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VOL. XII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

AN ACT OF DISOBEDIENCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A NARRATIVE OF REAL LIFE.

CHAPTER 1.

At the age of forty-five, I stood at the door of a new and well appointed inn in my native town; the proprietor of this establishment had dignified it with the title of hotel, a name which was certainly not altogether undeserved. An absence of thirty years had not quite obliterated from my memory the scenes of my boyhood; and despite the changes which such a length of time inevitably accomplishes, many of its localities were yet familiar to my eye; but, notwithstanding, I felt myself a stranger. I felt more—I experienced a regret, a desolation, a gnawing remorse, that no mere stranger could experience; my musings, alas! were not able to conjure up one pleasing sensation. But to my story.

I was the only child and only son of a com-

fortable and respectable farmer, if an upright pure heart, and the strict discharge of his social, moral and religious duties, can confer respectability. Three sisters and myself completed his family. My mother, my dear and gentle right minded mother, was a model for all mother, for all women! she was mildness itself. But a peculiar firmness of character in points of duty threw a dignity around her meekness, which stamped on the observer's mind the impress of something superhuman. To her, as should ever be the case with all good mothers, was entrusted the formation of her children's minds. Talk of education !- the only true instruction, after all, is that which is caught up around the domestic hearth.

Alas! schools and colleges too frequently undo what was well accomplished on the mother's breast and at the father's knee. Well do I remember that my mother based all her instructions on one great principle, viz., ready, implicit, unreasoning obedience. And certainly never was man or woman more successful in imbuing the young mind with moral and religious truths .-But her example and precept were not limited to the small circle of her own offspring. She looked upon her servants as her children, and they invariably deported themselves as such. Her house was the very temple of peace, order, and bave mixed much with the busy world, have been classes and the highest ranks; but never have I that Irish peasant's wife, my own darling mother!

Thus assisted, it is easy to conceive that my father was left to the free and unimpeded management of his farm, his stock, and his marketing. Though naturally a man of strong rectitude, I have no doubt that he owed his loftier mother's pure heart; certain it is, however, he was out of doors all that she was within, and consequently never was there a more purely happy family than ours, until I was fifteen years of age. Alas! it was my iniserable lot to blast that hap-

The only son of one of my uncles, though living far inland, had somehow acquired in boyhood a taste for a seafaring life. Without informing his parents with his intentions, he sought the nearest port, bound himself to an American captain, and sailed for New York. Soon, however, disgusted with the drudgery, the intolerable slavery of a sailor's life, he formed the resolution of giving it up, and, accordingly, on their arrival in port, he quitted his ship and started for the interior of the country. He there sought employment, got it, became steady and industrious, turned his mind to mercantile pursuits, and in seven years after quitting his native place, returned with a very considerable tortune. He was just in time to receive his father's forgiveness and his dying blessing. Not so of his fond mother; she had sunk into the grave some two years before.

After the obsequies of his father, this cousin came on a visit to our house. Long intercourse with the busy world had given him easy manners. a pleasing exterior, a natural flow of good language, and very considerable powers of description, rendered him, at least to the young and inexperienced, a charming companion. Ains:him for America, where, having disposed of his father's effects, he designed to settle. I was mildly but firmly refused: my cousin added his persuasions to my entreaties, but all in vain. I ear ; peace fied from my soul: My first misery

to act upon my urgent proposition, namely, that he should carry me with him against the consent of my parents. How awful is the first step in sin! Baffled in all my hopes, I freely cherished the spirit of disobedience. Self-will surging in my heart, painted me as an injured person, and something like a desire of revenge settled in my soul. To carry my wishes into execution, I first had recourse to dissimulation, and sedulously studied to exhibit a look of satisfaction, while discontent sat heavy at my heart. The guilty ever deem themselves the objects of suspicion; it was so with me: resolved on emigrating; there was no means left me but pilfering, and to that degrading vice I yielded, softening the sting of remorse by arguing that stealing from a father cannot justly be called stealing, and that the trifling sums which I intended to extract would fall far short of the portion which in the end would justly come to my share. Vice is very ingenious; I dealt cautiously, but soon had accumulated a sufficiency to carry me to Ame-

Was I happy during my noviciate in crime? Let those who have acted as I did answer.-Alas! my mind was in a state of continual unmitigated torture! The dread of detection haunted me day and night. A kind look from my mother, a soft word from my father, pointed the arrows of remorse and wounded my inmost soul. Conscience! oh, conscience, was indeed their stern avenger! But what was my agony when I thought of my confessor? Hitherto I had been a regular attender at the Sacraments. The Easter indulgence was now approaching-how should I meet him? To meet him was to upset all plans-to destroy the influence of the evil spirit that tempted me. Alas! that spirit was too subtle; I yielded to his suggestions; and though suffering the tortures of the lost ones, through remorse for the outrage I was planning, through the dread of the dangers of the voyage, through the fear of death, and of everlasting punishment, yet still the pride of my stubborn self-will triumphed, and three days before the indulgence commenced, I quitted for ever the shelter of my father's roof.

I may not paint what I suffered on the voyage. For about a week sea-sickness held me in a state of absolute prostration, but with returning health, the power of conscience, the stings of remorse, harmony. Since last I looked upon her face, I the dread of death and judgment in a state of mortal sin, took possession of my soul, and like familiar in female society, both in the middle as many beasts of prey contending for a dead carcase, rent and tore and lacerated it without met in woman the persuasive charm, the winning mercy! No father then to pour the balm of grace, which distinguished the artless manners of forgiveness into my burning bosom! No kind, tender mother to drop a tear of pity o'er the follies and the crimes of her repentant child .-But yet, sunk though I was, I felt that I still had a Father, and to Him I fervently prayed for forgiveness! I remembered the dying bequest of my Saviour; I presumed to say, "Mother, behold thy son." A degree of comfort was tone of character to the softening virtues of my vonchsafed to me! I landed safe, had no difficulty in finding my cousin, but was fated to meet a chilling reception. He read at a glance my whole course of conduct—I confessed all.

'I presume,' said he, ' that you desire employment from me; look to your position—you come admitting that, to gratify your own selfishness, you have most harshly violated the fourth commandment-that you became a deliberate pilferer -that you committed a breach of the most sacred trust, and with this certificate of character, you unblushingly and coolly ask me to put it in your power to treat me in the same manner so soon as you have another whim or headstrong passion to gratify. But say, did you present yourself for the benefit of the Easter indulgence?

'No,' said I, 'sunk though I am, the crime of sacrilege does not stain my soul.'

Well,' said be, after musing a few moments, all may yet be recovered; I shall introduce you to my own confessor, and when he thinks fit to advise, I shall receive you into my house and treat you as a cousin.'

I was soon reinstated in his good opinion. Resolved to establish a character for energy and probity, I devoted myself to the discharge of my duties; I was a ready peninan and an expert tather alone in the world to bewall her loss, (for arithmetician. Originally intended for the Church, I had some knowledge of the classics, and possessed a very fair knowledge of the construction of the English language. These qualifications, marks of his crime, he was sent out a vagrant to him; I inquired his name. desire to travel, I asked permission to sail with added to an ardent desire to please, rendered me useful to him. I honestly acquired his confidence, remorse ! True, I had deeply grieved for my and he rewarded my zeal and my services, I may first errors—true, I had humbled myself before say, munificently.

On my becoming an inmate, in his house, he wrote to my parents, announcing my safe arrival, but did those tears spring from true contrition, one point. rents-I therefore seemed to acquiesce in their describing my contrition, and soliciting their for- or fruitless remorse? The Great Searcher of decision; but a brooding gloom settled on my giveness. It was not refused, and, unworthy bearts alone could tell; and instead of happiness though I was, I had ready permission to corres- and joy leading me to my couch, a guilty concessfully whispered his suggestions in my ready pond with them. It was no trilling consolation science was my grim chamberlain, on the night point with their spirits was ever a light-ening of my load of guilt, but the desponding tone of my mother's letters convinced me that try cousin sailed without me. He had be cone of my mother's letters convinced me that and with its usual nappy results? but the soul letterny own bappiness unacathed. If therefore borrors did I feel in the midst of that simple and added in a firm tone:

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ingratitude and disobedience, with their concomstant crimes, had fastened the arrow in her sensitive and dove-like heart, and that there it would fester, (and there, alas! it did fester) till it had accomplished its work.

By the time I was twenty-one years of age, I had not only become manager of my cousin's establishment, but I was also an equal partner in the profits of the concern. We were becoming wealthy and important merchants; speculations, based upon sound calculations, and carried out by judicious care and prudence, were almost universally attended by success. And not a house in the United States bore a higher name, or possessed more public confidence than ours; but just in the very acme of our prosperity, a malignant epidemic carried my cousin to a premature grave, having afforded him barely time and reason to make me sole proprietor of the firm, and the undisputed inheritor of all his wealth. This vast accession to my worldly means, (it might rationally be expected) would bring some comfort to counterbalance the loss of my cousin; it did not-I had loved him sincerely; I deeply regretted his loss; and the sudden and awful summons of so good a man, had not only admonished me to put my own house in order, but had enabled me to set a proper estimate on the world and all its vanities.

On my return from consigning his mortal remains to the tomb, a letter from Ireland awaited my perusal. With palpitatating heart I devoured the contents-my mother had been stricken down with a paralytic affection. No longer able to use the pen herself, Father O'Donovan told the woesul tale. Was I happy then? Did the wealth of Dives relieve his tortures in the pit? Conscious of having lacerated all her maternal and Christian feelings, I rightly deemed myself the cause of her misfortunes; I deemed that my wealth came as a mark of Divine vengeance; that my reward was to be evidently in this world, and that everlasting punishment was reserved for the next. A slight nervous fever ensued, and had it not been for the earnest zeal of my confessor, whose judicious advice renewed the early lessons imbibed from the loved lips of my then saintly, and my now sainted mother, despair and final impenitence would likely have stamped their horrors on my closing scene. To that confessor 1 owe much. On my arrival in America, he it was who first brought comfort to my gloomy breast. His spiritual counsels shed that happiat the sacred Tribunal. But he did more; to fill up my leisure hours, he prescribed a course of study, in order to counteract the temptations which at every step await youth in a great commercial city. Under his equally kind and able tutelage, I pursued with ardor his sagacious advice, until, to my practical commercial knowledge. I added a considerable skill in science and the arts, with such perfection in the modern languages of Europe, as enabled me to correspond with our factors in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. In a word, I owe to him whatever standing I can justly claim in society.

I soon recovered from my slight illness, and in the hurry and bustle of business, regained my former tone of mind. My earthly affairs continued to prosper; wealth, little desired for its own sake, continued to flow upon me in unbroken current. With wealth came civic importance and civic honors. At the urgent entreaties of others, I permitted myself to be nominated as a candidate for the office of chief magistrate of my adopted city. I was triumphantly elected; and on the day of my inauguration, when enjoying my victory amid the congratulations of sincere friends, and the uproarious shouts of our excited partisans, a letter from my early confessor, my good and virtuous parish priest, announced the passage of another saint to heaven, by the happy and peaceful, and edifying decease of my loved and venerated mother.

CHAPTER II.

Was I happy then? The bitter truth, with more than electric force and rapidity, flashed upon my mind-I was the murderer of my mother-my disobedience had broken her heart, had cut her off in the midst of her days, had left my my sisters were all married, and engaged in the affairs of their own families.) Was I happy then? Was Cain happy, when, bearing the on the face of the earth? Oh the tortures of -true, I had watered my bed with my tears;

know unalloyed happiness. True, as even I have experienced, we may be firm in the hope of salvation, conscious of the goodness of God, and the merits of our Saviour; yet there is assuredly one chilling thought that must unceasingly pursue us, namely, that even when mercy opens its bosom to receive us, for all eternity, we must rank only among the penitents, and never see the beatific vision in that fulness and brilliance of glory reserved for those pure souls, whose privilege it is to follow in the train o! the Lamb.

The sting of remorse had been once removed; but sincere grief for the death of my beloved parent left a stamp of gravity on my demeanor previously unseen; I became more recollected, and therefore more clearly did I perceive the true value of worldly grandenr. But I had other food for reflection; I was now a married man, and the father of a healthy, promising family, depending on me, not only for their temporal comforts, but for their spiritual welfare-yea, for their eternal salvation. My deep responsibility was during that memorable night, and for some days ever present to my mind—how did I dread the after, my dignity, I felt, sat awkwardly upon me. retributive justice of God. How I trembled to I knew that a hair shirt had better suited my visit the sins of the father upon the children,' posed must not be neglected. Procrastination weakens our best resolves, and the desire of visiting my sole remaining parent became daily colder and colder, till at length it died away.

I continued to be fortunate in my worldly affairs, as well as being favored with the esteem of my fellow-citizens. In my capacity of chief magistrate, I had given general, if not universal satisfaction, and this paved the way for fresh honors. In the course of a few years I had been successively elected sheriff for the county, a representative and senator in Congress, and, finally, Governor of own State. These honors certainly came both unsought for and undesired, but yet I possessed not moral courage, perhaps I should say sufficient humility, to refuse them. I was not ignorant of the dangers which beset public men in high stations; but self-love, that most insidious of flatterers, triumphed again, and I must con- one point. fess, that on the day of my inauguration to the last-mentioned office, in the bustle and excitean interview.

leisure,' was all that I had power to say, while the present scene, with all its unsubstantial glories, faded from my view, and in an instant my revery round the baunts of my youth. 1 summoned sufficient nerve and presence of mind to get through the duties of the day, and on retiring, soon found, by the contents of Father O'-Donovan's letter, that my own worthy father flatterers, happy under the deep consciousness of his disobedience and its results? Absalom, yearning with filial love, declared that being denied denied me the pleasure of looking upon the face of my father!

In my first moment of leasure, I sent for the young Irishman. He entered with an easy grace and I continued to weep, notwithstanding the that made a ready impression on my mind. His whole exterior was prepossessing. Dressed in a suit of respectable mourning, standing in the flush of lusty health, and the fresh and somewhat mellow beauty of twenty years-my heart clung

'I bear your own name, sir, I am your own nephew-son to your oldest sister.'

God's anointed, and disburdened my conscience sanguinity, was my stern reply, but neither by slight pause, and such is the power of conscience. affection nor adoption, till you have cleared up I felt assured he fixed his aged, but still pene-

> feelings, I was actuated by the sudden thought paint the pain of my position. It is said, and I that, dazzled by my success in life, he had fol-think truly, that the culprit on the scaffold lowed my bad example, and had committed an shrinks more sensitively from the piercing act of disobedience similar to that which had glances of the multitude around him, than from wrought such misery to my parents, and had not the death struggles which awaits him. Similar left my own happiness unscathed is I therefore borrors did I feel in the midst of that simple and

'Tell me truly why you are here, and whether you have come with or against the consent of your father and mother.'

He reddened to the roots of his hair-the flush of honest pride and manly independence sat upon his bold brow, as half turning on his heel, he calmly and firmly replied:

'I am here like many others, to pursue fortune. But' (and he paused a moment, perhaps to shape the most delicate part of his reply) 'I have never grieved my parents by disobedience! Here is a letter from my mother, another from my confessor; they will speak as to my charac-

With dignity and grace he presented the documents. I glanced them over-they were all I could desire. And I clasped my nephew to my heart, and wept upon his neck-I made ample amends for my stern reception.

I shall leave my readers to imagine what was the nature of my communings with my own spirit; think that He in His inscrutable ways should true condition, but I was obliged to fulfil my new duties, and I did so conscientiously. My and mete, through mine to me, the same measure | mercantile affairs continued to prosper-no doubt I had meted to my parents. Like the prodigal I was envied by some, certainly I was honored son, I resolved to visit my father, and at his feet and respected by others; yet all the external implore pardon. But the world has its demands show of pomp and grandeur and station, could -trade must be driven-I was the mainspring of not stifle the "still small voice" of conscience, my establishment-civic duties honorably im- could not abate the gnawings of the " worm that never dieth." I at length resolved that, at the expiration of my term of office, I would make a pilgrimage to the graves of my parents, and pour out my sorrows over their venerated, though unstoried remains.

Eschewing all procrastination, I set about winding up my affairs in good earnest, placed proper managers over my mercantile concerns, selected suitable guardians for my family, and when the due time had arrived, under pretence of visiting my European agents and extending my traffic, I sailed from my adopted country and arrived safely in my native village.

Standing at the door of my hotel, as already mentioned, indulging in bitter reflection, and undecided as to what should be my first move, I perceived the peasantry as well as the more tidily-dressed townsfolk streaming quickly towards

I inquired the cause, and soon learned what I night have known, that, it being a holiday, the ness which countless pentents have experienced ment, and other delusions of the hour, I did feel people were going to hear Mass. In my early considerably elated. The worldling will not days, the old parish chapel and its humble cemewonder that self-gratulation on viewing my im- tery stood in an opposite direction. Thither I portant position should take possession of my had resolved on directing my course, but as a heart. But just in the zenith of my glory, in change had evidently taken place, and as I was the acme of my complacency, a servant of the bound to be present at the "Holy Sacrifice," I new governor presented a letter on a silver deferred my visit to the old graveyard, mingled salver, adding-'a young Irishman, sir, desires in the living stream, and in good time arrived at the house of God, a plain but substantial an I In an instant the blood rushed back in icy cur- | commodious building. I entered the sacred edirent to my heart. 'Bid the young man wait my fice, and to my unspeakable consolation, once more, in my native land, I raised my heart in public prayer to the God of my fathers. It may have been the effect of excitement, but I assurspirit was wandering in melancholy and boding edly felt that, since I left the green fields of Erin, my spirit had not been so elastic or happy. The morning prayers had been read by a young ecclesiastic, and after he retired, an aged, grayhaired priest issued slowly from the unpretending vestry I had not caught a glance of his face; had gone to receive his eternal reward, that but with the load of years, and with a tottering crown which awaits him who preserves his soul gait, he ascended the steps of the altar. Who in patience,' and who meekly receives all things he was or what was his name I could not divine. as coming from the providence of God! Was I but in his very feebleness there was a grace of happy then? Was Absalom, surrounded by his motion which I thought familiar to me. He gained the platform and arranged the altar, then turning to address the people-oh, thou destroyer. Time! there stood the skeleton remains of the happiness of looking upon his father's face, the once robust, agile, and athletic Father was his greatest punishment. Mine was still O'Donovan, my early, my venerated, my much more severe; he hoped from a living father for loved parish priest! Gazing on the wreck, my the mitigation of his sentence. I knew that no spirit sunk within me, and bitterly did I weep, act of grace could ever reverse the fiat which forgetting in my sympathy for my shattered pastor, that time and care had furrowed my own cheek, and lavishly powdered my once raven locks. But the sluices of my heart were onened observation which my appearance as a stranger, and my strong emotion, were calculated to at-

tract. The service, however, commenced, and proceeded as far as the Gospel, when the celebrant laid aside the chasuble, &c., and from the platform of the altar began his sermon. The first words of text were, Father! I have sinned My nephew you may be by the laws of con- against heaven and before you? He made a trating eyes on me, as if to search the inmost In committing this outrage on the young man's recesses of my drembling oul: Words cannot

The second of th

every artery, vein, and blood-vessel of my sys- all ther combinate remove just cause of discontent. tem. le could not have experienced a more be- In this work I shall be delighted to co-operate with numbing chill. I groaned in the depth of my agony -many a wandering glance no doubt was directed to me. A kind-hearted peasant politely inquired if I was ill. I answered I know not what or how - butt I shortly recovered my self-possession, and attracted no further attention till the services of the day were completed.

