joseph new weekly paper just started in Toronto, and which, we believe, is to take the place of the Grange Herabl, a sheet which has appeared semi-occasionally during the last few months. The British Herald is published by Mr. Thomas M'Lean : it is a very respeciable-looking paper, neatly printed, and not badly edited; it upholds British connection and the Union of the Canadas .-- 16.

Married.

Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. Daniel Crowley, to Miss Julia Scanlan.

In this city, on the 30th alt, by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, Sir L. H. LaFonthine, Birenet, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, to Jane Elizabeth Genevieve Morrison, widow of the late

Died.

In this city, on the 22nd alt. Hanora, aged 41

In this city, on the 27th of January, 1861, Mr.

in this city, on the 28th ult., John Broderick, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 38 years At Edwardsburg, of consumption, on Tunisday, 24th of Jan., 1861, at her father's residence, Miss Eleanor Mary McMillian, oldest daughter of Alex. M'Millan, E.q., Collector of Castoms, Edwardsburg.

LECTURE.

(5 C24) BONAFENTURE HALL,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

To Commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had of the Committee, and

Por J Pord, Present-P Unibane, El 18 3d; He at the door on the Evening of the Lecture.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., on which occasion an Essay will be read, also a "Shakesperian Recitation by Members of the

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock pre-

A large attendance is requested. By Order.
WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

QUEBEC, JAN. 29. - The Grand Jury, this morning, found a True Bill against Hector L. Lungevia, George Hall, John Giblin, J. P. Rheanine and Pierre Gauvreau, Revisors of the late election for Mayor, for unlawfully, maliciously and wantonly, falsifying the number of votes given for the respective candidates, and making it appear that Thomas Pope was elected by a unjority of 8, whereas it appears that the names of many persons were fraudulently entered as having voted for Mr. Pope. Mr. Lelievre, Counsel for the prosecution, stated that he did not wish to have the gentlemen arrested, but he would insist upon their appearing in the Court to-morrow morning to answer the charge made against them.

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

Mary. ALL FOR JESUS; or the Easy Ways of Divine Love. Spiritual Conferences.

THE BLESSED 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

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SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE

representations on the proof the courses, who have Appears in longth and by fault and the proof of the stream of general defect of the they condition by Twelve Arp at a longth, and the longth and the longth are the longth of the condition of th represented in the next Session of Parliament. It is now positively stated that Solicitor (Lorental Mertien)

Autoine Paine, on one side by Joseph Beaupre, Plant Domain Board artists Laprise and François Christian Common Board artists are attached to the property of the Common Board artists are attached to the property of the Common Board artists are attached to the property of the Common Board artists are attached to the property of the Common Board artists are attached to the property of the Common Board artists are attached to the property of the Common Board artists are attached to the property of the Common Board artists are attached to the property of the Common Board artists are attached to the property of the Common Board artists are attached to the property of th The Orange Herald which was started a few weeks and on the other the by I megals La Goube, ago, bus, we learn, reased to exist. The cause of Joseph Laporte, Basile of Joseph Baptiste Nadeau Laporte and his late wife Imezentienne Lacombe.

The conditions will be known on the day of Sale, or before, by applying to the undersigned Notary, at Industry Village.

Industry, 24 January, 1861. L. DESAUNIER, N.P.

Manicipal Corporation ? of Hebertville.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

AT a Special Session of the Municipal Council of fu this city, on Monday, 28th ult., at St. Patrick's the Municipality of Hebertville, in the County of called to by a to all the members of the said Council by the Pre-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 Lamb £1 5s; T W Mandaville, £1 15s; P Morphy, daughter of Col. Franç is Boucher, of Makinonge. The Control of Col. Franç is Boucher, of Makinonge. One Thousand Eight Handred and Sixty, at ten

o'clock before moon, according to the dispositions of the Act of Municipalities and Roads of Lower Cana-Ba, for the year 1860, to which meeting are present: J. Felix Langinis, Esq., President; M M. Tha Elie Rossignol, Louis Lavoic, Isaic Vaillancourt, Joseph Lemay, senior; all members of the said Council and forming a quorum of it under the presidence of I. Felix Longlais, Esq. The said Council by the pressent orders, and passes the following statute; that is to say:

A STATUTE,

Authorising a borrowing of Money on the credit of the Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Lower Canada, stablished by Act 18 Victoria, chap.

That a sum of eight thousand eight hundred dollars which does not exceed twenty per cert, the total estimate of property in the said Manacipality, The Reverend Father ! If arrell's 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 ON THE SPOPE'S IRISH BRIGADE? twenty-second, having the title: Act for Establishing a Consolutated Fund of Municical becawing for Upper Canada; and of another Accourse? in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty the Quest, Vir orials reign, chapter thirteenth, having the live: Act for Extending and Amending the Act for Establishing a Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Up-

> The said sum to be employed as follows : that is to say, 1st - To make, repair, en arge, make straight, level the roads of the said Mannelpolity. 2nd-For the construction of bridges in the said Municipality.

> That this Statute be published for the information and consent of the taxable proprietors, before is bo finally passed, at least four times per a month into the papers Le Journal de Quebre, Le Canadien, and the TRUE WITNESE (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-Trea-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 shall be performed and dated on Monday, the Twenty-fourth day of December of the present year 1860, into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Canadien, and the TRUE WITHERS (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, President. NATHANAIL ROSSIGNOL, Secretaire-Tresorier.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Tim following letter from our Paris Correspondent arrives just in time to take the place of a portion of our week's summary :-

Paris, January 3rd, 1861, 4 o'clock p.m. I have but time to send you an important piece of Diplomatic intelligence, which you may consider as perfectly authentic, as it comes from the best source.

. You may have taken notice of a report which has been widely circulated of late, and referring to an autograph letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to King Francis II. I am able to affirm that the letter was really written and reached its destination. The contents were much in the following terms:-His Imperial Majesty began by paying a high tribute of praise and admiration to the nonle defence which the young King makes at Gaeta-a defence sufficient to win him the sympathies of every manly mind. At the same time the Emperor went on to observe that Francis II. has done enough both for military resources, it seems impossible and useless to prolong much longer a contest destined inevitably to end in defeat. The letter wound up by advising the King to make the best conditions, and to reserve his own legitimate rights for some future occasion—an occasion not unlikely to occur in the present complicated state of Europe.