After Mass, iny first intention was to solicit an interview with the old priest, and at once discover myself. But finding my nervous excitement such that I required the bracing refreshment of the open air to enable me to stand the ordeal that awaited me, I changed my purpose, and stepped into the adjoining graveyard. With a mind somewhat calmed, and without any defined object, I leisurely strolled through that humble city of the dead. Here and there I could perceive (and with no little edification) the graves of departed friends or relatives. A train of melancholy, yet soothing thoughts, regarding the dear departed, whose resting-place I had come to visit, was the natural result; and I longed for the moment when I could direct my steps to the old family burying-ground. Musing thus, I proceeded with careless step till I found myself standing before a man who appeared sedulously employed in removing weeds, or aught else intrusive, from two graves, evidently tended by the hand of never-dying affection. Anparently bowed down, more by the weight of years than physical infirmity, he performed his work of love with ease and even agility. His dress proclaimed him a respectable farmer. At the head of the two graves, instead of sculptured marble, stood a yew tree, which had flourished, and which had been cut by the spirit of Catholic piety into the form of a cross. I had never seen or heard of any memorial of the kind before, and I was charmed with the never-dying faith and the good taste which had suggested and carried out the idea. The man pursued his task without noticing me or any one else, till I interrupted him by inquiring the names of the persons to whose memory that most chaste and appropriate of monuments had been erected (so to speak). The aged man suddenly raised his head excited countenance, said in a slow, deep, sepulchral tone, 'To the memory of Peter and Mary Cabil!' I stood at the graves of my venturing a salutation, or hinting at the discovery the graves of my father and mother, and I prayed and wept, till contrition and hope had rid my the London University. heart of the demon, which, for thirty years, had not permitted me to know a single day's unalloyed peace. When the burst of agony had somewhat subsided, I was assisted to rise by the still stalwart arm of my kind uncle, who, to my further astonishment, exclaimed as he pressed me to his heaving breast :-

'Augh, Edward Cahill, acushla machree! an' an' day my heart told me that the taichings, an' the prayers of such a mother as yours, could not pointed to teach in one of your colleges? be lost on the son !- If it was necessary for the here, I trembled from head to foot; I thought, servant, in my heart, my brother Peter had risen from the grave! I could almost have sworn the voice was his. Glory be to the Most High!-And now-now let us kneel and say one dicket (decade) of the Rosary, in thanksgiving for all His mercies—for the repose of their souls, and the peace of our own."

I readily complied with the request of my truly pious uncle, and having fervently discharged the sacred duty, we proceeded towards the humble domicile of Father O'Donovan.

(To be Continued.)

SIR R. PEEL AND THE GODLESS CULLEGES. The following is Sir H. W. Barron's reply to the Chief Secretary's circular on behalf of the Godless

" Paris, Dec. 20, 1861. "Sir,-Your letter followed me to different places and at last it reached me here. This will account for the delay in answering it. I regret not being able to comply with its request. I say, without meaning any disrespect, Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes-I believe that our views conscientiously differ. No man in Iteland more ardently supported mixed education than I did. I established six schools on that principle. But experience has proved to me the total failure of the system. I know of my own knowledge that practically, these schools, and the majority of others I am acquainted with, are not mixed schools. I believe the colleges you wish to endow are turning in the same direction, and that the want of religious teaching must lead to infidelity-the worst possible school to educate young men in. Any man who visits this country must be convinced that a greater curse cannot befal a nation than to educate men without making religion the foundation of all knowledge. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that in Ireland you must adopt the same principle adopted in Eugland, namely, to assist all religious denominations in the holy work of education. With this view I think that your first step should be to give a charter to the Catholic University. In Protestant Prussia this principle is adopted with the bappiest effect. I am satisfied that if your illustrious father lived he would adopt this principle now. Ireland is essentially a Catholic country. Common sense, experience, sound policy require that she should be treated as such. We have much sympathy for Italian freedom, Italian liberty, and the right of the people of Italy to have their wishes respected. Would it not be wise, be politic, be just, to adopt the same principle? Believe me that Ireland is become too enlightened, too intelligent, too educated to be governed by any other principle. I deny, in the most emphatic terms the English language can flord, there were any such grievances in Italy (if the whole truth were honestly and fairly stated) as:
the whole truth were honestly and fairly stated) as:
the grievances complained of at this very day, by a plied by institutions, such as those of the Queen's arge majority of the Irish people. But this is not bettime or place to enter into details. I shall there to enter the complained by a hope that you may turn your abilities, your nosition, and the weight of your great pane to finding out a remedy for the serious diffiamerio muing out a consequence of the consequence o

eye was upon me, I felt my blood, in sudden re- | culty of governing, ireland with advantage to the Trushing back to my heart; and certainly great British empire. The time may not be far dis-Sign Frushing back to my heart; and certainly; tant, when you may require the ardent co-operation day stream; of give water been shot through of a united people to combat foreign foes. Let us you, though not in your present proposal.

"I have the honor to remain Sir your obedient

"H. WINSTON BARBON."

We publish with pleasure the following letter from Charles Langdale, Esq., Celbridge Abber, son-inlaw of the late. Henry Grattan, in answer to Sir R. Peel's circular:-"The Abbey, Celbridge, Dec. 21, 1861.

"Sir,-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your lettes of the 9th ult. inviting me to contribute to-wards the Queen's University in Ireland. In declinwards the Queen's University in Ireland. In declining to do so, I should have been contented to refer you to the admirable letters of Mr. Dease and other gentlemen, were it not that my position is somewhat Ryan, JP, Limerick; Neil M.Donald, JP, Limerick; gentlemen, were it not that my position is somewhat different from theirs.

"As an English Catholic residing in Ireland, I have always been struck with the fact, that whenever education is in question, the measures adopted towards Catholics in Ireland are the very opposite some pious souls pouring out their orisons over of those applied to their brethren in England. Thus in England Catholics demand the 'denominational system, and they get it; in Ireland they demand the same thing, and they get the 'mixed;' they ask a charter for their own University, and they are offered another Queen's College.

> "I am at a loss to find any explanation of this anomaly; for I cannot accept the only reason I have ever heard mentioned, viz-that the 'mixed' system promotes mutual 'religious tolerance.' The only part of Ireland where the National 'system' is in fact as well as theory a 'mixed' system is unhappily the only part notorious for 'religious intolerance.'

> "In speculating upon this subject it has some times occurred to me to think what the result might have been if, instead of acting upon the old principle of mistrusting the Catholics of this country, and founding three mixed colleges, your illustrious father had adopted the generous and open-handed system of confidence, and given a separate college to the Catholics, another to the Presbyters, &c. This mode of treatment has succeeded in producing peace and enlightenment in every other portion of Her Majesty's dominions. In Ireland it has never been tried.

"But to descend from speculation to fact. In England, happily, Catholics have had little experieuce in the working of the 'mixed system' in educational matters-one notable instance, however, occurs to me to which I desire to call your attention. sllude to the connection of our colleges with the London University. That institution is governed by a senate which determines the subjects for examination, confers degrees, honors, &c., as I believe is done by a similar body in the Queen's University.— I remember the satisfaction that was felt by the Caas if in wild surprise. He gazed on me with a tholic body in England when our colleges were fixed eye, and without moving a muscle of his affiliated to the University of London, and for several years subsequently the lists of successful candidates, both for degrees and honors, showed that Catholics availed themselves of the opportunity for distinction Mary Cahill! I stood at the graves of my thus presented to them. About four years ago, how-parents! In the features of the pious peasant I ever, the Senate revised the subjects of examination recognized those of my own uncle; but, without and adopted a work on moral philosophy, the principles of which Catholics could not admit. I flung myself in deep nervous excitement on | Senate was told this at the time, but it maintained its decision, and our Catholic Colleges, have ceased to encourage their students to take the degrees of

> "If moral philosophy is taught in your colleges, what guarantee do you offer that the Senate of the Queen's University will not act as that of London has done? Should it, however, not be taught, history at ell events is. Let me, then, ask if you think that the views of even the Regius Professor of History at Oxford could all be accepted by Catholics, and especially Irish Catholics.

"Again, the novel and 'highly liberal' principles of the 'History of Civilisation in England' are much are you back to us at last! Many's the night discussed at present. What guarantee can you give us that a disciple of Mr. Buckle's will never be ap-

"Finally, every Catnolic will tell you that there glory of God, her taith might have moved moun-Catholic teachings, and this the very principle of tains—nature's strong in us to the last, avick.—
Sure myself couldn't keep my eyes aff you in circumstances I must not only decline supporting the chapel. The mother's mild, subdued look, such as she were sence the day you desarted her, such as she were sence the day you desarted her, such as she were sence the day you desarted her, such as she were sence the day you desarted her, such as she were sence the day you desarted her, such as the work should be a such as those institutions being forced upon my felwas strong upon. But when you spoke to me low- Catholics in Ireland. -- I am, Sir, your obedient

" CHARLES LANGDALE."

"Clonalis, Castlerea, Dec. 30, 1861.

"Gentlemen, - I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your circular; requesting that I would favorably consider your memorandum, relating to the education of all classes of the Irish people. Lest silence regarding this invitation might be interpret-ed by some as approval of the scheme which you advocate, I feel myself called upon to reply to a com-munication which, at first, I had intended not to notice by letter, believing that the views of the Catholics of Ireland on this subject were too well known to require to be repeated. I should most favorably regard any proposal, which seemed to me of a nature likely to benefit true education in this country; but I do not believe that on this account the Queen's Colleges or University would be entitled to my support. Condemned, as they have been repeatedly, by the hierarchy of our Church; condemned by Catholic laymen of every shade of political opinion, and condemned still more decidedly by the fact, that in spite of the great inducements they hold out, they have but sparingly resorted to by the Catholic youth of the country, I feel that a request, such as that contained in your letter, is, to say the least of it, when made to a Catholic, a very strange one. You ask me to support the colleges on the ground that they are successful, that they have won their way into popular esteem, and that their prestige is established; and you assume that their success is proved by the statement that six hundred students, through their instrumentality, are receiving the benefits of university education.

"I cannot, however, admit the conclusiveness of this proof, or that six hundred students really receive University education; for I believe the total number of persons who have taken out degrees since the opening of the University, or during twelve years, is under four hundred, the great majority of whom receive not only a gratuitous education and support, but carried away with them, in the end, a pecuniary compensation. How the colleges have "won their way into popular esteem," and how their prestige is established, I confess myself quite at a loss to discover. For enlightenment on this subject I look in vain to the official statistics of the colleges. With an equal want of success I look to the response already given to your appeal on their behalf; and when I recollect the very influential position of a Chief Secretary for Ireland, I cannot but wonder that if these Colleges had won their way into popular esteem, when supported by such a powerful advocate, they should have failed so signally in eliciting the sympathy of the Catholics of Ireland. It is hardly necessary for me to add; that under these circumstance, I could not favorably consider your proposal; and admitting the want of a recognized University for Ireland, I am sure that I am not misrepresenting the general feeling of the country in

" Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., "G. Johnston, Stoney, Esq."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

PROTEST OF THE CATHOLIC GENTRY AGAINST THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE. The following Catholic Nobility and Gentry have protested by letter, in answer to Sir Robert Peel's application for aid towards the extension of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland : - Right Hon Lord Viscount Castlerosse, MP, DL, Kerry, Vice Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; Rt. Hon R More O Ferrall, MP, DL, Kildare, JP, Meath Right Hon W Monsell, MP, DL, Limerick, JP, Clare; Right Hon Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart, DL, Wexford; Sir Thomas E Blake, Bart, JP, Galway; John F Maguire, MP, JP, Mayor Elect, Cork; Myles W. O'Reilly, DL, Louth, JP, Dublin; James A. Dease, DL, Cavan, JP Westmeath; Edmund Dease, DL Queen's County; Anthony Joliffe, DL, Wexford Thomas Kane, DL. Limerick; John T MacSheehy, John O'Shaughnessy, JP, Limerick; Eugene O'Osllaghan, JP, Limerick; Michael Quinn, JP, Limerick Robert M'Mahon, JP, Limerick; Thomas Boyse, JP Limerick; William O'Hara, JP, Limerick; John R Tinsley, JP, Limerick; John M Donnell, JP, Clare; Pierse Greagh, JP, Clare; Luke J Shea, JP, Cork; Keane Mahony JP, Kerry and Cork; D Shine Lalor, JP, Kerry; P J Kearney, JP, Meath; R Russell Oruise, JP, Dublin; Mulhallen, Marum, JP, Queen's County; Francis Ryan, JP, Mayor of Clonmef; Charles Bianconi, JP, Tipperary; John Irwin, JP, Roscommon; Henry W Barron, Bart, DL.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JOHN KEARNEY, P.P. KILKENNY WEST .- On the 18th ult., this venerable and distinguished ecclesiastic, in the 66th year of his age, and after a lingering illness of nearly two years, expired at his residence in Ardclair. To his numerous and devoted friends it will afford consolation to know that in his last moments he was fortified by those helping graces with which the Church, through her sacraments, sustains and cheers her expiring children. His was a calm and holy death .-Friday, the 20th, was fixed for his consignment to the tomb, and notwithstanding the severity of the season, forty priests gathered round his coffin to celebrate his obsequies. When the sad tidings of his death had spread through Westmeath, King's Co., and Meath, there was but one sentiment of regret amongst priests and people. All felt that his native diocese sustained an irreparable loss.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES LOPTUS .-CASTLEBAR, Thursday .- One of those melancholy occurrences which happen every day, and which so clearly prove the uncertainty of life, occurred in this Obristmas morning, in the sudden and unexpected demise of the above Rev. gentleman, who, while in the act of celebrating Mass in the Catholic chapel of the workhouse dropped dead at the foot of the altar. Nothing could exceed the consternation of the officials, and inmates of the workhouse who were present. Medical aid was immediately obtained, but life was extinct. The deceased Reverend gentleman was only lately appointed Curate in this town, was about forty years of age, and of a very delicate constitution, as he had been suffering for the last two years from some inward disease, caused by over exertion of his mental and physical powers at at a mission in Clifden. His remains were removed on Thursday to the parish chapel of this town, whence they will be conveyed to the family burial ground. Amiable, just, and forbearing, he died as he had lived peaceful and bappy, called away in the midst of celebrating the Divine mysteries of his Master, whom he faithfully served. May he rest in peace

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN-WARNING AGAINST SECRET Societies .- A most important warning against the folly, danger, and criminality of Secret Societies has just been published by Mr. Smith O'Brien. We (Dublin Telegraph) quote all the principal passages .-Mr. O'Brien addresses the people of Tipperary on the recent dismissal of The O'Donoghue from the commission of the peace and writes as follows :-

With respect to the committee which was appointed at the Rotundo meeting, I take upon myself the responsibility of having advised The O'Donoghue to withdraw his name from that committee. I gave the members of that committee had been almost neventitionaly intrud nnon the mee cause I thought it possible that The O'Donoghus might, by acting with it, become hereafter responsible for proceedings which he does not approve.

I have felt it the more especially to be my duty to offer this advice to The O'Donoghue, and to others, because I am afraid that there exists in this country a secret organisation which may bereafter compromise many inexperienced, yet noble-minded youths.
Three years ago I took the liberty to warn my fellow-countrymen against secret societies. I have since repeated that warning, and now once again I adjure them to treat as their worst enemy any man who invites them to join a secret society.

For myself, I care not whether the leader whom I follow belong to the patrician or plebeian ranks of society. I would support the son of a beggar as loyally as I would support the son of a prince, if he possesses virtue, ability, and patriotism, but I never have joined and never will join any secret society which may be governed by a man or men with whose character and with whose aims I am unacquainted.

If a man believes himself fit to guide his countrymen, let him stand forth to the scrutiny of daylight. Let us examine his qualifications, and determine how far he is or is not fit to be trusted. Let us know. also, what is the end and aim to which he proposes to lead us, and what are the means by which we are to arrive at that end?

Nor ought it be forgotten that the existence of sec. ret societies tends to prevent the formation of legal associations for the purpose of forwarding legitimate objects; because it is impossible to enter into combined action with a member of a secret society on terms of confidence or safety. Every prudent man shuns the risk of being compromised by the proceedings of those who, being members of secret societies, may intrude themselves into the open and legal association to which he belongs.

Moreover, the leaders of secret societies generally keep out of danger themselves, whilst they allow those whom they inveigle to be sacrificed for having acted upon their perilous suggestions. It is almost needless that I should repeat my con-

viction that the Irish Governmen: is informed respecting every movement that is made by the members of secret societies existing in this country.