Such an epistle necessarily called for a reply. which came in due time. Francis II. is said, first, to have thanked the Emperor for his kind as the family were connoisseurs when appreciating deeds of valour. At the same time his Royal Majesty thought himself bound by his duty as a patch:-King and as a Bourbon to stand by the gallant Francis, "I neither can, nor will recede; and the 19th inst." consequently I shall leave Gaeta either a corpse

or a prisoner." No words of mine could add anything to this language-I therefore basten to the sequel. A few days ago, the Ambassadors of Spain, Prussia, and Russia called upon M. de Thouvenel to beg that the French fleet might not be recalled from clothes, paid by the line. There is a slice of Gaeta whilst such a gallant defence was prolonged. Their representations were urged in the strongest terms, and such as might make an im- It comprehends, it may be, a foreign letter, pression upon the Emperor's mind. But just at the same moment in came Lord Cowley, who, them never. "And is this the newspaper," an on the part of his Government, expresses immself no less strongly against the presence of the French fleet before Gaeta, as being an act of journal of the Empire costing three-half-pence intervention, and a violation of previous engagements towards England. His Lordship is said even to have grown so warm on the subject that every one present was taken by surprise, on account of the imperious tone in which these expostulations were given. The French Minister hardly made a reply, and soon after the Ambassadors withdrew.

Again, I repeat that you may rely upon this piece of information. The object of the British Cabinet is evidently to come before Parliament, with thecapture of Gaeta as a result of their brilliant policy, and a step further on to the overthrow | Cognac is burning bluely upon the surface of the of the Papacy. Hence most probably the impetative in Paris-a tone which is likely to make shops, where the patois of Brittany and of Maran impression on the Emperor's mind. But on the other hand, the keen-sighted man sees very his cause is even becoming popular with many. Napoleon may thus think himself obliged to contime his support longer than our English people will like it-and in the meantime God alone knows what may turn up .- Cor of Tablet.

Les Massacres de Syrie, at the Cirque.

The Emperor, says the correspondent of the Daily News, went almost in state to witness the representation of his private secretary's performance. He sat most conspicuously in the front of a balcony, with Marshal Randon and other offisettled by the word of Napoleon III. Abd-el- Times. Kader is brought upon the stage, and many pungent phrases in praise of the Emperor are put mto his mouth. At every one of these bits of " tag" a well-trained clique thundered applause, and to the clemour of the horny hands paid at two and howed responsive obcisance. The Presse, in endeavouring to account for the continued fall at the Bourse, says :- "The curious thing toinfluence on financial affairs."

The French papers are in the habit of reviewing the rench papers are in the mant of reviews, the Bishop nominated by ing the representative and living emblem,—the General the Holy See replaced in possession of his flock, and and Monday is the most usual day. The Opinian Nationale was, however, the only paper that drawn. contained a critique on Les Massacres de Syrie. The Opinion considers it as "the knell which has sounded in the affrighted cars of Europe the last hour of the Osmanlis." It notices as an attendant circumstance that the Emperor's box of the House of Deputies, and the 31st as that to his Imperial Majesty. The Pope who had was "ornamented with flags and warlike sym-

bols." signature of M. Grandguillot, an article which the candidates securing the "relative" majority pressive Italian shrugs and gestures of the hands, has produced a great sensation, as it is impossible to look upon it otherwise than as a warlike electors attending. The opening of Parliament terpretation. General de Goyon, whose affection manifesto. M. Grandguillot undertakes to exist to take place on the 20th of February. The plain why the Emperor concluded the peace of elections of this year cannot fail to give rise to Pope, left the the presence sorely grieved at the Solferino the Emperor arrived at the conclusion in the old provinces of the kingdom, owing to the them. Some persons consider it a blunder on that France was not yet ready for a protracted new circumscription, or rather extension of the his part to have thus brought into relief, and the large hall of the College of the Nobles, and is struggle, and there was a prospect of Prussia electoral colleges, which must needs exclude at given additional point to, the Pope's already suffi- entitled the "Popular National Circolo." It is and England taking part in the war if it were to least two-lifths of the former members. You ciently marked omission. Possibly he may have have been prolonged. These M. Grandguillot are aware that by a law voted in Parliament at thought it his bounden duty to endeavour to ex-

jesty was actuated by another motive : his solici- less than 50,000 inhabitants, instead of the tude for Austria induced him to make peace, 20,000, which was the original circumscription, lest the continuation of hostilities should bring and of the 30,000, to which the number was about the downfall of the Austrian Empire .-- raised after the accession of Lombardy and Cen-Had be continued, the Austrian Empire, M. tral Italy to old Piedmont. The whole king-Grandguillot assures us, would have collapsed dom, with all its recent annexations, has been and left a vacant space which would have "dis- divided into 59 provinces, and will return to the turbed the balance of power?

How would the void left by the fall of Austria have been filled up? M. Grandguillot put this question, but does not answer it, probably thinking that, as he had previously intunated, France was not then ready for a protracted war. That sufficiently explains the reasons why the Emperor did not think it convenient to push matters to an extremity just then. Now, however, that 100 battahons have been added to the army, and seven divisions have been brigaded, and that France is better prepared for what M. Grandguillot describes as " une lutte de longue test is, nevertheless, sure to be both fair and orhaleine," it would appear the fate of Austria derly in these parts of North Italy, and the maprobably causes less concern to the highly considerate Emperor of the French than it did honour and glory; but having neither a fleet nor eighteen months ago. M. Grandguillot somewhat abruptly concludes, by telling Austria that if France recommends a compromise it is her bring us to. It becomes more than ever diffionly means of safety; and recommending Italy to cult to obtain a correct insight into the state of keep quiet, as she might jeopardise all that she those southern countries; but the little we hear has gamed.

PARIS, Jan. 1, 1861.—Under the pretence of visiting his wife, M. Persigny went to London to offer Lord Palmerston the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaeta, on condition that the English Cabinet would recognise the cession sympathy. Such an approval and mark of esteem of Savoy and Nice. The proposition failed, and coming from a Napoleon was doubly precious. hence the temporary reaction in favor of Francis. 11.—Cor. We kly Register.