SECRET SOCIETIES .- Wm. James Plunkett, T.O., has written the following letter to the Dublin Telegrap's upon the subject of secret societies :-98, James's-street, December, 30, 1861.

Dear Sir-I have heard with surprise a rumour that secret societies are organizing in the country, and even in this city-also that the authorities know this Can it be possible? Is there no warning voice to be raised to save those deluded men from being ensnared by villains and informers who will traffic in their blood? Is the fate of the Phonix Society so soon forgotten? Is the history of the fate of all such societies to be no warning? Will those things be going on still, although, banned by the Church and abborred by all good men? - Yours truly,

JAMES PLUNKETT.

SEIZURE OF A STEAMER AT COVE. -It is rumored in Liverpool that one of the large steamers which sail between Liverpool and New York has been seized by the authorities at Cove, on the ground that she had on board a quantity of rifles and other contraband of war intended for the United States, Go-

The Government have ordered the erection, near Downpatrick, of an asylum sufficient to accommo-

Distress in THE West. A deputation municipal council of the city of Dublin waited uponthe Lord-lieutenant on Monday, at the vice-regal lodge; to present the memorial agreed to on the motion of Peter Paul M'Swiner, Tho, wrespecting the existing distress in the West of Ireland.

The deputation was received by the Lord-liente nant who was accompanied by Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Hatchell, private Secretary, and attended by Captain Claude Lascelles, A.D. C.

The Lord Mayor read the memorial :-To his Excellency George William Frederick, Earl

of Carlisle, Lord-lieutenant-general, and General Governor of Ireland. The humble Address of the Right Hon, the Lord

Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin. "May, it please your Excellency-We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin, humbly approach your Excellency, and deeply regret to assure you that we have reason to know that during the present winter there will exist in many districts in Ireland, and more particularly in the western, great privations arising from the want of both fuel and food. We humbly represent to your Excellency that while the existing laws for the relief of the poor provide, although not adequately, means to afford food to the indigent, no provisions are contained therein, nor does any machinery exist for providing food and distributing it to the poor; and at the same time that we impress upon your Excellency the importance of the Government watchfully guarding against the spread of famine, we desire more particularly to entreat attention to the necessity of having immediate steps taken to provide an adoquate supply of fuel to the poor, the want of fuel being, even at the present moment, actually felt in many districts of Ireland, and having been the cause of much misery and disease. We rest assured your Excellency will direct the attention of Government to the necessity of devising means to mitigate the impending calamity."

The Lord Lieutenant replied as follows :- My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,-It must be always pleasing to find any portion of the community sympathising with the wants and privations of their less happily situated brethren. The condition of the poor has, without doubt, been unfavourably influenced by the general character of the weather in the year we are just closing. It continues to engage the watchful attention of the Government. With respect to the article of fuel, to which you have prominently adverted, I am happy to find that in some of the cases, which the law of the realm especially devised for the relief of public distress may have failed to meet the liberality of the proprietors of the soil, and the wealthier classes in the respective neighborhoods, has been called forth with a view to increase and distribute the supply of this essential requisite; and I cannot doubt that if unhappily further exertions may become necessary, the initiative of relief, at least, will by that generous public whose benevolence and generosity have been seldom invoked in vain.

The deputation then retired, its members evincing feelings of surprise when they had received his Excellency's reply Upon his lordship's answer the Morning News thus

severely comments:-"The reply of the Lord-Lieutenant to the address of the Corporation of Dublin, asking the assistance of the Government for our starving countrymen in the West, is as curt, cold, and unsatisfactory as any English Lord-Lieutenant's could be. Our readers will not fail to notice the contrast this carefullyclipped production presents to the elaborate and long-winded orations expended by the same ready and facile tongue, on pigs, oxen, and turnips. The subject was evidently not congenial to His Excellency's bacolic mind. The condition of fat beeves possesses for him far more interest than the state of our famished poor, and the alien and unsympathetic spirit in which he has dismissed rather than received

FAMINE IN THE WEST .- In the Dublin Corporation on Wednesday, Mr. P. P. M'Swiney, after depicting in an able speech the state of destitution in the that advice because I was informed that the list of | West, commented strongly on the Lord Lieutenant's Council, which was accordingly adopted .- Nation.

the grave and responsible representations of the

Corporation of Dublin, proves him to be as a man insensible to our sufferings, and as a ruler indiffer-

ent to our complaints."

THE DISTRESS. - Memorials to the Lord Lieutenant are at present in the course of signature in the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, praying that his Excellency will take measures to have employment provided for the people; and we understand that those memorials will be presented to Lord Carlise by a deputation comprising the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Lord Bishop of Elphin, and several of the leading. gentry of the counties named.

FUEL FOR THE POOR OF GRANARD.-The poor of this town were liberally supplied with coal on Christmas Eve, by means of rather a novel description. At an auction held some time previous in the court house a limited number of tickets were put to public competition, amongst which were distributed £10 in prizes, after paying all expenses. The instigntors of the scheme were happy to be able to give such relief when fuel of all kinds are so scarce.

TIMBER FOR FUEL .- We understand that tickets entitling the holder to a supply of timber from Rockingham demesne will be issued early next week .-

Lord Clonbrok has given directions to cut down large quantities of wood for fuel on his extensive plantations. On other estates blankets have been given to the poor in great numbers. Among the landed proprietors that are proving benefactors to the humbler classes of their tenantry, during the present severe season, not the least considerate and generous are ladies. In Wexford county Lady Esmonde has presented each of the poor tenantry on her estates with a large supply of coals, clothing, and blankets. Mrs. Frye, of Creggan, Westmeath, has dealt out liberal supplies of the same kind. This lady gives clothes to all her workpeople, constantly, in addition to their wages: Lord and Lady Dunraven have distributed comforts bountifully among the poor at Adare Manor. Mr. Allan Pollok and Mrs. Pollok bave given 240l. in Christmas charities on their Irish estates. The fuel fund in Limerick has amounted to 1,100% by which 2,000 poor families have been relieved. The Galway Express says,-"On Saturday a seasonable donation of clothes was made to the poor of Headford by Mr. Botterill, being a donation from Mrs. St. George, of Torquay. The old labourers on the estate were each supplied with a full suit, and about 80 persons received flannel petticoats, &c. On Monday a meeting of the committee appointed by the Poor Law Commissioners was held. The Rev. Mr. Conway also attended, and, in his zeal to have parties entered for outdoor relief, said the meeting wanted to browbeat the poor, although on the same morning 64 persons were supplied gratuitously, with coals. their weekly supply, out of the stock generously placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. St. George. Through the generosity of Mrs. St. George and a few Protestant ladies in the town, the 64 persons (62 of whom were Roman Oatholics) also got the means for a substantial breakfast for Christmas morning, consisting of bread, tea, and sugar. The same day Mrs. Tyner, of Headford, distributed a quantity of meat, and Mrs St George, of Headford, distributed more bread and meat on Sunday."

GALWAY HARBOR DUES .- Within the last thirty

CHRISTMAS BENEFACTION .- The Lord Bishop of Elphin, the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooley, gave a liberal supply of bread and tes to the inmates of the Sligo workhouse-nearly 500 in number on Obristmas

A.Kind Landlond .- John Wilson, Esq. of Dana. mons, in order to relieve the poor on his property at Street with fuel this trying season, has ordered his caretaker to go round, and while there stood a tree on his property, not to see them in want, without regard to their religious persuasion. - Correspondent.

EMPLOYMENT IMPROVEMENT OF LAND We are gratified at being in a position to state that Robert Conway Hickson, Esq., J. P., Fermoyle, has determined upon providing, employment for a large number of the labourers and small farmers of his district, during what is already felt to be a most trying and severs winter; and this, too, in a way which will benefit both the employes and the employed. Mr. Hickson intends improving his property by drainage and other works which will involve an expenditure of over £4,000, and give employment to a very large class in in the neighbourhood of Castlegregory. Were this example followed by the other landlords of the country, who can scarcely say that their properties do not need improvement, and were the government, to step in to their assistance, by way of loan of money, if required a large share if not all of the misery and destitution which do and otherwise will prevail would be immediately obviated. - Trulee Chron-

There is nothing in Ireland which the present Whig Government fears except the Independent Opposition policy. For there is not a "true man" in the St. Parick's Brotherhood, or any other society of a cognate character in Ireland, whose measure, mental and physical, their police and spies have not taken, and whom, generally speaking, they could not have in custody in from twenty-four minutes to twenty-four hours; no matter how lustily Castle detectives may clap and cheer, or how eloquently the well-paid secret Castle agents may spout patriotism at their meetings; -as was well known to be the case in '48, and as, most assuredly, is the case now. No, they are so far from being afraid of any such organisations that it has been always the custom of the English Government to foster them for the express purpose of finding a pretext for withholding or withdrawing the rights of the Irish people, and of turning the current of Irish popular energy into a channel, which, like certain African and Australian rivers, is lost in the sands, and ends in vapour. We by no means mean to say that all who take a leading part in such organisations are paid agents of the Castle. But we know of only four other classes of leaders except those we have adverted to. One is, those ambitious, audacious, unscrupulous, clever gamblers for personal advancement, who want to attract public notice, and, jndging by the recently past, think there is very little real danger, or that at least they can retire in time, and who find that by affecting ultra sentiments they can obtain a hearing, and perhaps a following, and who have no other chance of either, but who in this way manage to become "men of mark." Another class is composed of men whose vanity is so extravagant that they are willing to risk a good deal to gratify it, and who find the rendiest way to be the profession of high-toned patriotism, and readiness to do battle with the "Sassanagh." These " patriots" always end in vapour, no matter how the current flows, and are swept away by the first breeze. Another is composed of the "true men," who have allowed themselves to be persuaded that there is no chance for Ireland except by fighting for it, and who, like the brave men, whom Ireland has always produced in abundance, would willingly fight to redress the manifold and almost insupportable wrongs of their country. This class, we need scarcely add, are the victims on whom the others traffic, and leave to pay all the penalty of the proceeding. For their own personal safety is a point proceeding. For their own proceeding the dauger they never fail—however threatening the dauger of their to secure. Of may appear-by some means or other to secure. this latter class was M'Manus, and the masses of the people are full of such men; it is truly a pity to traffic on their hopes, much less on their liberty, or their blood. And to show them that certain forms of organisation, into which they may, under the influence of their excited feelings, be drawn, are not necessary did even such a combination of circumreply to the deputation from the Town Council, and stances arise as might appear to justify them in removed that it be inserted on the minutes of the sorting to arms, we will only remind them of the case of Wexford in '98, when the part of the county that had been "organised" and sworn in as United Irishmen did not fight at all, while the part that had been left unorganised did fight-so much for such so-called organisation. In short, the only effect of any possible organisation of the nature we have been adverting to, at present, in Ireland, is to give employment to the secret agents of the Government, and blood-money to informers. There is another class of organisers which we have not particularised, though an important one, we may, however, have to speak of it on a future occasion. But there is an organisation of which England is very much afraid, for it would virtually repeal the Union, by giving Ireland the control of her own affairs, as Scotland has through about half our number of members; that is, an organisation to secure an effective Independent Opposition party in Parliament. To that organisa-tion England will afford no facilities, but give every possible opposition. But if Irishmen do their duty to themselves and their country, they can secure its advantages in spite of her and even of past defections, and command any reasonable concessions they demand; equally regardless of the treason of the informer or the vengeance of the law. We think the time has come for stating these plain facts, and that it is our duty to state them - Wexford People.

The right to create a new Irish peerage on the extinction of the titles of Glengall Fitzgerald, and Riversdale, has again accrued to the Crown The name of Mr. Herbert, M P. for Kerry, is mentioned. The last Irish peer created was Lord Fermoy .-Guardian.

The Rev. Mr Shone, chaplain of the Sligo Gnol, was returning from that place after doing duty on Christmas afternoon, when he was waylaid and severely injured by a man named Hart, a Militia deserter, who had been discharged three days before from that gaol The attack was witnessed by the turnkeys, who succeeded in arresting the offender. The Sirgo Independent ascribes the assault to religious bigotry.

LORD LYONS IN CORK. - The excitement occasioned by the expectation of news from America was made the occasion for a hoar yesterday (Sunday). Some mischievous persons in Queenstown telegraphed to Mr Mathew Honan, a respectable merchant this city, that Lord Lyons had arrived in the Canada. Mr. Honan naturally repeated the intelligence to General Bloomfield, who then happened to be in the Commercial room. The General, it is said, was about to give instructions to turn out a guard of honour, but this proceeding was avoided by the arrival immediately after of the telegram from Southampton, stating that the Canada was to be detained .- Cork Examiner.

PROTECTION OF BELFAST COMMERCE. - As Government have sent an 80-gun ship and two heavily-armed gunboats to the Mersey, for thr protection of shipping there in case of war, something should also be done for the almost totaly defenceless harbour of Belfast. A couple of screw gun-vessels, armed with Armstrong guns, would, under ordinary circumstances, suffice for the required purpose. The merchants of the Olyde are bringing pressure to bear up-on the Government to secure like protection for their mercantile marine, and such an example is worthy of years, the port dues of our harbor have increased imitation by all who are interested in the maratime from £300 to nearly £3,000 a-year. Last year the commerce of Belfast. As the portis now circum-exact figure was £2,754. With a pier and break-stanced, an adventurous privateer would find little water which would constitute Galway a harbor of difficulty in even exceeding the daring exploit of Paul refuge, with a graving dock, which is included in Jones, who, during the first American war, cut out date 300 lunatic poor, to be called the Down District the improvements, what might we not anticipate.— and carried off an armed British vessel from under the guns of Carrickfergus Castle. - Northern Whig.

CORE QUARTER SESSIONS Before Mr. D. R. Kane, Q.C. The Queen at prosecution of Constable Withers & Duniel Curtin. - The traverser was prosecuted for using, on the 26th December ultimo, at the Railfor using, on the 20th December utimo, at the fall-way, Quay, Queenstown, the following words, "To: hell with you and the Queen." On being called, on, Mr. #Philips O'Connell, Jocal: Crown Solicitor, applied on behalf of, the Crown to, have the case, sent to the assizes.

Mr: O. P. Wallis resisted the application, and said

Sir, I respectfully submit you should not grant this application. The Attorney General, as I can hear thas given no directions that such a course should be pursued. It is the right of every man charged with a criminal offence, to be tried by the next tribunal baving jurisdiction to try his cuse, and on sound principles - first, that a charge may not be hanging over an innocent party calculated to ruin him, but that he should get the opportunity of clearing himself as quickly as possible—and, secondly, that the guilty may be brought to speedy justice whilst the crime is fresh in the memory of the public. You have full jurisdiction to try this case. It is but a misdemeanor at law, and my client is anxious to take his trial, and wipe the stain of disloyalty from off him. I heard that such a farce was enacted some short time since in the west riding of this county, but I did not think we would be honored by a share of the state trials here, and a more ridiculous farce than this never was enacted. . Why, what are the facts of this case? The traverser is commander of a little steamer called the Queen, and as he was about to step into the railway boat on the evening of St. Stephen's Day to join his family after his day's labour, somebody called to him to say the Queen was adrift (loud laughter) when he replied "to hell with you and the Queen," immediately on which a policeman, who happened to be standing by brimful of loyalty (roars of laughter), swore the information returned here, charging him with using language calculated to create disaffection in the minds of Her Majesty's subjects. Well, sir, is this to be tolerated in as loyal a county as any to be found in Great Britain or Ireland?

The Court-Mr. Wallis, I cannot prevent the crown exercising its discretion. I don't think it is a onse properly triable here, but I am sure if, on inquiry, the Attorney. General find your statement to be correct, your client will hear no more of this prosecution.

After some further discussion the traverser was ordered to give bail before the magistrates, at the next Queenstown petty sessions, to take his trial at the assizes, the crown taking his own recognizance to attend before the justices for that purpose.

Mr. Connellan, Deputy Olerk of the Peace-

"Daniel Curtin, you acknowledge yourself inde bted to the Queen in the sum of £50, conditioned that you attend before the justices at the next petty sessions-at Queenstown, to appear and take your trial at the next assizes for this offence?"

Mr Wallis-I beg your pardon, Mr. Connellan; you had better say "Her Majesty the Queen," lest some mistake may be made.

PROSECUTION OF THE "MORNING NEWS."-Though the issue of the contest surprises no one, still the trial of the News has exposed a state of things which the people, even of England, could never, by any process, have been induced to believe or suppose to exist. The trial and the brilliant defence, we repeat. have done all the good so confidently anticipated, and we, therefore, congratulate Mr. Sullivan cordially on the spirit and vigor he displayed in exposing an evil that so long covered fraud, nurtured duplicity, and struck at the lives of innocent men .-There will be far more caution hereafter in Orangedom. There will be a salutary fear hanging over the heads of corrupt, sanguinary officials. The Catholics will take courage, and gather evidence against roguery with a zeal they never knew before; hence the tampering with the rights the Constitution confers will be a thing too dangerous for functionaries who have any respect for self to openly indulge in. All this will result from the prosecution of the News, and all this, therefore, the country can fairly attribute to the energy of Mr. Sullivan, whom the Oatholics should hold free from the costs such a Herculean labor must have incurred .- Castlebar Tele-

graph. The Seaguil gunboat has arrived at Kingstown, being the first of those intended for the defence of the coast. The officers of the Ajax and the Coastguard have made ineffectual attempts to raise the wreck of the Revenue cutter run down by the steamer at the mouth of Kingstown harbour. She has gone to pieces.

A CENTENARIAN .- There is at present living at Monagarrow, near Castletown (to which chapel he repairs to hear Mass every Sunday), in the parish of Arklow, a man, a respectable farmer, named John Kavanagh, who has attained the patriarchial age of 108 years, being born in the year 1753. He possesses all his faculties as perfectly as when he was only twenty-five years of age, and what is still more surprising, he goes out into the fields every harvest time, and mows and reaps for his pleasure, and indulges in rustic sport and amusement. His sight is perfectly good, nor has he scarcely lost a tooth.— Throughout his long eventful life he has always enjoyed the most robust health, neither is he, now in his declining years, subject to those pains and infirmities to which old age is generally subject. He has always taken an active part in the sorrows and struggles of his country, for his religion and freedom, and even at the three last general elections for the county, he came on each occasion to Gorey, a distance of seven miles, to record his vote for the popular candidate. He is living happy and contented in the bosom of his family, surrounded by his children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and their children .- Wexford People.

A pauper woman lately died in the Mullingar Union Workhouse, named Sally Murray, in her 103rd year. This very aged person had never known a week's continuous illness during her long life; had always been singularly conspicuous for her industrious habits : was of a most quiet, amiable temperament; and expressed only one anxiety as her end approached - namely, that she might not be interred in the paupers' burying-ground, which wish was carried into effect by a numerous body of her neighbors who knew and respected her. The following number of persons, of the ages stated, have been inmates of the workhouse during the past 12 months, most of them still remaining. Of the age of 70, 28, between 70 and 80, 24; of the age of 80, 12; between 80 and 90, 5; between 90 and 100, 2; exceeding

LORD AND BISHOP PLUNKET'S LOYALTY .- One man here amongst us deserves eulogy for his response to the Vice-regal order of the day for mourning. Lord Plunket, a right orthodox bishop, entertained a select party at his palace opposite our humble abode, the very days that England was weeping over the lather of her future king. He was feasting while England was preparing her weeds. "We beg to hand" ble censure. - Connaught Patriot.

"MATERIEL OF WAR"-A SHARP LOOK OUT .- In consequence of the instructions from the Commis- : sioners of Customs, rendered imperative by the recent stringent order in Conneil, the strictest supervision is now exercised by the Customs authorities at this port, as ragards not only the export, but also the import, of such materiel of war as gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of sodn, lead, &c. Officers have been especially told off to note the shipment and discharge of these and similar articles by the steamers and all other coasting vessels, and, in certain cases, bonds are required to be cutered into at the Custom House, as guarantees that the commodities specified, if conveyed inward or outward by, sen, are only to be used for home consumption and legitimate purposes. The scrutiny extends over even the goods, of regular traders in the articles named.—Northern Whig
ders in the articles named.—Northern Whig
table 1,400 empty 8-inch shells, and 100 33-pounder hollows a pound and stone. If, under this system, also appears that Mr. Cameroniwas lamentably ignoname people were apt to say — Though all this is taking place, we don't see many instances of conversion to Romanism; but then, you have to consider two its accountable from the stores for the use of the structure of the service of the structure of the

held resterday, and was one of the most influential; the time the Prince resided at Madingley and Cam-that has taken place for many years in this city. It was convened by the Lord Mayor in compliance with public, there were so many ways of ascertaining how which were 87 noblemen, 20 Privy Councillors, 70, him was so completely free from secresy and seclubaroness, 76 members of Parliament, 45 ex-members sion, that if there had been anything to find fault of Parliament and 200 magistrates. The Lord Mayor with in his conduct, it most certainly had been presided, and expressed his gratification that at this known to ourselves and the Cambridge public; and, inconvenient time so numerous and influential a meet- therefore, considering the furgiserved manner in ing had assembled to do honour to the memory of a nobleman who had proved himself to be a true friend bis conduct was irrepreachable when we are enabled of Ireland.

Lord Gough moved the first resolution to the effect that a public subscription should be opened for the purpose of paying a tribute of national respect to the memory of Lord Eglinton for his exertions in promoting the material interests of Ireland. Lord Gough could testify from intimate knowledge of Lord Eglinton, that his whole thoughts and feelings were given to Ireland and her interests while he held the office of Viceroy. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Whiteside, M.P., who spoke at considerable length, and warmly eulogised the memory of the late

The Marquis of Drogbeda moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the object of the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. A. Blake, M.P., who dwelt on the efforts made by Lord Eglinton to obtain the Galway subsidy. Lord Dunlo moved.-

"That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, do form the committee:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect, the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Fingal, Earl of Milliown, Earl of Do-noughmore, Earl of Dunraven, Earl of Howth, Lord Nass, Lord Castlerosse, Lord Clonbrock, Lord Dufferin, the Right Hon., James Whiteside, M.P.; Hon. Thomas Preston, Hon. George Handcock, Sir Robert Shaw, Sir Edward Grogan, Sir Edward Coey, Sir Thomas Burke, Sir Percy Nugent, B. L. Guinness, William Malcolmson, James L. W. Naper, Colonel David Charles La Touche, John Ennis, William Dar-gan, J. Chigneaux Colville, Robert B. Smith, Alexander Parker, Henry Roe, Charles Bianconi, John Barlow, the Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Taylor, George Roe, James Spaight, Stephen Ram, John Vance, John Francis Maguire, James Hans Hamilton, Charles Granby Burke, John George, James Lanigan, Hans Hamilton Woods, Nicholas P. Leader, Charles A. Walker, and William Johnston, Mayor Elect of Waterford."

Mr. P. Creagh said that Lorg Eglinton, as Viceroy, was Governor of a nation, not of a faction, and that though he had strong religious convictions he showed more favor to members of the Roman Catholic Church than persons of his own persuasion.

Lord Bective said that, having held office in the family of Lord Eglinton when Lord Lieutenant, he could speak of his excellent personal qualities and his love of Ireland.

The Rev. Peter Daly, Galway, said that he should ever prize his own good tortune in having enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Lord Eglinton. It would be ungrateful in him if he did not come forward and bear witness to his merits. Not half enough had been said in his praise. His zeal for Irish interests had continued after he left office, and even up to the last moment of his life. He (Mr. Daly) knew as a fact that he would have laid down his office if the Derby Government had refused to grant the subsidy to Galway. He laboured like an honest Irishman for the improvement of his country. He showed his love, not wishing, like others, but working. They should erect a monument which would say to posterity, "Here is a Viceroy who did his duty to Ireland while in it, and did not for-

get it when absent." Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., remarked that there was one phase of Lord Eglinton's character which he wished to be more prevalent in this country. While he had strong religious and political opinions, he gave credit to others who held opposite opinions for honesty and sincerity, and he respected their convictions, He wished Irishmen of different persuasions had more confidence in one another. Lord Eglinton had an honest mind and a sincere heart, and he would never give apifor party what was meant for mankind. Lord Longford having been moved to the chair,

the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Lord Mayor, and the proceedings terminated.

THE SHANNON FLOODS .- A deputation consisting of the following noblemen and gentlemen, viz .- the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clancarty, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Orofton, Lord Dunkellin, M. P.; Colonel Greville, M.P.; Major Ormsby Gore, The O' Conor Don, M.P.; P. O'Brien, Esq., M. P.; E. K. Tenison, Esq., J. P.; Denis Kelly, Esq., J. P.; ac-companied by James Lynam, Esq., of Raheen, C. E. — waited on Saturday upon the Lord-Lieutenant, in accordance with a resolution passed at a public meeting held in Athlone some weeks since. His Excellency received the deputation, attended by Sir Robert Peel, Sir Thomas Larcom, and Sir Richard Griffith. The Marquis of Clanricarde, having opened the business, presented the memorial to his Excellency. The memoralists said that they were prepared to prove (notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary contained in the final report of the commissioners), that the works that had been erected under the authority of an Act of Parliament were not only Executed, the levels proposed in the plans were not adhered to, and dams and weirs of an authorised nature and height were constructed. That the result of these departures from the designs approved by Parliament is, that the waters are not, as was intended, "confined to their natural limits," but for miles and miles long various rivers and streams, great but not fertilising floods take place in winter; and in summer devastating inundations, destroying a large amount of property, continually recur; the ordinary level of the Shannon is (in defiance of the statute and plans already mentioned) maintained at all times at a height injurious and unnecessary during almost all the year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Every regiment in Aldershott has been medically inspected, so as to be ready to embark immediately for service in Canada.—Express.

We (Army and Navy Gazette) understand that a body of trained nurses, on Miss Nightingale's plan, are to proceed at once from the Herbert Hospital to

Halifax. At Chatham the utmost despatch is being exhibited in embarking the supplies of shot and shell together with the guns, required for the various vessels fitting for commission at Chatham and Sheerness On Saturday the War Department tender Bomarsund was placed along side the centre wharf, and during the day shipped 12 of the large 10-inch 95 cwt. cast iron guns together with four 100-pounder Armhim over to the Tablet and the Times for correction strongs, carriages, sights, screws, &c., for the Gaor reproof. For the present he shall escape our hum-latea, 26, 800-horse power, which will also receive two more Armstrongs and eight cast-iron guns The advanced gun-vessels belonging to the firstclass steam reserve in the Medway, intended for the gunboat flotilla, have also been fully equipped from the Chatham stores, and in addition to being furnished each with a 100-pounder and 40-pounder Armstrong, together with a quantity of shot and shell, each gunboat took on board'a number of short son rifles and sword bayonets, as well as a supply of small arms. Transports arrive almost daily at the small towns. If that process goes on, one cannot Ordnance-wharf from Woolwich with supplies of tell how soon the whole structure of Scottish society shot and shell, chiefly of the Armstrong kind, for may not be leavened with Romish influence, to an dren are allowed to refuse to play with them, to heat distribution to the various ships. A few days since, extent of which we have no anticipation. No doubt them, shake them, and callet them worshippers of 1,400 empty 8-inch shells, and 100 33-pounder hol-

which he lived amongst us, it is proof positive that to assert, in the most emphatic manner, that we never once heard, even a whisper deprecatory of his Royal Highness's tastes and habits. We declare, without fear of contradiction, that while the Prince of Wales was at the University he proved himself to be a good and amable young man, a true English gentleman, and a Prince wholly free from everything approaching to a debasing tendency. No parent could wish his son to behave better, and now that his time of trial has come, we feel confident that his Royal Highness will be found neither unwilling nor unfit nor unable to console and assist his bereaved mother, and to fulfil the warmest hopes of the people.

Should the reply of the American government be unfavorable, every preparation is made for the almost instant desputch of 20,000 men to the seat of war .-In that event a considerable number of the militia, would doubtless be called out for permanent duty, especially in the seaboard counties. We learn that, with creditable patriotism and spirit, but with a miswith creditable patriotism and spirit, but with a mis-taken appreciation of their position in the lines of as of cotton? We answer, that the consequences national defence, some of the volunteers have been offering themselves for active service. The calling ont of a volunteer regiment was never contemplated, except in case of an actual invasion of our shores.-Army and Navy Gazette.

The Lords of the Admiralty have, within the last four weeks, got through an amount of work that would, prior to the Russian war, have taken as many rears to have accomplished. None but those like the officials at the various outports, whose duty it would be to receive the multifarious messages transmitted, will ever have an idea of the toil which has been cheerfully undergone since the news of the outrage on board the Trent was first received in England. Simultaneously with the orders which were issued to the commanders-in-chief and superintendants of dockyards at home, intimations were conveyed to the flag officers on all foreign stations that there was not only a possibility, but a probability, that hostilities with an active and, we fear we may add, unscrupulous, enemy might be looked for, that all movements of American national and private vessels should be watched with the most jealous vigilance .- Army and Navy Gazette.

ANNUAL EMIGRATION RETURNS .- GOOD NEWS .-Liverpool, 1st Jan., 1862 .- To-day the emigration officials at the port of Liverpool issued their annual returns of the emigration from that port during the past year. From these statistics we glean a fact which is probably without a parallel in the history of emigration in this or any other country. At the beginning of the present year, and, indeed, up to May, there was every promise that the exodus from this port would equal, if not surpass, that of any previous year. However, in May, the American crisis assumed a serious aspect, and the emigration all at once dropped off, and from that period up to the present, there has been a regular and continued decrease; and now the emigration trade at this port is at a complete standstill. Ships that formerly carried out their 500 to 700 passengers can now scarcely raise a couple of dozen. Iudeed, brokers will scarcely take the trouble of having a vessel surveyed by the emigration commissioners, though the expense is trifling-so great appears to be the depression in this particular trade.

Total passengers sailed in 1860 1861 55,029 Another feature of this enormous decrease is, that whereas in former years people made remittances to this country in order to assist their friends "at home" to emigrate to the States, now affairs are reversed, and money is forwarded through agents to bring people from America. The tide of emigration two denominations. Up to the Declaration of Indeto Australia flows slowly but steadily, and has hardly received any impetus from the deranged state of American affairs. There is, however, no falling off, Americans. Every act they did as colonists is laid nor yet any material increase in the exodus to the at the door of England; every feat they performed antipodes, but this can be partially accounted for by as successful revolutionists is appropriated to their the lateness of the season, as Australian emigration own credit. Nay, they are positively dissociated

does not commence until the spring .- Express. POPERY IN SCOTLAND .- At the recent meeting to inaugurate the Protestaut Institute, Dr. Begg. editor of the invaluable Bulwark, gave expression (says the Montreal Witness) to the following admirable sentiments:-"I sometimes meet with men who call in question the progress of Romanism in this country, and who seem to imagine that our alarm is to a large extent visionary. Now, it has been affirmed again and again that what was called the Papal aggression in 1850, and which caused so much alarm, was only the beginning of a movement, and that in point of fact, that aggression was at this moment advancing, while all alarm had apparently subsided. Allow me to mention one or two facts in proof of that statement. I find, for example, that since 1850, which was the period of the Papal aggression, that in this city Edinburgh there were at that time two Popish chapels, and that since then three very large ones have been added, viz., one at Lauriston, another at the Cowgate, and another at Leith; so that there are at this moment in Edinburgh a Popish bishop and twelve priests. In addition to these, large structures have been erected, and are in process of erection, in the form of numeries and schools for the maintenance and propagation of Popish system. These schools have received from Government £6,698 7s 3d, being a larger sum than the whole Protestants of the kingdom have subscribed as yet for the establishment of this Institute. In Glasgow find that three chapels were added in the year 1850 to the four which previously existed; and since then another has been added-there being in Glasgow now 8 chapels, with a bishop and 27 priests.— Taking the whole of Scotland, there has been added since 1850, in the eastern district, 15 chapels; in the western district. 31 chapels: and in the northern district, 3 chapels, being in all 49. The number which previously existed was 77, so that there was now 126 in all. It may be doubted whether any other denomination—if the relative numbers be considered -has made anything like the progress during these 11 years which has been made by Rome. There is one circumstance which, to my mind, is peculiarly alarming. Dr. Candlish has made an appeal to us in reference to our extending the privileges which, by the Divine blessing, we gained at the Reformation; but it was a melancholy thing to think that there were districts in Scotland that never participated in the Reformation, and that remain as dark and unchanged under the dominion of Rome as they were in the days of John Knox. But the question is, that we have not only extended the blessing of the Reformation, but that while we are sitting and looking on, the Reformation is being driven backwards. not merely in our cities, but in our rural districts .-It is well known that now a large number of Romanists are employed in the rural districts; and in connection with their establishment in the rural districts we see Popish chapels arising in our comparatively

The meeting to consider the propriety of erecting some national monument to the memory of the late ent remarks, in answer to the late instinuations in the Earl of Eglinton, which had been postponed in consequence of the death of the Prince Consort, was held yesterday, and was one of the most influence brought to bear on the community. Every Romanist has something to say on behalf of his peculiar tenets, and you will find that the cated are the curse and plague of our country, with most influence brought to bear on the community. Every Romanist has something to say on behalf of his peculiar tenets, and you will find that the cated are the curse and plague of our country, with most illiterate Irish Romanist can speak with great fluency to regard to points in which he differs from the community of the late. fluency in regard to points in which he differs from his Protestant brethren. Then there is a system of intermarring which will, in the nature of things. compensation for all the rest—they are, at least, not bring about a large accession to the adherents of Popery." and good state of the day another The Americans have persuaded themselves that their custom is absolutely indispensable to us, and

that the British nation would be ruined without the supplies of raw material which they alone can furnish, and the demand for manufactures which their purchases create. There is no doubt that they have been very excellent customers indeed, selling uswhat we want to buy, and buying from us what we want to sell. In fact, if the New York journals receive the last Trade Returns, and criticize the figures of our national ledger for the month of November, they might really make out a very plausible story. They might show that, instead of importing their cotton by shiploads, as in former times, we received from them only 286 cwt. They might then turn to the column of exports, and point out that in the value of cotton manufactures and cotton yarns exported there was actually a falling off of more than 700,000l. on the month. Our aggregate exportations, indeed, have decreased nearly 7 per cent. upon the whole year as compared with those of 1860 and that reduction might be described as expressing the paralysis of trade already created by the American disturbances. What, then, it would be asked, might be expected to happen if the Northern as well as the Southern ports were closed against us, and would certainly be afflicting, but by no means so ruinous as the Americans suppose. The very returns before us show that our trade is too universally distributed to be affected fatully by any single customer, however valuable. There is nothing that America sends us which we could not with more or less trouble procure elsewhere. There is nothing that we send to America which other countries may not, sooner or later, be expected to take. Corn, cotton, and gold are the staple exports on which America relies, and it is quite true that without constant supplies of cotton, occasional imports of corn, and timely cargoes of gold, we could not get on as we do. But America has not a monopoly of any of. these commodities. When our own crops fall short, it is not always from America that we replenish our granaries. Out of the enormous supplies, for instance, which we have imported during the last ten months only about one-third came from the States. We paid in that period upwards of 15,000,000l. for corn, but Russia and Prussia together received nearly as much as America. In the year 1859 we purchased far less of the Americans than of the French. Cotton is more of a specialty, no doubt, but the recent discussions on that subject have shown how recarious is the hold possessed by the Southern States upon the European markets. A score or more of competitors are eagerly straining to get a clutch at our custom, and the probability is that Baltic; if the Southern States do not send us cotton, India and Africa will; if the Californian gold does not reach us, we shall receive all we want from colonies of our own. It is the same with our exports.