The Times has received the following des-

" VIENNA, Jan. 12 .- The French Ambassapeople who had devoted themselves to his ser- dor yesterday officially informed Count Rechvices. "On such an occasion," concluded berg that the French fleet will leave Gaeta on

A FRENCH NEWSPAPER.- Take up one of those grey little papers, and discover the interest in it if you can. It includes scraps of news, it is true-lively criticisms on opera or dramathe latest quotations of the Bourse-divers facts -and opinious on medicaments and cheap slop highly colored romance in it, in which a nettle is called a nottle, and some times a little more. which flirts about political matters, but touches Englishman asks; "this soulless, timid, uniformeo square of a ea-paper?" Even so-it is a and sold by thousands from the site of the Bastile to the Arc de Triomphe. It is read cagerly by gentlemen wearing the after-dinner toothpick gracefully daughing from the mouth. The concrerge has an eager glance at it before he carries it to Monsieur on the fourth floor. The cafe waiter unwinds it from a stick at his first leisure moment, and becomes absorbed in its tittle-tattle. Ladies who have dined in the "very" best saloon, or who have enjoyed Barriere hospitality by the heights of Montmartre, thank their bearded husbands for it, while the coffee. In cremeries, where students with empty rious tone suddenly assumed by their represent pockets congregate—in pewter-countered wineseilles pleasantly commingle-in the black woodsheds where Anvergnat works and screecheswell that the King's defence is winning the from garret to porter's hole-from the Quartier golden opinions of the French nation, and that d'Antin to Montagne Ste. Genevieve - is this paper, called Patrie or Presse, thumbed and devouced. It is by turns lively and grandoise. It gives to a fracus in the street the dignity of an historical event; but, then, on historical events The great event of the week past in Paris has "the reason why" at a certain bureau in the been the production of a drama with the title, Rue Bellechasse. Let us not sigh and complain, and complain and bewail the lot of our French brothers, or that there is an evil eye shadowed by a cocked but ever glancing over the shoulder of the journalist .- From Temple Bar, No. 1.

It is said that one of the most emment of the Engineer officers of the French army is now in cers of high rank immediately behind him. The Italy studying, as was done by Marshal Niel in their respects and offer their good wishes to Pius performance was meant to be, and has produced 1859 (under the pretext of asking for the hand IX. General Goyon, who is addicted to pomps the effect of a political demonstration. The of the Princess Clotilde for Prince Napoleon,) and ceremonies, profuse of professions, and a great moral of it is that the "Eastern Question" the offensive and defensive capabilities of that master of that kind of eloquence which conveys is ripe for settlement, and that it can only be country in a military point of view - Cor of

Bullier's hthographic sheets :-where a reinforcement of 200 French troops as defenders of religion, and of his own sacred has been sent in all haste from Begrout. It ap-rights; he blessed the army in Syria, the army frances the pair, the Emperor repeatedly rose pears that our consular agent has had occasion in China, the army in Rome, and the fleet at to complain of an insult offered to the French Gaeta-which last, he especially said, was deflag by a Turkish colonel, and that, on the other fending a cause than which none could be juster day is that the downward movement is attribut- is to be feared. A conspiracy was likewise con- made not the slightest reference to the Emperor ed neither to political runours nor to financial cocted at Aleppo, which fortunately proved or the Imperial family. The contrast with the news, but to an incident connected with drama- abortive, thanks to the vigilance of the French overflowing imperialism of General Goyon's adnews, out to an incluent connected with transactic literature, and which it might have been authorities. Fourteen individuals have been ar-dress could not have been more striking. Painthought was not of a nature to have any serious rested, among whom are the chief conspirators, ed, as may be imagined, at this slight shown to According as the court-martial pursues its task his sovereign, -of whose devotion to the head of it finds traces of the dangers which menace the the Church he considers himself to be now the sequence, therefore, if our troops were with- replied to the Pope, and said, in substance, that

ITALY. Ufficiale of yesterday appoints the 27th instant position of power and greatness, &c., and that as the day for the general election of members he should not fail to convey the Pope's message of the ballottaggio, or second experiment, in sent no message, and who knew very well that any of the colleges or constituencies in which it he had not even named the Emperor, con-The Constitutionnel publishes, under the may become necessary, in the event of none of descended to answer only by one of those ex--that is, one half and one of the votes of the which, this case at least, can receive but one in-Villafranca. On the very night of the battle of great agitation, intrigue, and heartburning even unmistakeable signs of want of harmony between

Lower House of Parliament 443 Deputies. By this new arrangement, not only, as I have said, must two-fifths of the late members resign themselves to lose their seats, but deputies representing adjoining constituencies, and who had gone through most of the seven general elections we have had here hitherto, as the best friends and neighbors have unavoidably been by the new circumscription arrayed against one another as rivals and competitors, and are, as a matter of course, eagerly outbidding each other to secure the electors' good graces. The electoral conjority on which Count Cavour's Government rehed in the old Chamber will not be very materially affected; but no one as yet can divine what results the vote of Naples and Sicily may is not of a nature to encourage a hope that anything like reason or moderation will preside over the polling. Garibaldi's list of candidates is anever it may be drawn, if that list is allowed to bear the late Dictator's name, without a positive disavowal from him, it will have great weight in the south, and it will not be altogether disregarded in other parts of the Peninsula .- Cor. of the Times.

Turin, Jan. 5 .- Difficulties are cising everywhere against Count Cavour's Government, and the situation of the great statesman would seem calculated to wear out the most gigantic energies. The appointment of the Commendatore Costantino Nigra, a young diplomatist scarcely 32 years old, to the office of Minister of State, bearing the whole burden of the Neapolitan Government, has found no favour even with the outand-out supporters of the present Cabinet, for few will bow to the law of necessity. Unfriendly politicians throw out some dark hints about a secret understanding between the Emperor Nanoleon and Count Cavour, aiming at a repeal of the late acts of annexation, and portending new destinies for the Southern division of the Italian Peninsula, which Nigra, as being equally in Cavour's and Napoleon's confidence, it it said, is sent out to keep in hand till it be wanted for other purposes. Of course, I attach no weight to these evil surmises, and, as I told you in my yesterday's letter. I should by no means be surprised if success justified Nigra's nonmation in spite of the chorus of damning voices to which it has given rise. The young man has both address and character, and the Neapolitans are, perhaps, by this time appeared by the holocaust of Farms.

The Espera of Turin states that King Victor Emmanuel, at the grand reception of the constituted bodies of the state on New Year's Day,

I am extremely happy to find myself again in the midst of my old subjects. The progress of political events-especially as regards Italy-is satisfactor; but the greatest prudence and concord are necessary in order to enable us to triumph over the obstacles which are still in our way. For this purpose it is of the utmost importance that we should maintain the best understanding with our real allies.

Turin, Saturday .- Turin journals publish a letter from Garibaldi, in which he announces an intention of offering himself as a candidate for the post of Deputy to the Italian Parliament, proper it is, as a rule, silent. You may learn and advises concord in order to arrive at the deliverance of Venice.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR. - The London Times' correspondent at Rome, writing on from the hands of the Prince himself, for whose the 5th instant, says :--

On New Year's Day, as is customary, Gen. Count de Goyon, put himself at the head of the and led them-a battalion in number-to pay a small amount of meaning in a large number of words, made a speech to His Holiness, in which The following news from Syria appears in the name of the Emperor of the French is of very frequent recurrence. In reply, His Holiall the good things His Holiness had approved were due to the Emperor, whose genins and wise Turin, Jan. 4.- A decree in the Grornale rule had raised France to her present proud

course pursued by Louis Napoleon, but his Ma- made to embrace an average population of no tion for his master. The effort might have been spared, for it proved wholly fruitless.