AMERICAN CRIMES ATTRIBUTED TO ENGLAND THE PAST AND PRESENT .. - By the trick of forensic sleight of hand it is the babit of ignorant politicians or insincere stump orators, and that moral hermaphrodite who combines both characters in every discussion in which he can contrive most falsely to depreciate his own country, to separate one people into pendence, every transatlantic settler is called English; after that crisis the same individuals are termed from their own acts altogether; and every error and sin they perpetrated is deducted from the sum of their own character, and added to the load of iniquity it pleases them to pile on the back of the mother country. It is by a sorry cheat of this sort that poor old England is charged with the enormities of the 'peculiar domestic institution.' The colonists were the Americans of the Republic. Each province made its own character, independently, in defiance, in fact, of the authority and laws of the mother coun try. England had no more to do with the deeds of the colonists, than simply to endure a practical revolt from her allegiance and her Constitutional law. Mrs. Hemans has a hymn to the "Pilgrim Fathers," with many fine flourishes about their leaving "unstained what there they found-Freedom to worship God." The fact is they were a crew of the most rigid theocratic persecutionists bigots that ever made a community miserable and enslaved. Their laws are more abominable than those of Calvin at Geneva. They banished Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson in the earliest years of their settlement for the simple denial of the power of the chief magistrate over the conscience. They executed in cold blood, and without warrant of any competent tribunal, five innocent, pious and enlightened Quakers, for no offence except Nonconformity to Presbyteri anism. The same men who founded the colonies. bought, bred, or kidnapped the slaves. The very first victory achieved by Massachusetts over the Pequods, was signalised by the psalm-singers of Boston making slaves of all their prisoners. The democrats, who from the moment they set foot on the soil of the new world had practically revolted against the old, were the authors of the system of compulsory servitude, and of holding property in human beings, with the distinct sanction of their Nonconforming ministers, who accompanied every expedi-tion. And when they set the Republic on its legs, as they had made the laws of the colonies, they continued in the Constitution of the United States, the slavery they had established in the several provinces When they declared that all men were equal, every state in the Confederacy held slaves to compulsory labour. What had the mother country ever to do with the matter? England, or rather Scotland, had by solemn judgment of her Courts declared every man on British soil free, before the colonies became

a Republic,—London Despatch. CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES .- They are never allowed to attend the worship of their own Church, the full influence of example, ridicule, threats, and bullying, on the part of their Protestant school-fellows is brought to bear upon them. The Protestant chaplain is allowed the fullest opportunities of influence over them; he may give or lend them whatever books he pleases, while they are refused leave to have any Catholic books, even a Prayer-book or Catechism. The master and mistress of the House, the schoolmaster and schoolmistress all are at liberty to taunt and jeer or caress and wheedle them as they please. The other chil-

Catholics. A summary of facts, so much compressed as we have been forced to make it, must of necessity be incomplete. 12 Our the whole, it is far from giving a complete notion of the wicked injustice of the system, although some one of the grievances we have mentioned may not exist in some individual workhouse or school. The number of Oatholic children subjected at the present moment to this education is concealed from us, because the authorities refuse to admit us into the workhouse schools which we are compelled to support. It is certainly over 1,000; and if the proportion of Catholics is as great in other London parishes as it is in Fulham- and we have no reason to imagine it less-it exceeds 2,750. - Weekly Register.

Disagreeable comment has been excited by the fact that the New York Times, which is the leading respectable" journal of America, has already hastened to throw out the threat of confiscation to deter England from entering upon hostilities. "England," says that paper, "has an immense investment in and with this country, which would be swept out of existence in a moment in the event of war." was scarcely discreet for the writers to make this announcement and to dishonor their country to the utmost while the question of conflict is still pending .- Times, City Article.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY EMILY PEEL -Any one who met the new rollicking Irish Secretary and his his roung wife, on their recent tour of discovery in Ireland, might well say-

Ob, such a pair were never met So justly formed to go together.

The Bristol reader, who remembers seeing the right hon. Baronet on the platform of the Victoria Rooms on the occasion of the opening of the Athenaum by Lord John Russell, needs no description of the handsome, fresh-faced, long-legged, rattling young man, then about thirty, who, with his left hand in his pocket, and a great blacktoorn stick in his right, kept flourishing time with the shillelagh, to swaggering shrewdness which he blurted over - as Soie's said of O'Connell, "flinging a broad of sturdy ideas upon the world, without a rag to cover them" His purner, Lady Emily, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, though a Scotchwomen, has the fun and easy bold, waggish style of the haby Blake school; co though neither she nor her husband are Irish, they seem "to the manner native horn" of the Celt: and certainly two Sassenachs were never cast abon the Irish soil who could better fit the jovial folks amongst whom they have fallen. Lady Emily is about twenty-five years of age-not handsome, but interesting, with a little of the high cheek bone of the Scar, but a gamey, lark-loving about her, which is not Scottish. This go-a-head couple have "no encumbrance in the shape of children" to interfere with their free and easy mode of moving about; so that when Sir Robert announced his determination to make a tour before America comes to market again she will find of Ireland, and see for himself whether the accounts herself forestalled. When one door shuts another of distress and famine returned to the Castle were opens, If we cannot get corn from Michigan and correct, they did not leave Dublin in a chariot and Illinois, we shall get it from the Black Sea and the four, with servants and well packed imperiors; but taking the railway to a given point, there chartered a jaunting car for "canting jar," as it is jokingly called), of the true Irish unaderned cut, and mounting this, the happy couple went cantering along into New customers have sprung up within the last year or two. Italy, Turkey, and the States of South America will take largely from us, and it must not be forgotten that if we carry our custom to fresh mored looking man, in the frieze great cont and producers it will enable those producers to bring wide awake, was the Right Hon, the Secretary of heir custom to us. If we pay India 20,000,000l. or State for Ireland; while the knowing lady on the 30,000,000% for cotton, India will thereby obtain the opposite side of the gingle, in the jaunty pork pie means of buying liberally from the manufacturers of hat and little feather, and who poked tan with the England.—Times.

American Crimes Attributed to England.— ing at them from the road-side cabin, was a high Peer's daughter, and a Right Hon. Baronet's wife. Judging from the minute quantity of luggage they carried in "the well of the car," you must full conclude that, unless a larger supply were sent on before them by other conveyances, very frequent changes of linen could not have been indulged in by the careless pair in their outlandish peregrinations. The first place I met them was at Ballinasloe fair. I saw a lady, such as I have described, leaning on the arm of the Marquis of Downshire. Her airy manner and fast dress, together with a certain distingue look e particularly notice her. They were pushing their way amongst a mob of young horses, rather a nervous place even for men who are not used to that sort of thing : but "my Ludy" seemed quite at home, and on coming to one spot where there was such a jamb and crush of animals that further passage was blocked up, she coolly gave a young colt a thrust of her parasol, which was always ready in her hand for defensive or offensive purposes. The horse gave a bound nearly on the back of another and made all start but the lady herself, who gave a ringing laugh at the sensation she had caused on the fair green, and the jump she made the young brute give, and then passed on; waggishly shaking ber little head, and the feather in her pork pie bat. There was a sale of horses belonging to Mr. Pollok, the great Scotch colonist in that part of the country so the Marquis and Lady Emily pushed their way inside the ring, when the former met the latter standing by herself, watching the animals and the bidding. again encountered her near the trial leap, in a vehicle of Lord Downshire's, uproariously amused at the jumpings and the frequent "spills" the riders

met with. Sir Robert's mode of getting information in his jaunting car tour of discovery through the "famine districts" was to drop in at the rural police stations, the men of which are thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of every peasant in their districts. He shrewdly enough guessed that if he went to the priests, and those who would have to dispense government aid (should government aid be given), the information, perhaps, would not be quite disinterested. It is just possible, however, that the police may have erred a little on the other side; for there is great distress in the West and South of Ireland, but more through want of fuel than of food : as the turf cut in the peat bogs could not, owing to the wet season, be saved and carried before the floods came on and put whole miles of turbury under water .-Bristol Times.

It is stated that Messrs. Glass, Elliot, & Co., have tendered to the English Government to lay a cable from Milford Haven to Halifax by July, 1862, for 700,000%, guaranteeing its efficiency for one year. -Express.

OURIOUS LEGAL QUESTION .- Bond v. Taylor, a case before Sir W. Page Wood, involved a curious question. Mr. and Mrs. Bond were divorced and afterwards re-married. The question was whether the children of the second marriage were entitled to benefit in the provisions of a settlement made on the occasion of the first. His Honour said that he had no doubt whatever on the subject. The second was quite a new marriage, and the second family had no interest in the settlement.

The State of Virginia has met the payment of interest on its bonds in England. The New York papers, a few days ago, said it had not done so.

Some people doubt the official statement put forth by Secretary Cameron, that the Federal army then comprised 630,000 smen of all arms and branches. may not be leavened with Romish influence, to an extent of which we have no anticipation. No doubt some people were apt to say —Though all this is tak—some people were apt to say —Though all this is tak—false gods, wood and stone. If, under this system, also appears that the defails of this default of the defails of this default of the default of th

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JANUARY 31 1862.

The True deliness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Federal victory of Somerset, about which so much was said and sung, is by this time reduced to very moderate dimensions. The Federalists, with much superior forces, after a hard fight, repelled an attack made upon them by General Zollicoffer, who was killed and whose troops were subsequently compelled to retreat with considerable loss in men and materiel. The North erners also suffered greatly; and though a considerable time has elapsed since their victory, they do not seem to have been able as yet to turn it to any account, or to have attempted even to follow up their success-which they would have done, if the first accounts published had contained any approximation to the truth. Both parties seem to have fought well, and the Confederates only yieided at last to greatly superior numbers.

The Burnside expedition, from which such great things were anticipated, has hitherto met with no distinguished success. The vessels of which it was composed encountered very heavy weather, and many of them, in consequence, were lost, together with large quantities of arms and ammunition. Their destination was Pimlico Sound, on the coast of North Carolina; a landing had been effected, and, we suppose that an advance into the interior will not be long de-

The tidings of the release of Messrs. Slidell and Mason had been received in England with great joy; but Mr. Seward's despatch was not altogether so acceptable, and will probably furnish abundant matter for diplomatic controversy. though none, we hope, for hostile discussion .-The ground taken by Great Britain, in demanding the release of the prisoners, was this-That the Trent, from which they were seized, was engaged in an "innocent" voyage-as sailing from one neutral, to another neutral port; and therefore at liberty to carry whom or what her captain pleased, without becoming thereby hable to seizure upon the pretence of a violation of neutrality as carrying contraband of war. The position occupied by Great Britain on the question is one which she has distinctly recognised, as against herself, in the case of the Hendric and Alida in 1777-and amounts to this: That the cargo of a neutral ship, sailing from one neutral port, to another neutral port, cannot in any sense of the word be "contraband of war." Thus have British Admirality Courts adjudicated. against the claims of British captors of neutral stips, and in favor of foreign Powers, during the

war of American Independence. Mr. Seward, on the other hand, in his despatch contends for the right of belligerents to capture neutrals on the high seas, even when bound from one neutral, to another neutral port, upon the plea of "contraband of war;" and if he released the gentlemen captured by Captain Wilkes, it was not upon the grounds that the Trent was pursuing an innocent voyage, and had a right to carry them from Havannah to St. Thomas; but on account of the manner in which the arrest was made. and because Captain Wilkes did not bring the Trent into port to be tried and condemned as a good and lawful prize. Here then is a great and important difference of opinion. Great Britain contends that neutrals have the right to carry whom and what they please from one neutral. to another neutral port, without molestation upon the high seas, from belligerents. The Cabinet of Washington denies this right; and we suppose much ink will be shed, and much red tape expendel, before a mutually satisfactory agreement shall have been arrived at.

A correspondent writes to us from Quebec complaining of the omission of the name of the late lamented Father MacMahon. from a catcepenny book entitled " Celebrated Canadians." That the deceased Pastor of the Irish Catholics of Quebec deserves a place amongst the "celebrities" of Canada, will be denied by none who deem that the highest civic and Christian virtues entitle their possessor to honorable posthumous mention; but when we consider how epemeral or flimsy must be the reputation or honor conferred by mention in such a work as that issued by Mr. Morgan, the friends of the late Reverend Mr. M'Malion have really rery little cause to regret the omission of his name from the book in quest on.

Kineston are foremost in every good work. First to hold, a meeting for the relief of their famine stricken brethren, they have been the first to send material aid to Ireland in her distressas will be seen from the annexed letter of D. Macarow, Esq., Secretary to the Committee. If we say the Catholics of Kingston, we by no means intend to claim for them the exclusive credit of the good work, for Protestants also have generously and most liberally contributed towards it. The Kingston collection alone, amounts already to the splendid sum of near Two Thousand dollars; and from the other parishes of the Diocess we may expect a similar enthusiasm, and similar results. All honor to Kingston, its zealous Bishop, and its warm-hearted citizens.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,-I have a most pleasing duty to perform in communicating the generous liberality of the people of Kingston in behalf of the starving poor of Ireland. The appeal of our beloved Bishop has been most generously responded to; and His Lordship has a right to congratulate himself, on the eininent success of his charitable exertions, to alleviate the sufferings of our countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic. The Catholics of this city have behaved nobly; every member of the Congregation contributing liberally and according to his means.

At the first meeting of the Committee, composed of some eighteen members, the handsome sum of seven hundred dollars was immediately subscribed by them—one mercantile firm in the city, subscribing one hundred and seventy dollars. The sub-Committee appointed to canvass the several Wards, have not yet reported, but are zealously at work, and expect to realise a considerable sum.

In reply to a circular addressed to some of our prominent citizens, one Protestant gentleman generously enclosed his check for one hundred dollars, accompanied with strong expressions of sympathy. As it is contemplated to publish the names of the several contributors to the Irish Famme Relief Fund in full, it is unne-

cessary at present to send you individual names. On last Sunday, pursuant to the resolution of the Venerable Vicar-General M'Donell, published in your last, a collection was taken up at the Cathedral door, and the munificent sum of Six hundred and eighty-six dollars was received. His Lordship has this day forwarded to His Grace, the Archbishop of Tuam, a Bill of Exchange for Two hundred pounds sterling, and a similar sum will be forwarded by the next Steamer .- This from the city of Kingston alone! It is to be hoped that the other districts of the Diocese will respond with equal generosity to the eloquent and able circular of His Lordship, published in the last issue of the TRUE WITNESS.

As no time is to be lost, the matter should be taken up with promptitude and despatch in every section of the Province; in order to show to the world, that if the sufferings of our countrymen are unheard and unheeded by the Government at home, we in Canada love and cherish the memory of our native land, and truly sympathise with her in her affliction. Let us shew that "The lion of the fold of Judah" has not appealed to the charity of the civilized world in vain; and that, though British statesmen may sneer at Irish starvation, we in far off Canada have hearts to feel, and means to contribute towards the rehef of our famishing countrymen.

The gratitude of all Irishmen is justly due to Mr. Devlin of your City, for his very able and eloquent letter on this subject. He was the first to call public attention to the matter; and on behalf of the Catholics of this city. I return him our grateful thanks for so doing.

D. MACAROW, Secretary.

Kingston, 27th January, 1862.

IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND .- A meeting of the gentlemen of the several Ward Committees appointed on the evening of the 20th inst., was held on Friday last. The sum of \$1,050 was handed in, though returns from all the Wards were not forthcoming; and there is every reason to believe that a very handsome amount will yet be collected in the City of Montreal.

On Sunday last it was also announced from the pulpits of the several churches that a collection would be taken up on the following Sunday, the 2nd prox., for the relief of the sufferers by the famine. This will complete the good work; and the result will be that the City of Montreal will be able to forward to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, a sum exceeding Three Thous-

MEETING AT PERTH.

At a meeting of the Catholics of Perth, held on Sunday the 26th inst., convened by the Very Rev. J. H. M'Donough, V. G., for the purpose of devising means to contribute timely relief to the aufferings of the starving poor of Ireland, the Chair was taken by the Vicar-General, and Mr. William Walsh was

requested to act as Secretary. The Vicar-General explained the object of the meeting. He said that the British Government, pretending to be deceived by the lying reports of Sir Robert Peel, were at present pursuing the same fatal course by which they had in 1847 murdered the Catholics of Ireland. They seem already gloating in anticipation over the depopulation-(as lar at least as the Catholic population is concerned) - of patient and long suffering Ireland. Already the moans of the starving are sweet music to their ears; and soon they hope to be proclaiming once more that the "Irish are gone—gone with a vengence." It would seem indeed as if they had sent Sir Robert Peel to Ireland for no other purpose than to good the Irish into rebellion. They will do their worst. What then in view of such a state of things, is our duty as men, as Triehmen, and as Catholics? Manifestly out of the means with which God has blessed us; to endeavour, I will not say to thwart the bellish designs of the government, but to alleviate, if we cannot prevent, or heal the sufferings of our famine stricken brothren in the land of our nativity. Let Sir Robert Peel declaim as he pleases; enough for us that the greatest, the wiscet in the land have

WELL DONE KINGSTON.—The Catholics of spoken. The illustrious John Tuam bears witness in story are foremost to the sufferings which, as the ambassador of the God of Charity, he calls upon us to relieve. Fathers of families who listen to me, -you, left comfortable homes to come to the house of God, this, day; the chill blast of winter cannot penetrate your well warmed dwellings; your children are well clothed and well nurtured. To whom are you indebted for such comforts? To God, who now appeals to you in the persons of His suffering little ones: Remember, oh ! remember your brethren who are trembling in their mud-hovels without raiment, without food without even fire. When you look with fond pride on your own happy offspring, forget not the anguish of those foud, those heart-broken parents whose ears are assailed by the famishing cries of their starving little ones. Oh! how happy, could you but relieve but one sufferer, dry up the tears of even one mourner. Give then, give in the name of Jesus, and with whatsoever measure you give, with the same shall it be given to you.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and seconded by the gentlemen present, whose names are

1. Moved by Mr. Wm. O'Brian, seconded by Mr. John Ryan, and
Resolved, -" That this meeting has learned with

sincere regret, through reliable sources, that in many parts of Ireland the people are dying from the effects of cold and hunger; and that while we consider that the British Government are bound to arrest the progress of the famine which threatens the Irish people their present inaction requires that it should be done

2. Moved by Mr. S. Ferland, seconded by Mr. H Ryan, and

Resolved, -" That whilst we look upon the appoint ment of Sir Robert Peel as Chief Secretary of Ireland to be an insult to the Irish people, it becomes still more aggravated by his late report regarding the state of the country, bearing upon the face of it its own conviction of falsehood.