The correspondent of the Times has been or dered to quit Rome.

ROME.—According to the Roman correspondence of the Times, date December 29th :- "The Pope's party and the partisans of the King of Naples (the two may be considered as identical) express themselves with considerable confidence as to their prospects, and expect matters to take a favourable turn for them in the spring. They declare that Gaeta is already abundantly provisioned for many months to come, that the King has plenty of money, that the spirit of the garrison (on this they especially insist) is excellent; that, even if the French squadron were to depart, the batteries on the sea face would suffice to inflict on the Sardinian fleet a signal repulse; and they have also propagated a report that rifled cannon are being cast in the fortress, and produced at the rate of one a day. It is believed that Gaeta has received considerable supplies of ammunition, purchased, it is said, in France. As to money, the Pontifical Government, making common cause with Francis II., is thought to furnish it. As regards the confidence of the Bourbonists and their allies, it partly proceeds from a cause mentioned some time ago, when a plan was reported for organizing Royalist guerilla bands in the mountains of the Abruzzi The report seems to have been well-founded, and the plan to have been formed and persevered in. It might become a civil war of long duration, kept alive and stimulated by the Priests, as was the case in the Basque Provinces after the death of Ferdinand VII. The Sardinian army in front of Gaeta would thus find itself with a force in its rear-unable, probably, to oppose it in the field-but quite sufficient to harass its communications, and to require watching by a corps of troops. The town of Sora, about nounced as presently forthcoming. By whomso- 50 miles north-west of Capua, is the focus of the operations now combining. In that neighborhood, and in the adjacent mountains, the new Royalist force is being collected. The elements of this are chiefly the Neapolitan troops that took refuge in the Papal States, and which have all, including the 4,500 that came in the other day, quitted the Pontifical territory. Cialdini, as you know, was preventing their passage across the part of the frontier his 291 70. Nov., 1859-Imports, 273,990 87; Exports, forces command, but by going further north that obstucle was avoided. By the canals through the Pontine marshes military stores are forwarded towards the scene of intended operations.

The past week has been, in Rome, one of rumours of conspiracy and demonstrations, intended or effected, in opposite senses-conservative or revolutionary. On Saturday evening a great subject of the largest such establishment here, which, with a restaurant and billiard-rooms, occupies the whole first floor of the Ruspoli Palace on the Corso. Entendent of the billiard-tables arrested, and the whole instantly shut up; the long extent of shattered windows, all dark at night, naturally excites notice by contrast to the well-known aspects of the building, and soon the reasons for this step became known and everywhere commented on-in a closet off the billiard-rooms had been found 200 triculour cockades, three banners, and a quantity of stuff for making other such objects in the political colours, by whom deposited is unknown, for the unfortunate owner is believed to be completely innocent—indeed called by the Romans, according to their phraseology, a retrogrado. He still remains in prison though his assistant was released after twenty-four hours; and a number of young men, serving in various departments of this large establishment, are thus thrown out of employ-the consequence being that thirty families are reduced to various degrees of distress. The effect of the proceeding has been great irritation. The Cafe is so absolutely a public institution -the rendezvous of thousands, morning, noon, and night-that we may compare this to what would probably have ensued in the public temper, whilst Rome held empire over Europe, had the Thermae of Caracalla or Diocletian been thus suddenly closed. On the following Tuesday, at daybreak, the principal streets were discovered to have be a during the night adorned with the Piedmontese Arms, engraved on placards posted up in numerous copies, and in some quarters small tricolour flags affixed where convenient places presented themselves, as in the Bridge of St. Angelo, and on the mutilated group below the Braschi Palace, of world-wide celebrity ties have reciprocally violated them. for the titles it has received, and usages it still serves not, however, in what manner Austria for, as Pasquino .- Cor, Weekly Register.

CHRISTMAS EVE IN ROME. - This morning (December 24) our brave Zonaves with the Irish volunteers, went to the Vatican, in number more than 300, to receive Holy Communion from the hands of His Holiness, who was afterwards good enough to entertain them at breakfast. What a noble spectacle is that, of soldiers who receive the body of the Lord rights they offer their blood and their life! If this be not the ideal of a Christian soldier's greatness, I do not know what can be. To-morrow at St. Peter's, these soldiers will be the escort of the Holy whole body of French officers now in Rome, Father, who goes to Pontificate there, and they will and led them—a battalion in number—to pay march through Rome, with their newly-formed band and with Colonel de Beedelievre at their head. In the rest, every packet brings us a body of Franco-Belgian volunteers, to enrol themselves in the glorious hattalion which has given martyrs pro scde Petri.

-Roman Correspondent of the Armonia. THE PAPAL ARMY .- THE WAR MEDALS .- The Morning News has the following announcement:-We are enabled to state, for the information of the soldiers of St. Patrick's battalion, that in a few weeks "General d'Hautpoul has returned to Saida, ness spoke highly of France and of her armies the late campaign will be ready for distribution. 12,000 medals are now being struck off. A small portion have reached Ireland, but none will be distributed until the entire number for St. Patrick's battalion reach this country. This will, we understand, be in about a fortnight: We shall inform the members of the battalion at the earliest moment of hand, a new explosion of Mahomedan fanaticism or holler. He lauded the French nation, but he the arrangements for the distribution of these ho-

FRENCH SOLDIERS AND THE POPE.-The Moniteur says :-"It has been remarked, that at the time at which the Holy Father delivered his Allocution before the Sacred College, the recent events accomplished in China, which must have given sweet consolution to the Chief of the Church, were not known in Rome. In learning these great results of the victories of the French-viz, the Bishop nominated by brought into life. Faithfully to the oath I took on old Church of Pekin restored to Divine Worship,the heart of the Holy Father must have felt delight at the thought that the Roman Catholic faith has in the soldiers of France such intrepid defenders even in the most distant parts of Asia.

Hostilities at Gaeta had been discontinued. The Post's Paris correspondent says people seem fully convinced that the armistice will expire without any decision as to Francis II. surrendering Gaeta.

It is reported that General Tur has consented to act as mediator between Cavour and Garibaldi, with the view to persuade the latter to postpone his threatened attack on Venice in the spring.

The meetings of this circolo continue daily, and I shall keep you in constant information of these the earliest attempts of the Neapolitan people to carry out the principle of representative government .-There is another circolo which holds its meetings in formed, I believe, of the Unitarian or Republican party, though it is right to say that this party openly

d'Italia of Saturday last the electors are warned of the danger of the situation which Cavour is creat

ing:—
"The evil is knocking at the door. Electors, you hards can save Italy. Reonly with arms in your hands can save Italy. By choosing independent mon, who desire national unity, the country free in the interior, and subject to the laws alone, strong in the face of the foreigner, with an army of 500,000 soldiers, by choosing men with an army of 500,000 somers, by choosing men who abjure the policy of Court Cavour, you will save the country. Why conceal the evil? If the arms of Garibaldi and almost brought as into port the policy of Cavour in two months has hurried us back again on the high seas. What is being done at Gaeta? Why does the French fleet import its fall? What does Louis Napoleon want? Why does he extend his garrison round Rome? Why is Sicily full of rumours and discontent? Why does not Genoa feel secure? We have need of 500,000 men, and the volunteers are disarmed. Our marine, too, is disorganized . . . If you will but form your electoral circoli, call before them the candidates from the deputation, demand their profession of faith.
Whoever is for Oavour, whoever replies ambiguously on these points, reject him. If you vote for such men the country is lost."

Such is the spirit which marks the two great pagties as yet in the field. Correspondence from Paler-mo speaks of "things as going here a little lame." and it it would be a wonder were it otherwise. In the provinces there are great disorders and insecurity of life and property, and until a strong force be sent through the country such a state of things must needs continue. The official journal of Saturday last notices, as well it might, that the Prince Chigga and the Marchese del Vaste paid their homege to Victor Emmanuel on the 26th inst. The Marchese del Vasto was one of the staunchest adherents and most trusted friends of Ferdinand II., and was often employed by him in diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

I send you the following table, as showing the difference in the Customs' revenues of September. October, and November, 1859-60, dependent in a great measure on the reduction of the duties: -

Sept. 1859—Imports, 362,485 08; Exports, 48,663 Oct , 1859-Imports, 360,746 16; Exports, 61. 533,441 39. Sept., 1860-Imports, 130,368 15; Exports, 33,365 70. Oct., 1860-Imports, 206,934 8: Exports, 29,014, 68.

(The returns for November not yet arrived). I have to notice a slight reactionary disturbance which took place in the Riviera di Chiaja on Saturday night. A number of persons assembled and shouted, "Down with Garibaldi! "Down with Victalk was supplied by the closing of the Cafe Nuovo, | tor Emmanuel!" The National Guard were soon on the spot and dispersed the mob, at the same time arresting eight persons. During the fracus three carriages drove rapidly by, and, not obeying the orders of the guard to stop, were fired into, but, as ther continued their rapid course, the result is not known tendent of the billiand tables. portance to it, for a man must be a visionary to expect things to settle down quietly at once, and I do not regard a certain amount of anarchy as at all inconsistent with a generally improved state of things. In the beginning of my letter I have alluded to the electioneering movement. The spirit of the two great parties now competing for public favour may be defined as Cavourite and anti-Cavourite, and among the latter I should number not only the Republicans, but the Municipalists-all those, in a word, who look with jeulousy on Piedmontese influ-

> Gaeta is now deserted by its inhabitants. The last of them have been sent away. Its population was barely 1,500 souls. The strength of its present garrison was, in the beginning, 22,000; but, considering the large detachments that have been evacuated upon the Papal States, and including the last of 4,500 or 4,600 men, it is not improbable that it has been reduced by one-half.

AUSTRIA.

The following extract from the Ost Deutsche Post oeaks for itself :--

"The second article of the Constitutionnel of Paris on Austria and the Venetian question is much more menacing than the extract sent by a telegraph caused us to suppose. Something is evidently being again got up in France. We will only for the present call attention to three remarkable points in the article .-The first is the doclaration that France has remained hands of two of the angels on the parapet of the faithful to the conditions of Villafranca, and that it is not her fault if the two other contracting parnot, however, in what manner Austria has violated the treaty of Villafranca, but we shall probably learn hereafter. As to the passage which declares that France cannot permit the Austrians to make an offensive return in Italy, because to do so would be to allow the Austrian advanced posts to be established at only two days' march from Grenoble, we will observe that a more stupid excuse has rarely been invented. Our readers know that the Prussian advanced posts are not two days' march from numerous French towns. According to that principle France ought to transform into a desert all the previnces on her frontier along a distance of some hundreds of leagues, in order that no sentinel of any other nation shall be within two days' march from a French town. In the third place, we call attention to the passage which says that the frontier of Germany is on the Isonzo, and that all that exists beyoud concerns only Austrian ambition. We think that these three passages suffice to characterise what is preparing at Paris."

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Monday-Dr. Kern, the Swiss Minister in Paris, in his last report to the Federal Council, announces that the prevailing opinion in official quarters at Paris is that peace will be maintained, and states that Sardinia is endeavouring to arrest the plans of the Garibaldians, and hopes to succeed in her efforts.

PRUSSIA.

MANIFESTO OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA. -- A proclamation of King Frederick William, dated 7th January, is published. It commences by paying a feeling tribute to the virtues of the deceased King, to whom Prussia owes so much of her present greatness. It proceeds :-

"I remain faithful to the traditions of my house in proposing to myself the mission of elevating and strengthening the patriotic spirit of my people. will cousolidate and build up the rights of the State on their historical bases, and I will maintain the institutions which King Frederick William IV. has assuming the Regency, I shall protect the constitution and the laws of the kingdom. May I, by the merciful aid of God, succeed in leading Prussia to new honours. My duties towards Prussia coincide with my duties towards Germany. As a German Prince, I am bound to strengthen Prussia in the position which, according to her glorious history, and the development of her military organization. she must for the good of all Germany occupy among the German States. Confidence in the peace of Europe is shaken, but I shall endeavour to preserve the blessings of peace. Dangers may, nevertheless, arise for Prussia and Germany. May the courage which animated Prussia in her great periods then manifest itself in me and my people, and may the latter then stand firm by my side, and follow me with faithfulness, obedience, and perseverance."

RUSSIA.

The Abeille du Nord of St. Petersburg, of the 28th ult, devotes a leading article to the pamphlet L'Empereur Francois Joseph et l'Europe, and declares that it completely approves the conclusions come to by the author, that the best means of solving the Italian question would be the cession of Venetia for an indemnity. The writer of the article have been prolonged. These M. Grandguillot are aware that by a law voted in Parliament at though it his bounder duty to endeavour to ex- abjures its Republicanism in the actual position of particularly recommends Germany not to oppose considers as serious arguments in favour of the last Session the Colleges were tract from the Pontiff a word of honorable men- Italian affairs. In an amusing article in the Popolo such an arrangement.