3. Moved by Mr. P. Lenard, seconded by Mr. H. S. Gallagher, and

Resolved .- "That we have the fullest confidence in the truth of the reports of the sufferings presented, and to be found testified to, by Corporate bodies, and individuals in various parts of Ireland." 4. Moved by Mr. John Doran, seconded by Mr.

P. M'Gowan, and
Resolved—"That the Government are neglecting their duty to our gracious Sovereign in trifling with the lives of her most faithful Irish subjects."

5. Moved by Mr. G. Northgraves, seconded by Mr. P. Griffin, and Resolved -"That we deem it our duty, as far as in us lies, to save those who seem condemned by their natural guardians from the norrors of famine which

6. Moved by Mr. John M'Eachon, seconded by Mr. John Manion, and

threaten them.'

Resolved -" That for this purpose a Committee be formed to receive subscriptions, and that the amount be forwarded, with as little delay as possible, to the Archbishop of Tuam, through the Bishop of the Diocess, Dr. Horan."

- "Turk, Jew, and Atheist. May enter here, but not a Papist.'

That the spirit of hostility, of blind unreasoning hostility, which the writer of the above hacknied distich intended to satirize, is still the animating spirit of evangelical Protestantism, may easily be gathered from the following announcement, which we find in the columns of the Montreal Herald :-

"Prince Albert, like the late Duchess of Kent, King Leopold, and others of their Serene and Royal relatives, was a believer in the Swedenborgian inter-pretation of the Bible. Neither he nor the Duchess of Kent underwent the ministrations of any clergyman, administration of sacraments, &c., in their last moments, though they both habitually took the communion at Raster. It is said that the Queen has also adopted the peculiar views of religious philosophy propounded by the learned Swede; and it is hinted that the unhoped-for calmness and resignation with which she has hitherto borne up under the irreparable loss she has been called upon to bear, may possibly be due to the consoling character of the convictions thence derived in regard to the nature of the transition that the world calls death, and which are usually found to exercise so powerful an influence over the minds of those who become conversant with the works of the author referred to. If such be really the case, and our excellent and be-loved Sovereign can find, in the views referred to, any sustaining consolation under the grievous sorrow which has darkened all coming Christmas seasons for the Royal hearth of England, the fact could hardly be regretted by the most orthodox of her Majesty's loyal and affectionate lieges."

Were the Queen, anxious for her salvation, to become a Catholic, and were she to seek consolation in her troubles, not in the disordered fancies of a Swedish visionary, but in the Sacraments of the Church, her Majesty's Protestant lieges would very quickly show their loyalty and their affection, by rebellion, and by driving their Sovereign from her throne. Her conversion to Swedenborgianism is, howeveras being merely a transition from one form of religious error to another-an event which the most orthodox, or Calvinistically evangelical, of her subjects can hardly regret, and does not

presume to censure, or even criticise. Many of our Catholic readers may perhaps ask, what is Swedenborgianism? and wherein does it differ from other forms of Protestantism which obtain in England? Swedenborgianism is a Swedish sect of which, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, Emmanuel Swedenborg, an enthusiast rather than a deliberate impostor. was the originator. It differs from the Calvinistic and Lutheran heresies in this chiefly-that it is a strong and earnest protest against that doctrine of "justification by faith alone," which is the peculiar characteristic of these Protestant sects which arrogate to themselves the title of "evangelical." The great aim, or scope of Swedenborg was to denounce, and to overthrow this blasphemous and impious theory of justification. Against it all his batteries were directed, all the artillery of his logic and of his revelations was levelled. He saw visions, and he dreamed dreams. In these, he saw Luther excluded from the realms of bliss, vainly and eternally employed in writing down the words of his well-known formula-" man is justified by faith alone:" which words, as last as they were written down. endure. Melancibon, according to the Swedenborgian visionas was in a still werse plight: though even for Luther and Melancthon there of in Tim. iii. 16, in which the Rev. Mr. Barfor Calvin, whom Swedenborg describes as a gross sensualist, there is no redemption; he is cast down into the lowest hells, because of his blasphemous "decrees," and unconditional election. It is thus that Swedenborgianism deals with the idols and saints of evangelical Protest-

For the rest, Swedenborgianism asserts man's free will; rejects the doctrine of original sin; denies the Trinity, but preaches the rankest Sabellianism; and admits to a place in the canon of Scripture, the four Gospels, but rejects the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles attributed St. Paul; and gives to the whole a novel and peculiar interpretation, often laughable, but often highly ingenious. Such is a rough outline of the leading features of Swedenborgianism, and the tenets of its disciples—the " Israel pneumatikos"--the spiritual Israel, or New Jerusalemites, as they are sometimes called. Now were we to accept the definition of "Protestant" as laid down by some of our Protestant contemporaries, we should be forced to conclude that Swedenborgians were not "Protestants;" because they do not admit the authorised Bible as the word of God, or sole authority in things spiritual; and because, above all, the marked or distinguishing feature of their theology is the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity; and of their anthropology, the denial of justification only by faith, or that man is justified by faith alone. The question, however, whether Swedenborgians are Protestants, is a question we leave to the Christian Guardian

Whether the Queen is a convert to the Swedenborgian heresy, is a question which in like manner we abandon to the Montreal Herald, but upon which we will hazard no opinion. The only point to which we attach any importance is this-That evangelical Protestantism is lenient towards every form of religious error, or infldelity, but is severe only against Catholicity and Catholic truth.

EVANGELICAL LOGIC .- It must be confessed that evangelical Protestants are easily satisfied, if they are satisfied with the subjoined refutation of the "Essays and Reviews" by a Reverend W. Burgon; of whose sermons in proof of the Inspiration of the authorised version of the Bible, the Protestant press speaks in terms of the highest commendation. Whether the champion of orthodoxy is entitled to the extravagant praises awarded to him by his admirerers, or whether his logic is of the highest order, are questions which the following extract, published by the press as a specimen of his style, would not seem to authorise us to answer in the affirmative. We copy from the Quebec Gazette: -

"The Bible, be persuaded, is the very utterance of the Eternal, as much God's Word, as if high Heaven were open, and we heard God speaking to us with human voice. * * * The Bible, from the Alpha to the Omega of it, is filled to overflowing with the Holy Spirit of God; the books of it, and sentences of it, and the words of it, and the syllables of it,—
aye, and the very letters of it. Nihil in Scripturis
est otiosum (said the great Casaubon) 'non dictio, other words, their legal fitness to hold offices of non dictionis forma, non syllabu, non tilesa' There-fore this day's sermon has had for its object to remind you that the Bible is none other than the voice of Him that sitteth upon the Throne! Every book of it, chapter of it, every verse of it, every word of it, every syllable of it, (where are we to stop?) every letter of it, is the direct utterance of the Most High! All scripture is given by inspiration of God, well spake the Holy Ghost, by the mouth of the blessed men who wrote it. The Bible is none other than The Word of God: not some part of it more, some part of it less; but all alike the utterance of Him who sitteth upon the Throne: absolute-faultlessunerring, - supreme.'

This is "tall talking" no doubt, as our Yankee friends say; and if bold assertion, without argument, or a shadow of argument, were sufficient to produce conviction, it would be entitled to the high encomiums lavished upon it. But there are some people, so peculiarly constituted, as to ask for proof; whilst others again cannot but feel that many of the propositions laid down by the Rev. Mr. Burgon, "Fellow of Oriel College and Select Preacher" are so manifestly untenable, not to say false, as to confirm, rather than to shake, the doubts created by the reverend authors of the " Essays and Reviews. It is certain, for instance, that the vowel points of the Hebrew text, upon which the accuracy of the English version, or translation of the Jewish Scriptures, depends, are modern, very modern innovations; and that therefore it is silly, almost blasphemous to claim for them, as does this champion of orthodoxy, a divine origin. Many texts, many passages, and some of the highest doctrinal importance, are even by Anglican divines treated as of doubtful authority, and as, if they were interpolations-c.g.-the famous text of the three beavenly witnesses; and even the most extravagant champion of the Bible will hardly dare assert that the English translators of the Scriptures were divinely inspired, or preserved from the possibility of error. And yet, seeing that to the great majority of the people, the Bible is only accessible under the form of a translation-unless inspiration and infallibility can be predicated of the translators, the plenary indisappeared, as in the spirit world a he cannot spiration of the original text, can be of little or

are hopes, could they but once see the necessity gon, following the text of the Bible as set forth of joining charity to the faith that justifies. But by Act of Parliament, indulges. " All Scrip. ture is given by inspiration of God." This we know to be false; for though it is impossible for any one, by the light of reason to assure himself of the inspiration of any Scripture or writing, yet natural reason is sufficient to assure us that many scriptures are not "inspired of God." The Anglican translation of the text makes the Apostle write nonsense, or rather falsehood; for it is certain that many Scriptures-the Koran, for instance, the Mormon Scriptures, the Hindoo Vedas, to say nothing of the writings of Eugene Sue, of Bunsen, or of the authors of "Essaus and Reviews"-are not all divinely inspired; and it is, therefore, evident, either that the English version of the text involves a gross mistranslation, or that St. Paul writing to Timothy was not under the inspiration of God. The Catholic translation, which, faithful to the original Greek, merely asserts that, "all scripture divinely inspired-pasa graphe theopneustos is profitable de. conveys a meaning to the reader entirely different from that which the Protestant translation is intended to convey; and this change of meaning is cleverly effected by the interpolation of the little word " is," which, by the reader unacquainted with the original, is accepted as part of the genuine text. On this simple word of two letters, a whole folio of controversy may be made to depend; and from this we may nerceive therefore, how the slightest error on the part of the translator of divinely inspired originals, may totally corrupt and pervert the meaning of the inspired writer.

When, moreover, we bear in mind that the original Hebrew of the Bible was written without vowels; that to the Masoretic points which now supply their place, an antiquity higher than that of the sixth century of our own era cannot be assigned; that to the same series of consonants, written without the Masoretic pointing the most entirely different translations may be given -as St. Jerome well remarks, showing that the consonants d. b. r. according as they are pointed, may be translated either "death" or speech;" and when we bear in mind also that 'n the absence of vowels, and of vowel points, there remained only the traditions of the Jewish Church whereby to determine the reading of the text of its Scriptures-we must admit-if we be amenable to the laws of logic-that the plenary divine inspiration of the By Act of Parliament Authorised Version of those Scriptures, rests upon a very fragile foundation.

This is to a considerable extent the line of rgument adopted by the Rev. Dr. Williams, as defendant in the proceedings instituted against him as one of the Essayists and Reviewers, by the Government Bishop of Salisbury. It is one of the charges against the reverend accused, that he has called in question the predictive, or supernatural element in the Messianic prophecies of the Old Testament; and to this the defendant replies, that he has but repeated what other Anglican divines and commentators have said before emolument in the Anglican Church Establishment; and that the true meaning of the original Hebrew is-from the neculiar manner in which that language was written-often so obscure, and so ambiguous, that it is impossible to predicate with certainty of any passage, an allusion to the Son of Mary, or a clear prediction with reference to Jesus as the Messiah.

TRACT DISTRIBUTORS. - These men, assuredly, need never ask the Lord to "gie them a gude conceit o' themselves." For self-complacency, or rather for a sublime impudence, verging upon blasphemy, they stand unrivalled. And yet these men are undervalued by profane and worldly persons. A perverse and wicked generation laughs, and sons of Belial poke fun at them as they go to and fro, about the streets; whilst little boys, doomed to perdition, hold them in derision, and utter uncomplimentary speeches against the holy men of whom the world is not worthy.

We have some of these "Tract-distributing" gentry in Montreal; some thirty, it appears, from the proceedings of a "Tea and Gospel Turn-out" lately held in the School room of the Wesleyan Church, presided over by a live Honorable, and of which a report is given by the Montreal Witness. These angelic ambassadors go about from door to door, scattering their waste paper with profuse hand, and congratulating themselves that they have found out a far more efficacious mode of diffusing gospel truth, than that which the benighted apostles and their immediate disciples followed. If poked fun at, they console themselves in their tribulations with the reflection that betwixt the sufferings of Our Lord, and the ridicule which their presence and mission provoke from amongst the worldlings, there is a remarkable analogy.

"The distributors must not be discouraged bechee of jusult and derision; what could they ex- , ex pect more, when the Saviour was despised and abusnd .-- Witnest, 18th inst.

It was a Rev. Mr. Goadby who comforted As an instance we may cite the mistranslation the much laughed at "Swaddlers" with these, words; ner did it seem to strike his evangelical mind that theres was aught preverent in thus coupling the name of the Lord, with that of a parcel of idle "loafers" who go about from door to door, thrusting their useless wares, their unwelcome conversation and impertinent falsehoods upon the notice of honester men, and better Christians than themselves. Men of this Rev. Mr. Goadby's stamp and mental calibre may be able to perceive no difference betwixt the parable of the "Prodigal Son," and the thrilling narra tive of the little dirty-faced boy, with a strong digestion and a weak conscience, who was suddenly cut off whilst felomously appropriating to his own particular use the contents of a pot of jam from his mother's cupboard betwixt the Lamb Who taketh away the sins of the world, and the intrusive, self-appointed "Tract-distributor." But to all men of taste, and to all Christians, such a blending of the holy with the profane, of the sublime with the ridiculous, is inexpressibly disgusting, and is only redeemed from absurdity by its close proximity to blasphemy.

Allegand Rate of American Account of the The state of the s

City Swaddlers and loafers, and those which Our Lord accepted for the redemption of the worldbut he discovers in the former a strong and certain proof of the Calvinistic doctrine of "natural depravity;" whilst we on the contrary see therein strong proof of that natural common sense, or intelligence with which the Creator has been pleased to endow his creatures, and find good reasons for congratulating ourselves upon its effects. What in short is more natural than that an intelligent and honest man, should summarily order one of these "Tract-distributors." out of his house! what more in accordance with some scurrilous allusion to the Pope, and the unmentionable woman of Babylon, should peremptorily bid the impertiment intruder begone, accompanying his words with, perhaps, a significant gesture or movement of the toe of his boot towards the sitting part of the said "Tract-distributor's" earthly tabernacle! what more natural mood give free vent to their opinions of his personal appearance and calling! There be men who look lupon peg-tops as a symptom of reprobation, and upon a confirmed taste for gingerbread as the concomitant of an unregenerate spirit; to whom a game at ball is an unclean thing, and in whose eyes poking fun at a snivelling "Tract-distributor" is "a strong proof of natural depravity." With such men it is in vain to argue. for they are given over to delusions that they may believe a lie; but we may be permitted, we trust, to enter our protest against their assumptions, and to express our humble opinion that it is as natural and as inhall and peg-tops, and to find a savory flavor in a slice of well-baked gingerbread.

FRENCH PROTESTANTISM.—The Montreal Witness took us to task a few days ago for the expression of our opinion of Italian Protestantism, of which Belial Achilli, and Gavazzi, are the fathers and representative men. We said that Italian Protestantism was but another name for infidelity; that Italians were too keen-witted, and too logical a people to discard Popery, only to order to take up with the anilities of Exeter Hall, and the drivellings of the conventicle; and that the rejection of Catholicity would be followed in Italy in the XIX. century, with the same results as those which followed the rejection of Catholicity in France, in the latter part of the XVIII. century. This the Witness indignantly repelled, as a gross libel upon the Holy Protestant Faith, and the religious movement now so hopefully progressing at Turin and other parts of the Italian Peninsula.

And yet from his own columns our opponent might have deduced ample reasons for giving us credit for accuracy, and for changing his jubilant tone, or song of triumph over Protestant progress, to a lower key. What we have predicted of Italian Protestantism, he shows to be true of French Protestantism; and the movement which he greets in Italy, and in which he finds so many causes for thankfulness and hopefulness—so runs the stereotyped twaddle of the evangelical world- is but the counterpart of that which his own Paris correspondent deplores as now occurring in France. From the communication of the latter, who writes from Paris under date Dec. 24th 1861, we make some ex-

"The French Reformed Church, I regret to say, is exposed to great dangers from within. Toroland distracted by intestine dissensions, she presents a sad sight to the world. The crisis seems to have attained its culminating point. The struggle between the partizans of Rationalism, headed by M. Cocquerel and Son on the one hand, and the supporters of evangalical orthodoxy under the leadership of Messrs. Grandpiezze and Monod, on the other, — is threatening to spread far and wide over France. The Rationalists have united themselves under the pompous name of Liberal Protestant Union -they profess to deny the authority of the Scriptures, the Divinity of Jesus Christ. justification by faith, in a word, the cardinal doctrines which form the basis of Christianity. As yet they have not attempted to deny the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul; but it is more than probable that ere long they will Thus the New York Tribune of the 24th inst., are said to employ them, but with what result is not

renounce these doctrines, and openly range themselves under the banner of scepticism."--- Corr. of Montreal Witness.

Painful to the Christian as must be the present aspect of the French "Reformed Church," there is nothing therein to excite surprise. Infidelity is the terminus ad quem of Protestantism, to which all must in time arrive, who consistently follow the broad Protestant road .-When the disease is allowed to run its natural course, a plentiful crop of blasphemy and infidelity is as much to be looked for from Protestantism, as is a crop of pustules in the ordinary | Culottes, as preached by the Terrorists of '93. course of an attack of small-pox.

All heresy is, in short, in the moral order much the same thing as varioloid fever in the physical. It is highly contagious, very dangerous, though greatly varying in intensity. Some take the disease in a mild, other in a more severe form; but as in every form of variola we may look for pustules, so in every case of moral small-pox, or heresy we may expect to find much febrile derangement, accompanied with pustular eruptions in the form of infidelity, and a discharge, more or less copious according Not only does this Rev. Mr. Goadby find a to the severity of the disease, of offensive puruclose resemblance betwixt the sufferings of our lent matter. So it has been with the "Reformed Churches" of France; so also may we expect that it will be with the "Reformed Churches" of Italy. A careful and thorough diagnosis of the disease in one country, will enable us to predict its course in another; and it was from our knowledge of the moral results of Protestantism | the Union Sovereignty, and centralised despotism in France, that we formed our conclusions as to the aspect which the same disease was likely to assume upon the Southern side of the Alps.