A CONSTITUTION FOR POLAND.—The Patric reports that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to grant a constitution to Poland, and to place it on a similar footing to that which Hungary stands in with regard to the Austrian empire.

The following letter has been received from St Petersburgh, dated the 28th of December:-

"I am enabled to contradict a report circulated in the German papers as to the mobilization of the Rus-sian troops in the south of Poland. No order has been given, nor has there been any preparations made to justify that announcement. The Emperor has merely inspected his Guard. The Minister for Foreign Affairs consults the Emperor every day, while the Council of the Empire is actively occupied with the plan for the emancipation of the serfs, and with the revision of the present system of taxation. The commission appointed to prepare a plan for the abolition of the brandy monopoly, which produces a revenue of 400,000,000f, annually for the Government, proposes to replace the monopoly by a duty on ardent spirits. The reports received from the Governors-General of Wassiltchikoff, Nasimow, and Warsaw are filled with complaints relative to the agitation which prevails in Volbynia, Podolia, the Ukraine, Lithuania, and Poland. This agitation, it is said, is encouraged by emissaries from Gallicia."

NANA SAHIB STILL ALIVE.—This intelligence is communicated from Calcutta by the Times' corres-

"CALCUTTA, Nov. 28 .- The most important announcement that I can make in this letter is this, that the Nana Sabib is still living. He is encamped with four thousand followers in Thibet, just beyond the Nepaul frontier, and in a country over which Jung Bahudoor can claiming supremacy. He has plenty of money, and is able to subsist his followers without committing depredations on the villagers. He is thus not only tolerated but cherished, and the inhabitants have aided him in his attempt to conceal the fact of his existence from the authorities. Up to the month of August last, not a doubt remained on the minis of any one as to the fate of the Nana. It was believed that he had died of a fever in the jungles. This was asserted by his fellow rebels and by every one who had an opportunity of inquiring into the matter. The statement was accepted far and wide. His former retainers of Bithoor believed it, and two of his wives left behind in Hindostan, showed their faith in the rumor by performing that religious ceremony which constitutes them rerevocably widows. Yet all this time the Nana-Bala Rao, his brother, Deoi Bukah, his commander, in-chief, were alive and at the head of an army of some thousands of men, with elephants in abundance, and some 30 field pieces. From the statement furnished by a native who has just escaped from their camp, it appears that they moved north-wards into the hills, and marched fifteen days di-rectly onwards without halting. Before doing this, each of the chiefs cut off the little finger of his right right, and caused funeral obsequies to be perthe usual signs of mourning were made, and it appeared to all not in the secret, that it was actually the Chief who was thus disposed of. The rumov of this occurrence speedily spread, and was everywhere believed. It was under cover of this ruse that the Nana and his party moved into the hills. After marching fifteen days, they came upon the mountains which separate Nepaul from Thibet. They moved beyond these to a little town called Thoowaria, where, at the time of the escape of the informant (inst August) they were encamped. Of their manner of life, and of the resolution at which our Government has arrived, I have spoken above. It is possible, however, that the matter may not rest here. Sir Hugh Rose is on his way to Goruckpore, our frontier station in the direction of the Nepalese and Thibet hills. He will there have opportunity of con-versing with the escaped native, and of comparing his statement with others which I am sure have since been received, as to the nature of the locality, and its facility of access to the plains. A deadly enemy, having at his disposal some 4,000 or 5,000 men, and 30 gaus, might commit for the moment terrible depredations. Although the Nana will, if he knows his interest, keep quiet, it would be unwise to leave any portion of our frontier to tempt his inroads, and this, you may be well assured, Sir Hugh Rose will

NEW ZEALAND.

A desperate fight took place on the 6th of Nov, in which the natives were completely defeated and the head chief killed.

We received a package of the Times last night, with this endorsement:—"Returned from Columbus, Georgia, where the proprieters would be hung were they to show their heads." We shall not "show" under such circumstances. We would not go half that distance for the promised reward .- N. Y. Times.

ERINA SNOW SHOE CLUB.



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 Örder,

JOHN COX, Sec.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

A CASE, containing One Dozen of Assorted WINES and SPIRITS, all of the best quality, will be delivered free, within the City limits, for

FIVE DOLLARS,

by THOMAS WALKER & Co., Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchants,

26 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal. Dec. 20

STEREOSCOPES,

And interesting and amusing Slides, Views, Groups, &c. Price of Sterooscopes from 50 cents; Views from a Dollar a Dozen. No Gift more pleasing for Christmas could be procyred than a Stereoshope could be procured than a Stereoscope with a variety

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..... LADIES' RETICULES,

Matiematical Instruments, in handsome boxes;-Boxs of Colors, Pen Knives, and many other neat and useful articles suitable for Christmas Gifts, GRAHAM & MUIR,

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Payer Books, superbly bound in Velvet, with richt gilt mountings, at reduced prices. Avariety of interesting Books, Albams, &c., &c.,

apphpriate Christmas presents. GRAHAM & MUIR. 19 Great St. James Street.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre

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

Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, \$30

"By a Professor, 44

Drawing, Painting, 20

Classes of Three hours, 25

Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil.

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

No Deduction made for occasional absence.

WHITE EXCELSIOR COAL OIL.

THE above is the PUREST OIL in the market, is perfectly colourless, free from smoke and smell, and will give a light equal to the purest gas.

-ALSO-BURNING FLUID Of the best quality delivered free within the city limits. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist,

94 St. Lawrence Main Street.

October 20.

CHOLERA. PERRY DAVIS-Sin-The benefits I have received rom the use of your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it.— Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarrhae, Dysentery, Toothache, &c., there is nothing better than the Pain Killer. I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using two teaspoonfuls taken at thirty minutes' interval, in a wine glass full of hot water. I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the Cholera during the summer of 1843. Travelling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system formed over it. This was done with the fullest ceremony accorded to a corpse. The finger was burnt, panied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a sovereign remedy, one teaspoonful caring the worst oase in an hour, or at the most, half a day! I have heard of many cases of Dysentery being cured by Offer for Sais an extensive Stock of Books and Stritts use. Put it in the teeth it would stop the toothache. Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its

D. T. TAYLOR, jun., Minister

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

GREAT REMEDIES!

To Cure a severe Cough or Cold use DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. To Cure Whooping Cough, Croup or Bronchitis, use DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY To arrest predisposition to Consumption, use DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY!

To Cure Dyspensia or Indigestion, usc THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. To Cure Asthma, Acidity or Heart Burn, use THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Those Remedies perform all they promise. They relieve suffering, cure disease, restore health, thus affording consolation and comfort to the sick and afflicted, where discouragement, and suffering existed before.

WAYNE Co., N. Y., March 10, 1857 Messrs S. W. Powle & Co: I am happy to state that I have used the Oxygonated Bitters in my proctice for the last three years in the treatment of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Indigestion, and Affections of the Liver, with the most satisfactory results; and would cheerfully recommend to those suffering from these distressing diseases to give this valuable medicine a trial.

Respectfully yours,
J. E. SMITH, M. D.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for Diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

Prepared by S. W. Fowne & Co, Boston, and for

sale by

Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co.,

SEE WHAT AYER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR DENANGEMENT OF THE LIVER.

STOTE'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala.,

9th August, 1859. Da. J. C. Ayen, Lowell, Mass-Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your Sarsa-parilla and Cathartic Pills have done for me. I

had been afficied with Liver Complaint for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from severe costiveness and Diarrhea alternately. My skin was clammy and anhealthy: my eyes and skin often yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite, but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach, with languor and a gloomy sensation of sickness all over, kept me in anguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continuance of this condition, without relief had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but reading in the Christian Advocate of your Sarsaparilla I commenced taking it with occasiona lemall doses of your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct.— From the first it lind more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks, on-

joy as good health and strength as any other man. May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings on you.

John W. Stott. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co. Lowell Mass an sold by all Druggists.

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

Ayer's Ague Cure.

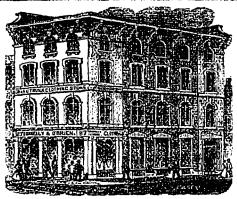
ANGUS & LOGAN,

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Paper always on hand. WILLIAM ANGUS THOMAS LOGAN sms



WINTER 1860, 1861.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their WINTER assortment is now COMPLETE, consisting in part of Moscow and superfine Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Irish Freize, Scotch Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings of every description:— Scotch Wool underclothing: fancy Flannel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c.

We heg to draw particular attention to our Stock

RFADY-MADE CLOTHING.

which consists of the targest assurance, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Muntreal, Dec. 13, 1860.

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Good Cream Laid Foolscap, \$2 25 a Ream.
Good ' Ruled \$2 50 a Ream.
Good Letter Paper, Ruled, \$1 50 a Ream.
The above Papers can be had in packets of Ten

Quires at same rates. Fixe Nore Paper Ruled, or Plain, only 28 cents for a Box of Five Quians. BLANK BOOKS, all kinds, much below usual prices. LETTER COPYING BOOKS, 300 Folios, 3s od; 400 Do. 48 6d; 500 Do. 58. These Books are Paged and with Indexes. ENVELOPES, Very Good, Large Letter, Buff, 63 Cents for a Box of 500. Envelopes of all sizes and kinds at equally low prices. Drawing Paper, Sketch Books, Manuscript Music Books, Mctal-

lic and other Memorandum Books, &c. STEREOSCOPES!

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

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Finest i'en and Pocket Knives, from the Manufactory of one of the best Sheffield Houses. INK.

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FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situate in the Perish of Sr. JULIENNE, County of MONTCALM, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, containing TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One Hundred Arpents are CLEARED; with DWELL-ING HOUSE, BARN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is on it a SUGAR REFINERY, and much of Kace 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.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL 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'clock A.M. A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for voung nupils.

A French Master of great abilities and experience ms been engeged. Terms extremely moderate.

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

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No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c.

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. IP Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab-lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Apr 6, 1860. 12mg

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS, SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

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CONDITIONS:					
	Pupils of 12 years and up- wards,	Pupils under 12 yrs			
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French &					
English languages, with Writ-	\$	s			
ing and Arithmetic	80.00	70,00			
Half Boarders	36.00	30,00			
Classes of Three hours a-day	25.00	20.00			
Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per	Į.	!			
Annum	30.00	30.00			
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	44 00			
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00			
Laundress	12.00	12.00			
Bed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00			
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L	essons) Ci	narge o			

Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar,

Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Professors.

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges

for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

AT PRESS, THE

Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES, FOR 1861.

AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the indersigned will continue the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, published in this

City for nearly 30 years. We respectfully request the Prelates of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, the Superiors of Religious Communities, the Presidents of Ecclesiastical and Literary Institutions, &c. v to have not already done so, to supply us at their earliest convenience, with their respective portions together with such other matter as they may deem of interest to the Catholic public.

In ord to get out the work in due season, and as far as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, linoksellers and others will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their orders at an early day.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

MURPHY & CO., Publishers,

182 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

nd for the speedy care of the subjoined varieties of Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors. Vicers, Sores, Eruptions. Pimples. Pustuies, Motches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

ples. Pustities. Hotches, Boils. Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

Oakland, Iad. 5th June, 1859.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gouts: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Saraaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Sereinlons infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in theers on my hands and arms: sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my sealp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At learth I was rejoired to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincimari and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you obvise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. Now and healthy skin soon began to form under the seab which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I fell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

See Authory's Fire, Rose or Erystipelas.

2t. Authouy's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Sove Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an invotende case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fitally, by the persevering use of our Sessmarilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erystpelas by large doses of the same; says he cares the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchoccie, Goitre, or Swelled Neck. Zelulon Slom of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured the from a Goiter—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
Dr. J. C. Aver. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic like most inm for a long time, which builted the skill of physicians, and stack to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which costroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down mun for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirmas, Cancer Tumors, Enlangement, U-

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-ceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Hones.

Hours.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where ourse of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanae, which the agents below mamed are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them. Dyspopsin. Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Mehancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the attentive power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPED CURE OF

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hourseness,
Crair, Bronchitin, incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced
stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any
other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it
is uscless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its
unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly
wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it
known throughout the civilized nations of the earth.
Few are the communities, or even families, among them
who have not some personal experience of its effects—
some living troply in their midst of its victory over the
subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs.
As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and
as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not
do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have
won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada

DEVLIN, MURPHY, & CO.,

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORK!,

Successors to the late John M. Closky.

38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

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

Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Repoyated 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

CHNGREGATION OF NOT. 1 DAME

KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pt.

pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the asual requisites and accomplishments of female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR

TERMS: Use of Bed and Bedding 7 00 Washing 10 50
Brawing and Painting 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano. 28 00
Paymen is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W., Under the Immediate Supercision of the Right Rev E. J. Choran, Bisnop of Kingston

of the information requisite to make up the Almanac. THE above institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Alie Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Taition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-

yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the lat Septem er, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY BLEURY STREET, (NEAR MANOVER TER-

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BURRAU TOPS: PLATE MONUMENTS, EAP-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 ster by any person wanting anything in the above line,

and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.
N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion tor the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and

Every Singer,

Every Pupil,

Every Teacher,

ing but 10 CENTS & Every Amateur, number, and pronounced By the entire Press of the Country, to be The Best and Cheupest Work of the kind

Piano Forte Music, cost-

in the World." Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Pinno Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

Yearly, \$5: Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute Violin, Cornet, Charinnes, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the "SOLO MELODIST,

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

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassan Street, New York.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT. THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be

governed by quick sales and light profits. WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street.