And speaking of this-we would remind the editor of the Witness that he has not yet, attempted even, to meet us with the historical proof of the miraculous incarnation and birth of Christ: though he has reproached us with having said that there is no better historical proof of that miracle, than there is for many of what the dictates of reason than that the Papist under he calls Romish miracles. Whence this rewhose nose the "Swaddler" has just thrust ticence? Is it that our evangelical contemporary is so wanting in charity as to refuse to tender evidence of which he is in possession, but the of the charming vocalist, Mrs. Laura Honey production of which would be of mestimable Stevenson. The programme is most attractive; value to the cause of Christianity! But this bypothesis is untenable—for it is incompatible with his anxiety to convert French Canadian Papists from the error of their ways, and to bring them to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Spurgeon. Or is it because he knows that he than that little boys in the streets should take has no such evidence to produce; that he knows up their parable against him, and in sportive that were he to attempt to establish the gospel narratives of the birth of Christ by historical evidence, he would inevitably parade his ignorance before the world, and make a fool of himself. This is we believe the true explanation of the saintly man's silence. He is good at shrieking and howling; and as every cock can crow on its own dung-hill, so on the platform of the Anniversary Meeting he utters as "prave 'ords as you shall see in a summer's day."-Nevertheless, when his mettle is put to the test, he proves a very Pistol, and like mine " ancient" eats his leek with most commendable discretion.

RUN-AWAY CALVINIST PREACHER. - A Mr. John Laing writes to the Toronto Globe, with nocent to laugh at a "Tract-distributor" as it is the object of putting the public on their guard for a boy in his first cordurors to take delight in against a reverend runaway Calvinist; who having been arrested and committed to gaol on a charge of bigamy, succeeded in breaking out of prison in a most heartless manner on the 6th or 7th inst. The reverend delinquent has, it seems, penchant for the weaker sex, and indulges the disposition of the troops available for the defence of glorious liberty of the saints in a manner, and to careful consideration. The matter has, or course, an extent, that even the libidinous Fathers of the been decided by the Imperial authorities, and we Reformation would themselves have censured .-Luther allowed princes and persons in high stations, the privilege of two wives; our absconded of as follows:-Calvinist, improving upon the teachings of Luther, has, it seems already, taken unto himself a fifth wife; and has besides made free with gold watches, articles of clothing, and other miscellaneous trifles, after which he hankered in a most unsaintlike manner. A description is given of this "vessel," which we hope may lead to his arrest, and of which we reproduce some particulars, as published in the Globe:-

He rejoices sometimes in the name of Mavors; sometimes in that of Erskine; he has thin sandy hair, curling slightly; on the whole he is good looking, a great smoker; fond of drink, an indifferent general scholar, but well acquainted with Calvinistic theology—a good speaker, with fair command of language, and rich in illustration.

Guelph—Fou St. Johns, L.

These are the marks by which the reverend man may be known. We recommend the Police to be on the look out for him, for we have grounds for suspecting that he was actually present in the flesh, on the platform at the late French Canadian Missionary Society Anniversary; and that he was one of the worthes who delivered those choice tirades against Popery and its abominations which made our ears to ungle. He would certainly make an invaluable Colporteur, or Bible-reader, for the French Canadians.

We have always insisted, from the commencement of the present contest betwixt the Federalists, and the Confederates in the United States, that it presented an almost exact historical parallel to the struggle betwirt the Jacobins and Girondists in the French Revolution. We find and insisted upon by the Northern or Federal of shot to hit before any considerable escape of gas secret of its Jacobinical tendencies; and which now openly avows that success over the Southern Confederates can be obtained only by the formed by these means of the surprise the Austrians vigorous prosecution of a Jecobinical policy. were preparing for him, when he instead surprised

having cited the terrible language of the ever in- well known. Whether we should want them now lamous Jacobin, and Terrorist Cambon, makes the following application of the sanguinary and revolutionary counsels therein contained, to the Northern States :-

"Only a similar policy can reconstruct the American Union, and effect a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the present contest."-N. Y. Tribune.

Ominous words these, and the death knell of all their personal liberties, to the people of the United States; to whom political salvation is proffered in the Gospel according to the Sans and by the authors of September massacres .-And yet terrible as are these words, and dire as is their purport, there is truth, and an important truth in them. The Union is possible, only upon the conditions therein laid down; and it is for that Union-for a Republic " one and indivisible," and not for liberty, not for human freedom, nor yet for the Constitution, that the Federalists are fighting. The fate of the Constitution was doomed when, in an evil hour, the North attempted the subjugation of the South by force of arms; for the contest in which it then engaged was not, as some short sighted people imagine, a contest for the suppression of slavery; but—as Dr. Brownson well puts it in his last number-a contest betwixt the partisans of State Sovereignty on the one hand, and the supporters of

" The question whether the United States are, or are not a nation represented by the Federal Government, is precisely the issue between the loyal and seceding States, and which the war must settle"-p.

GRAND CONCERT. - We would call attention to, and bespeak a numerous attendance at, the Grand Concert to be given at the City Concert Hall, on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, for the benefit and will be sustained by a large body of wellknown musicians, and the Band of the 47th Regiment, whose services have been kindly tendered by Col. Kelly. We need only add that we hope our citizens will testify, by their attendance, their appreciation of Mrs. Stevenson's high artistical talents.

LONDON SEPARATE SCHOOLS .- On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the election of trustees for the present year took place, and there being but little opposition in the different wards, resulted in the following gentlemen being duly elected : - No. 1, Messrs Gee, Doyle, McLaughlin; No. 2, P W Darbey, Collisson, Ald. O'Brien; No. 3, John Wright, Mullin, O'Beirne; No. 4, McCann, Murphy, Dalton; No. 5, McPherson, Ronan, Pendergast; No. 6, F Smith, Shen, Byrne No. 7, O'Meara, McGill, Heavy. A meeting of the newly elected board was held on Friday evening last for the election of officers, when-Frank Smith, Esq., was unanimously chosen Chairman, P W Darbey, Esq., Secretary, John Wright, Esq., Trensurer, and our excellent and worthy Dominican Father the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Local Superintendent The different committees were then named, and at a meeting of the Finance Committee held the same evening, John Wright, Esq , was immediately elected Chairman.

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE. - We are enabled to put the public in possession of the decision of the military authorities in reference to the distribution of the troops throughout the Province. The information is received from an official quarter, and may therefore be relied upon as correct, though it is possible that slight alterations in the programme may take place. The judicious the Province, has doubtless been the subject of much doubt not that the Canadian public, especially those of the western section, will be convely satisfied with the arrangements made. The troops will be disposed

Montreal-Two field hatteries of Artillery : one garrison ditto Royal Artillery; two battalions Foot Guards; one company of Sappers and Miners; the 1st battalion of the 16th and 47th Regiments : and one battalion of the Military Train.

1st battalion of the 17th Regiment; 4th battalion of the 60th Rifles. Kingston-Two batteries of Royal Artillery; the 62nd Regiment; and four companies strong of the

Quebec-Toree batteries of Royal Artillery; the

Royal Canadian Rifles Toronto-One field battery of Royal Artillery the 30th Regiment; and one company of Sappers.

Hamilton-One battery of Royal Artillery, one

battalion of the Rifle Brigade. London - One field battery of the Royal Artillery the Gard Regiment (head-quarters); Royal Canadian Riflee (head-quarters); One battalion of the

Guelph-Four companies of the 63rd Regiment. St. Johns, L. C.—Three Companies Royal Cana-

Chambly - One Company Royal Canadian Rifles.
Isle-nur-Noix - One battery of the Royal Artillery: ne company of 47th Regiment. Victoria Bridge, South Sule - Detachment of 47th Regiment.

Ningara-One Company of the Royal Canadian Port Dulliousic - Fifty men of the Royal Canadian

Port Colburne - Fifty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles. . Dunnville-Forty men of the Royal Canadian

St. Catherines - One company of the 30th Regiment.

BALLOOMS FOR THE CANADIAN EXPEDITION .- The authorities have now before them a proposal for the employment of balloons in reconnoitering in the enticipated war in Canada. The thickly wooded nature of the country renders the work of reconnoitering in the ordinary manner very difficult, and the adoption of some such means of rising to a position tor a clear, uninterrupted view will be a very great advantage. The danger of being struck by shot is not so great as might at first sight be supposed ; besides the very great difficulty of bitting an object would take place; and unless a hole was made in

for actual war or not, it would be a great advantage to make some experiments on the subject, with a view of getting over any difficulties in the way of their successful employment in the field; and with this object it is proposed that one should be made | verent expedient is to have a tin can, made and for the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, where there is every facility for carrying out such improvements in the apparatus as experience may suggest with a view to rendering them perfectly available in actual operations.—Army and Navy Gazette.

The City Council of Quebec have adopted an address of condolence to the Queen.

The Census shows that there are 627,174 males in Canada between the ages of 18 and 60; and in the whole population 51,767 more males than females, this excess being almost entirely in Upper Canada; in Lower Canada there are only 106 more males than females, yet in Montreal the females exceed the males by 3693, and in Quebec by 1887.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE OF QUEBEC.

NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT. The Ninth Annual General Meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Catholic Literary Institute took place, in the Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday, the 14th January.

Your Council's term of office having now terminated, it becomes their duty to place before you a statement of the administration of the affairs of the Institute during the year just ended; and in doing so, your Council flatter themselves, that its interests have not been neglected, they having constantly had in view the placing of it on a secure and permanent

One of the principal objects aimed at by your Council was to keep it as their predecessors in office have always done, a non-political Institution; and by so doing, avoid those possible contingencies which but too often occur to ruin similar bodies.

During the last year four lectures were delivered in the Hall of the Institute by the following gentlemen, viz., -Mr. Witcher, of the United States, two: T. J. Walsh, Esq., B. C. L., of Montreal, Barrister, one; and the Rev. A. Trudeau, one. The praise-worthy efforts of these gentlemen were appreciated by the attendance of a numerous audience.

No additions have been made to the Library during the past year. The number of volumes circulated by the Librarian amounts to 471.

READING-ROOM. The following newspapers and periodicals are regularly received, and to be found on the tables of

the Reading Room, viz .-European - The Dublin 'Nation,' 'Illustrated Loudon News,' 'London Tablet,' 'Register,' and 'Rambler.'

American .- 'New York Tablet,' and 'Boston Pilot.'

Canadian.—Quebec 'Morning Chronicle,' 'Vindicator,' Gazette,' 'Courrier du Canada,' the Montreal True Wirness 'Canadian Freeman,' and 'Canada Gazette.'

Your Council take this opportunity to thank the proprietors of the following papers, who have sent their papers free, viz : - ' Quebec Morning Chronicle, 'Courrier du Canada,' Montreal Taue WITNESS 'Canadian Freeman,' and 'New York Tablet.'

Your Council have much pleasure in stating that the Reading Room has been well attended during the past year.

Your Council beg to acknowledge the following donations, viz:-From the Hon. C. Alleyn, the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada; from Mr. James Beakey, Bonchette's British Dominious in North America, with plates; two vols. of the Modern Gazetteer; the Blakes and Flanagans; Rule of Landlord and Tenant : and Parson's Christian Directory, for which they return their sincere thanks.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY, 1861.

The National Festival last year was celebrated by a Literary and Musical Soiree, in the Music Hall,the attendance at which was even more numerous than on former occasions. The Members of, and subscribers to, the Institute

have reason to be proud of the success which has hitherto attended this manner of celebrating St. Patrtck's Day.

Your Council have also much pleasure in stating that the number of members and subscribers has largely increased during the past year. Yet the number is insignificant, when compared to the large body of young mea belonging to the St.

Patrick's Congregation in this city,
Accompanying this Report is the Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditure. Your Council, in resigning the trust reposed in

them, would express a hope that their discharge of that trust will be considered satisfactory. The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

(Signed)
T. J. MURPHY, President. EDWARD FOLEY, Rec. Soc. TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer in account with the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute.

To balance from last year.....

Members' Subscriptions.....

"Subscribers do.....

Lectures....

St. Patrick's Soiree.....

" Sale of Newspapers..... 21 40 EXPENSES. By Guardian's Salary \$140 00 Reut " Newspapers "Advertising and Printing..... " Postages.... Fuel and Gas.... St Patrick's Soiree.... 203 85 25 00 Lectures.... · Sundries Balance on band..... 136 19

Quebec, 14th January 1862. JOHN O'LBARY, Treasurer.

Scrutineers having been appointed, the members resent proceeded to ballot for a Council with the ollowing result :-

Mesers. J. Maguire, T J. Murphy, G Neilan, L. Stafford, J Lane, L H Coughlan, E Foley, M Connolly, T McConnell, J Lilly, M O'Leary, T M Quigley, J Kelly, M F Dunn, Hon C Alleyn, P Henchy, J P O'Menra and J O'Leary.

The meeting then adjourned, and the council met on Saturday, 18th January, for the election of officers-when the following gentlemen were elected : President Hon. C. Alleyn.

-Ist Vice-President-M. O'Leary. 2nd. Vice-President-J. S. Kelly. Recording Secretary-E. Foley. Corresponding Secretary -- T. M. Quigley. Vice-Recording Secretary - M. T. Dunn. Vice Corresponding Secretary - G. Nellan. Treasurer -J. O'Leary.

Rec. Sec

ARMY SUTLER'S EXPEDIENTS - Among the many expedients of sutlers to sell contraband liquor to soldiers, one is exceedingly novel. They drop a couple of peaches into a bottle of whisky and sell the compound as 'pickled peaches.' A more irrepainted like a hymn-book, and labelled 'The Boston'

Birth.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, Mrs. Robert Pat-

In this city, on Thursday morning, the 30th inst., Honora Finnerty, relict of the late John Casey, aged 63 years, a native of the County Kerry, Ireland Friends and acquaintances are requested to

attend her funeral on Saturday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, from her late residence, 100 Vitre street, to the place of interment, Catholic Cemetery.

In Peterboro, on the 21st inst., Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr. Edward Lander, formerly of Cobourg, nged 27 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. It is to be borne in mind that the following quotations, unless otherwise specified, are for round lots sold to shippers or produce dealers, and that the latter as a matter of course, must charge higher rates

to their customers. Flour Pollards, \$2 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,75 to \$3,00; Fine, \$3,75 to \$4; Superfine, No. 2, \$4,40 to \$4,50; Superfine, \$4,80 to \$4,85; Fancy, \$5,00; Extra, \$5,30 to \$5,50; Double Extra, \$5,60 to \$6.-Bags, \$2,55 to \$2,65 per 112 lbs.

The consumptive demand for No. 1 and lower grades is rather better.

Wheat in demand at \$1,02 ex-car for U.C. Spring. No sale for Winter Wheat.

Oatmend per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$4 to \$4,20; per bag of 112 lbs., 10s to 10s Gd. Ashes Pots \$6,70 to \$6,75; Inferiors 10c more;

Pearls \$6,20 to \$6,25. Butter 11 to 14 cents for good

Pork Prime, \$91; Prime Mess, \$12; Mess, \$12 to \$12.25 Nominal. Dressed Hogs have been sold at \$3,75, and even a

little less, but most holders ask S4. Letters from Detroit say that no more Dressed

Hogs will be sent to Montreal; and parties who have already sent parcels, write to have them packed, rather than sell under four dollars. Indeed, some want \$5 for choice lots. Mess Pork cannot be brought from any point and sold subject to Montreal inspection at \$12; most of holders will not, therefore, sell at that price, but neither will they buy at it.

Seeds Timothy Seed, per bushel of 45 lbs., \$1,50 to S1,75; Flax Seed, per bushel of 66 lbs., \$1,50; Red Clover, per 1b., 8c to 9c. - Montreal Witness.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

CONCERT.

MRS. LAURA HONEY STEVENSON. Under the suspices of the

St. Patrick's Society of Montreal.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. As above, will be given at the

CITY CONCERT HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, 3d FEBRUARY.

Programme in a future advertisement. TICKETS OF ADMISSION - 25 Cents.

To be had at the usual places, from Members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of the Entertainment.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next.

Assistant Rec. Sec.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

Jan. 31, 1862.

66 00

340 75

WINTER GOODS,

TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT. (One Shilling Off each Dollar) FOR CASH,

AT M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & CO.'S.

185 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Jan. 23.

WANTED. BY the Trustees of the Catholic Separate School of

TRENTON, a competent TEACHER, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to the

NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jac. 17, 1862.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

160 DOZEN LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED;

Winter Blossom, Jockey Clab, Millefleur, Kiss-me-Blossom, Jockey Oillo, Simonotti, Quick, &c., &c., —2s 6d per Bottle.

A large and choice assortment of Silver-copped and and other Fancy Smelling Bottles, Vinarettes, &c.; Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Combs, &c., of every description and price; Fancy Soaps, in boxes, for presents.

Ginger, Lemon, Pineapple, Orange, Saran parilla, &c. 14 19. in Bottles, 1s 3d , Quart Bottles, 1s 6d; equal; if mottles

the in a S.Y.R. U.P.S. columnia in Ath

R. J. DEVINS.

CHEMIST Next the Court-House, Montreal

FRANCE.

The Monuteur has the following: day an article headed The Constitutional Em pire 3. That articles though written in the best spirit! contains views upon the Constitution of a natüretto challenge a controversy, which is one more proof of the inconvenience of opening a discussion upon the ground of the fundamental pact. We think it advisable on this occasion to reprint the notification which was inserted in the Moniteur of the 28th of November last:

the 24th of November, 1860, and of the 14th of the present month; making use of his sovereign prerogative, has spontaneously rendered the most striking homage to the principle of perfectibility of the Constitution. But for some days past various organs of publicity seem to have made a point of criticizing the Constitution itself, and especially of dwelling upon certain modifications the urgency of which they proclaim. It therefore becomes necessary to remind them that, as the initiative of modifications in the fundamental pact appertains exclusively to the Emperor and Senate, that pact must remain above all discussion, and that the chief object of the law on the press was to shield the Constitution from any attacks of which it might be the object."