Oct. 20, 1859.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm.

Adjala—N. A. Coste. **
Ayliner—J. Doyle.
Amherisburgh—J. Roberts.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Camerou. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville - C. Fraser. Belleville - M. O'Dompsey. Burrie - Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy Caledonia-M. Donnelly. Cavanoille-J. Knowlson. Chambly -J. Hackett. Cobourg -P. Magnire. Cornwill—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly, Cirleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy Dathousie Mills.—Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. Milver. Oundus-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Huwesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Ensiern Townships—P. Hacket. Erinsville—P. Gafney Emily -M. Hennessey. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood.
Gunanoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.
Guelph—J. Harris
Hamilton—P. S. M. Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll - W. Featherston.

Kemptville-M. Hearby. 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. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.

New Market -- Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Oshawa - Richard Supple. Prescutt - J. Ford. Perth -J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor.

Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn.
Russelltown—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Teefy.
Richmond—A. Donnelly.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
Routh Cloureter—I. Deley.

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. Raphael's - A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin - Rev. Mr Sax.

Trenton - Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene Tingwick-T. Donegau. Toronto-Patrick Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port - James Kehoc. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. York Grand River - A. Lamond.

EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Aun's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE

M. P. RYAN,

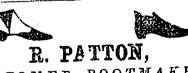
(Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Preduce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choices description :-

Oatmest Butter Oats Flour Pot Barley Pork B. Wheat Flour Hams Split Peas Fish Corn Meal June 6, 1860.

Tobacco Cigars Soap & Candles Pails Brooms, &c.



GUSTOMER 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 the same.

R. P. will, in future, devote his whole attention to E. G. NAGLE, Esq. WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time ! Montreal, April 19, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-oular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

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

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

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

PERFECT TRUSS.

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

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

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

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,

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

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

ten or over fourteen years of age are received with

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual insiness, and fre-

quent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them,

TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month.

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

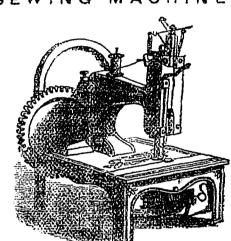
All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials 4ms August 17, 1860.

H. BRENNAN,



No. 3 Crang Street. (West End.) NEAR A. WALSE'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot

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

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Cols 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.

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

PRICES: No. 1 Machine..... \$75 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00

EYERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Convolun 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 Nine o'clock, and in the Evening, from Four o'clock till Five o'clock - the other Regulations as usual.

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

For particulars apply to the Principal at the

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. January 4.

> T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

32 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Will attend Circuits at Beaubarnois 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," MOSTERAL, C.H.

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. James Street.

WM. PRICE,

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

> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

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



M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE STORE 244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Subscrib r, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support extended to him during the last ten years in the

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

every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each :- Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelied, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. cach; Muhogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dollars each ; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Redsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture

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 UUY your FURNITURE at O. McGAR-

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 Veneers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class

Cane and Wood Sent Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required. OWEN M'GARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the Freuch Square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-

MAKER WANTED. April 26.

THOMAS WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

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

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

> PRICES. WINES.

Per gal. dozen. bottle. PORT-Finest Old Crusted Other Brands, CLARET-Chateu Lafitte and 50s 5s 0d St. Julien,..... 128 6d 248 28 6d

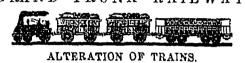
SPIRITS. BRANDIES-Martell's & Hen-

nessy's, 1848..... 60s 5s 0d 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...... 15s 0d 8s 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingston, &c., old in bottle..... 4s 0d 2s 6d

All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importations. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. May 31, 1860.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



ON and after MONDAY next, DECEMBER 3d, TRAINS will run as follows: EASTERN TRAINS.

For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate night at Island Pond) at..... 5.00 P.M.

Night Train for Quebec, (mixed from Richmond,) at..... 5.00 P.M ... On the above date the Through Train to Portland, and the Express Train to Quebec will be Dis-continued, as also the 11.00 A. M. Excursion Train

through the Victoria Bridge. WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit daily.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia,

Stations, at.....*
Night Express Train, (with Sleeping Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,

&c., at..... 6.00 P.M.
These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU.

OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and 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.

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

and Shoe Brushes.

SPIOES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Oloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Maceronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Bluo, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candies, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sarting Table Cod Figh Dry do. do. Wet. dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; 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. J. PHELAN.

March 3 1860.

were in Washington City. Please address to this that be is now perfectly well.

Office for widow Mary Sullivan.

Sisters

THOMAS M'KENNA,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND

GAS FITTER No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET.

(Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,

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 Commodicus Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street [Stephen's Buildings], and directly opposite the "Recollet Ohurch," 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

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.

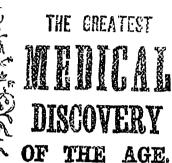
J. PATTERSON & CO.

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.

cures

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

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

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst 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 humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the bair.

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 sait Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

acrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years ten spoonful.
As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM CINTMENT,

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 Solt 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 Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Cintment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legal 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 been consist the Ointment of the consistency of the Ointment of the O but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Konnedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bosi ton :-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLOW Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-

glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. 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 INFORMATION is wanted by their mother, of particular suffered for a length of time, with a very Bridget Sullivan, aged 20 years, and of Patrick Sullivan, aged about 19 years. When heard of last they livan, aged about 19 years. When heard of last they

Hamilton, C. W

September 21.

PROSPECTUS

BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

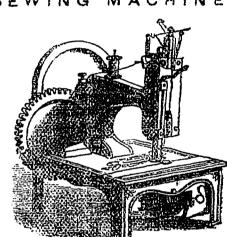
Students presenting themselves for admission For should know how to read and write. Those under School.

are allowed to visit the boarders.

For Half Boarders, 6.00 For Boarders,..... 11.50 "

Music,..... 2.20 Use of the Piano..... Drawing, 1.50
Bed and Bedding 60 Libraries, 10 "

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,



These really excellent Machines are used in all the

and Shoe Trade :-Montreal, April, 1860.

BROWN & OHILDS.

CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Dear Sir,

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

Needles 80c per dozen.

FURNITURE BUSINESS,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. that has ever been on view in this city, comprising over on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10

Furniture.

United States papers will please copy.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,