The Moniteur will soon publish an Imperial decree fixing the meeting of the Legislative Corps for an early day, probably the 17th or 18th of January.

After hearing at length the Advocate-General who proposed the rejection of the appeal, the Court of Cassation annulled on Saturday the judgment of the Court Imperial against M. Mires and Count Sineon, on the ground of vio-lation of the 408th Article of the Code of Criminal Instruction by omitting to decide on the demand of Mires relative to the nullity of the second inspection of the books of the company of which he was the director. The Court of Cassation ordered the case to be tried again before Cour Imperial of Douai.

It is stated by well-informed persons, not inclined to exaggerate, that the situation in which the manufacturers and tradesmen of Paris are at present placed is one of the most difficult that have been remembered for many years. Many houses which, on balancing their books to the close of the year, have hitherto found that they made large profits, find at the present mon.ent that the debtor side of the balance sheet is much heavier than the credit side. The reduced price of many articles offered for sale in the Paris shops shows further what sacrifices are being made to meet engagements for the end of the

year. This embarrassed situation cannot be attributed to overtrading or to extravagant speculation. It has been caused in a great measure by political events, which, by diminishing the foreign orders, have forced manufacturers to limit their production. The stocks in the merchants' stores have, on the other hand, accumulated for want of buyers. The same situation was observed in 1857, when a commercial crisis prevailed in America and Germany. On that occasion the Bank of France rendered important service by renewing the commercial bills falling due, and which otherwise must have been protested. It is expected that the Bank will render a similar service on the present occasion, and that many respectable houses now in difficulty. not only in Paris, but at Lyons, St. Etienne, Lalle, and other parts of France, will be saved from ruin.

M. Eugene Forcade, in his weekly summary of commercial news, says:-

"Whatever may be the result of the Americau quarrel, and even should the anticipated catastrophe be prevented, it must be confessed that in a financial point of view the year 1862 opens with melancholy prospects. The United States have added two milliards to their debt, which were absorbed in one year by the civil war. Austria has admitted a situation bordering on bankruptcy. Italy is laboriously endeavouring to establish a balance between her re venue and her expenditure. France comprehends that it is time to put an end to her ill-considered expenditure. She must prepare for new taxes, which will not save her from an approaching loan. We speak neither of Russia nor of Turkey. This financial crisis among Governments is a cause of uneasiness in all the moneymarkets. Governments are the greatest consumers of Capital, and it is they who devour it in the most unproductive manner. Until this financial malady among Governments is cured, it would be rash to expect that the spirit of enterprise can be exercised with advantage."

The population of Paris has, within the last ten years received an increase of 427,000 persons. From 1852 to 1861 the number of new houses completed in the department of the Seine amounted to 50,417, whilst the demolitions were only 10,143. During the last year, and in Paris alone, 2,932 houses, containing 17,845 apartments, have either been built or enlarged, and during the same period 444 houses, containing 8,952 apartments, have been either wholly or partially demolished. These statistics have been published, because a part of the Parisian population, injured in their interests, attributed their sufferings to the very works which were intended to preserve them, the real cause of the rise in rents thus complained of being the increase in the population as detailed above.

A Row.—A few days ago Marshal Pelissier entered the Marshals' Council Chamber puffing a cigar. The Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers remarked, in perfect good humor, " that the Marshal was not in Africa that he was not a Pasha in Paris." The Duc de Malakoff is reported to have retorted in language such as no man of honor could brook, and, but for the interference of Marshal Randon, the melancholy spectacle would have been witnessed of two French Marshals, gallant veterans, actually coming to blows .-Court Journal.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says the fact is, that the French people and government are feeling so keenly, or will amply repay the trouble of an attentive perusal. believe that they are feeling so keenly, the effect The letter is headed:—

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

the pressure of the times is severely felt by the closed grotter a very splendid appointment in this to education and tending the nick; and a few pinstics and free minitarity and profit of the very splendid appointment in this to education and tending the nick; and a few pinstics are in the very splendid appointment in this to education and tending the nick; and a few pinstics are in the very special objects. The prince of the months without, any change of temping the order of the suppressed houses may brilliant and profit of the profit of the suppressed houses may brilliant and profit of the suppressed houses may be suppressed to the suppressed houses may be supp authority withat Ma Persigny has been informed. by the reports of the Prefects of the Haut Rhin and the Word, that, in another mouth 600,000 hands, now employed in the cotton trade in those at of winter, and these are prospects from which a French Minister and Government are auxious to escape at almost any other risk.", It is generally admitted that the French Government has all along endeavored to induce England to assist them in breaking the blockade.

The Emperor of the French has been very painstaking in his efforts to get such Bishops nominated to French sees as would be acceptable to him, because objectionable in other respects, On all occasions he has most signally failed .-In no instance has he shown more persistency than in the vacant see of the island of Guadaloupe; for this he has been most anxious to secure the nomination of a certain Priest, whose name I forbear to mention, but who is a highly improper person for the Episcopacy. Over and over again did the Duke de Grammont urge the Pope to accept him-and after his departure, the French Auditor of the Rota (by order) again tried to induce His Holiness to change his mind, but in vain. Lastly, the present ambassador, direction, and at length the Pope's patience gave way ;-rising from his chair, he replied, " Non, Jamais!"-and this, I suppose, will be the last attempt on the part of the "Eldest Son of the devotion to the Imperial behests.

M. de Lavalette is equally unsuccessful, tho? most untiring, in his endeavors to get Francis II. to quit Rome. I am assured that his pertinacity is quite extraordinary, but the only change the King intends to make is from the Papal Palace of the Quirinal to his own Palace, the Farnese, which will be ready for his reception in a few months; the widowed Queen and her numerous family will still continue to occupy the Quirinal. The only object the French Emperor can have in wishing to remove the King of Naples from Rome is, as I said in my last, to concentrate all anti-Piedmontese sympathies and hopes, in that most wretched country, in a French pretender to the throne. It remains to be seen whether, when the Imperial hand draws the curtain up, Murat will be the performer or Plon-Plon. There is much to be said on both sides, for if Murat's father wore the Neapolitan crown half a century ago, Plon-Plon is married to the daughter of the Galant'uomo, and " Liberal" Europe has said that the good King aforesaid has gained the kingdom of Naples honestly, fairly, and by "universal suffrage," too. Now, a man being at perfect liberty to "do what he likes with his own," what is to hinder Victor Emmanuel, like the kind tather the world knows him to be, from abdicating his legally and righteously acquired crown of Naples, in favor of his beloved child Clothilde, and her admirable husband, Prince Napoleon? And the Prince is cousin to the Murat claimant, who may easily be got, by Napoleonic process, to waive his inde-feasible and legitimate rights in his favor! Plon-Plon, moreover, is possessed of considerably more they do not flatter themselves that fate will always brairs than his cousin Lucien, so that the chances are in his favor, the moment the opportunity occurs, and the Naples pear is considered to be ripe enough for the Napoleonic taste; for he yould be provided with the double right, ceded by his father-in-law, and by his cousin, and then his ability is so much better than the other's, without being at all dangerously brilliant. The Muratist party would be a Jerome-Napoleon

party readily enough, it all being "in the family."
There is another reason why I am induced to believe Murat will be set aside. Placing him upon the throne, even by another "vote of the people," similar to the last, which Lord John Russell deemed so very satisfactory an indication of popular feeling, would arouse the antipathies of nearly all the European powers against the further extension of French power in the Mediterranean; it would be such an unmistakeable carrying out of the " traditions of our house."-Whereas Prince Napoleon would come to the throne by accident, as it were, and simply as the husband of the Princess whose father's claim to Naples has been recognised by some, at all events, of the European Powers—and all those Powers would be compelled to acquiesce in the transfer to Clothilde of the country which they admit her father lawfully acquired, and which he may therefore resign to his daughter, just as he might to-morrow resign Predmont itself to one of his sons, if he were so minded.

For these reasons, therefore, I believe the husband of Clothilde, of Savoy, will be the man for Naples, unless indeed his cousin Lucien's obstinate desire for "a meanly royal name,' proves too much for the persuasive powers of the Emperor-but even in that case, there is a means of safety, in an exit in more senses than one .-"Kings have died ere now," and why not impracticable princes?—Cor London Tablet. ITALY.

THE ITALIAN UNITY .- There are, no doubt, numbers of honest Englishmen who desire the unity of the Italian States, and believe it to be not only useful, but practicable and probable. We are not of the number. We do not believe in the feasibility of Italian Unity, and we feel quite sure that the infamous means, and the base hands by which it is sought to be accomplished will carry with them a curse that would blast the fairest purpose that man ever contemplated. Circumstances did, we admit, tend for a while to keep up the illusion in this country, but truth is always the winner in the long run; and now we have the warmest partisan, and most efficient agent of Cavour, and the Robber King, - the Times correspondent, confessing that Italian Unity is a chimera, and that there is no possibility of forming even an Italian Government out of the borde of infidels, knaves, and enthusiasts by whom Victor Emmanuel is surrounded. The following extracts

Company of the second of the s

word, was the ill-luck of Count Oavour, during the

busy districts, will be out of work in the depth whole of bis official life-time, always to be at a loss single exception of that one Convent of Minims-a for able and efficient colleagues wherewith he might new proof of the gratitude of the Italian Revolution, strengthen his Cabinet. He, however, made up for and of the tender care of Oavour and Ricasoli for such deficiency by his hundred handed activity, and the rights and liberties of the Church. Not even such deficiency by his hundred-handed activity, and the rights and inserties of the Onurch. Not even that the tina only one of the parent house of Assissi has been excepted from covered. The reigning King, Prince, Augusto, and the parent house of Assissi has been excepted from covered. The reigning King, Prince, Augusto, and Minister, as synonymous with "Ministry." But the law of extinction, a symptom of what may be expected in Tuscany. The convents are already for the Throne and the male, branch of the Royal House. the Count died, and Baron Ricasoli, as he stepped into his place, became aware of the absolute impossibility of filling the gap left by the great man,

A stranger in the country, as every Italian is every-where in Italy out of the limited sphere of the petty State to which he belonged; a stranger almost in Tuscany itself, where he had for the last ton years, lived the life of the Grand Seigneur and the agri cultifrist in his lonely country-seat, Baron Ricasoli, at the head of a Cabinet consisting of three Tuscans, an Æmilian, a Neapolitan, and a Sicilian, had to preside over offices entirely and almost exclusively filled with Piedmontese bureaucrais of the old school, people who did not well understand, and were by no means disposed to like their chiefs. From the first annexations in 1859 to the last in 1861 there was at least one man in the Cabinet who could talk Piedmontese (by which I mean a man conversant not merely with the dialect, but the routine of the country-the genius loci), and that man was Cavour; but after Cavour's death every Ministerial office became a kind of Babel, without any means of communica-M. de Lavalette, tried his hand in the same tion between its head an tail. Baron Ricasoli, as it was too natural, felt uneasy at this state of isolation, and summoned about him in the Home office several of his own Tuscans, such as Celestino Bianchi, Fornetti, Taborini, and others-men who had never been in business before 1859, but who, at any Church? to foist upon the Holy Father a man rate, had done good service under him during his whose only claim would seem to be his perfect Dictatorship at Florence, and whose devotion to himself, no less than general native cleverness, he might trust. So far, however, as the knowledge of persons went, the Prime Minister chose the blind to lend the blind. His Tuscan friends were as helpless strangers in Turin as he was himself, and the hostility of the bureaucrats, which might have spared ed to give maturity of sentiment to an act so imporhim, would give no quarter to his minions.

Ricasoli felt the necessity of coming to terms with the Piedmontese party, and he most anxiously made the handsomest overtures to their acknowledged leaders. He looked for business men to conduct the public business, and was anxious to lay the management, especially of the Home-office, in Piedmontese hands. His application was therefore made successively to Rattazzi, Lanza, and San Martino. Rattazzi had been too barefacedly, and, indeed, too arrogantly puffed by the French press, and the Italians could not, without great humiliation, seem to accept a Minister at the Emperor Naroleon's hands; Lanza was a good, strong-minded man, but not of first cate abilities; moreover, both of them, for a variety of reasons, hung back, and, without a plain refusal, wasted the Baron's precious time in bootless negotiation.-Rattazzi, perhaps, felt too sure that the fall of Ricasoli must needs pave the way for him to attain the Premiership; Lanza thought the disorder in the Home-office had gone too far for him to find a remedy without too sweeping a condemnation of all that Ricasoli had been doing during his three months' administration. He did ot, perhaps, feel strong enough, or he was, perhaps, too honest to join a colleague whom he might have to twit and thwart at the outset, and the removal of whose favourite subalterns must be a sine qua non to his setting foot in his office.

San Martine would have shown less scruple; but his objections arose on political grounds, and the knowledge of his motives is important, masmuch as they are based on that political faith which most of the patriots of the old Piedmontese school share with him. The Piedmontese, a cold, practical, somewhat prosaic, and by no means sanguine set of thinkers, shape her course in conformity with their wishes; they do not deal in chimæras, do not strive after the unattainable. In the estimation of very many of them, such as Alfiero di Sostegno, Gallina, Des Ambrois, Massimo d'Azeglio, and other equally wellknown and highly deserving patriots, Cavour himself was but a desperate, though a fortunate gambler .-Ever since 1854, and the Crimean expedition, these worthy men have rather been dragged along by events than have either mastered or properly understood them. Success hushed, but did not convince them. Italian unity was a great, sudden, dazzling phenomenon which bewildered them, but in the ultimate achievement of which they have no full faith. They see mountains of difficulties looming in the distance in the way of a final settlement of the Roman and Venetian questions; they see still greater evils in store consequent on the great financial and administrative disorder of the State. Full of these misgivings, they, however, take good care to hold their peace. Their real way of thinking only oozes out now and then in some untoward document, like Massimo d'Azeglio's letter to Matteucci, which was never intended to appear in print, but in which that excellent patriot expressed his deep conviction that Naples would never be thoroughly united to the North and Centre of Italy, a conviction which he is far indeed from renouncing, though he regrets having given it utterance. D'Azeglio and his friends carry on no opposition; they express no disapprobation of the Government, but they accepted no share in it under Cavour, who neither lacked nor cared for their assistance, and they shrink from any participation in it under Cavour's successors, who indeed want and sue for their help. San Martino is the only man who listened, or affected to listen, to Ricasoli's proposal; and his conditions were a relinquishment of the great national questions, at least for a time, and a retrenchment in all branches of the administration, not excepting even the military and naval departments. These conditions of San Martino took everybody by surprise; they were looked upon as the mere vagaries of an odd and whimsical mind; but there is, perhaps, more meaning in them than meets the eye they perhaps sum up the political faith of most of those leaders of the Piedmontese party whom Cayour had set aside, but whose help in the present needs begins to be sorely felt, and with whose cooperation it is not quite certain whether the present

majority whose support had not yielded the practical aid of one practical man, out of whose ranks not one candidate has stepped forward for that Home-office for which all the present Ministers had most avowedly declared themselves incompetent.

The Times' cor. says: A letter from Pisa in Tuscany says the Convent question must soon come on. The Ministry shrink from it, for many of them are Tuscans; and in spite of the thoughtlessness which they display on many important matters, they fear the proclamation of a measure which strikes such a deep wound at the life and habits of the population. They fear it all the more, because they by no means conceal from themselves the deep-rooted aversion of the country people, and because the opposition of the Clergy will be intensified by a step which puts Tuscany in the same position as the other provinces. The present proceedings in the Neapolitan provinces must. however, bring on similar measures in Tuscany as more of them shortly.

of the internal dissensions of America, that they 26. The Italian Cabinet continues still in the same | Marches, in the Romagna &c. all Religious Orders are prepared to seize eagerly upon any prospect, including the same | Marches, in the Romagna &c. all Religious Orders to the existing state of things. Here in Paris to the existing state of things. Here in Paris to the existing state of things. Here in Paris to the existing state of things.

inanufacturing districts this state of things is all leresping. This is a inique, phenomenon, not to be, community in them, or in others appointed by the worse of modesty and in-Government; but Heaven knows what is to become dolence. Every candidate for office must be aware of them, while the soldiery fills their courts and corthat, there is "no harm in trying," and that, after ridors, and takes cell after cell from them. The all, Ministerial responsibility is a mere unmeaning, whole Order of St. Francis, with all its great claims word. the poor, is thus devoted to destruction, with, the, bidden to receive any novices. There may be and are too many Orders, and Convents in the country, (their means are very moderate); but this measure which is about to be put into execution will have a very disastrous effect .- London Tablet.

Rome, Dec. 29. - Cardinal Antonelli has replied in strong terms to the note of the Marquis de Lavalette urging the departure of Francis II from Rome. M. do Lavalette, it is said, attaches all due weight to the arguments of Cardinal Antonelli.

The Pope, in replying to the congratulations of the Papal officers, spoke with much warmth against the enemies of the Papacy, and declared the ruin of those enemies and the triumph of the Holy See to

be inevitable. The correspondent of the Morning Post writes

from Rome under date Dec. 24:-"Yesterday morning his Holiness held a Secret Consistory at the Vatican, on which occasion, in his opening harangue, he manifested his wish to add to the catalogue of Saints the names of the twentythree blessed Japanese Monks, of the Order of Minor Conventuals of St. Francis, who encountered martyrdom for the Catholic Faith in Japan, on the 5th of February, 1597. The Cardinals, interrogated as to the advisibility of this canonisation, and that of the Blessed Michael de Sanctis, of the barefooted Trinitarian monks, gave their approbation, one after the other, by pronouncing the word 'placet.' The Pope then signified his intention of proceeding with the solemn cannonisation, previous to which other consistories will be held for the purpose of obtaining the explicit votes, not only of the Cardinals but also of a number of Bishops, who will be explicitly invittant for the Catholic Church. His Holiness wound up the business of the meeting by the promotion of various Prelates to foreign sees-one in the Philippine Islands, two in South America, six in Spain, and four in partibus infidelium."

There are many reports current just now in this city, not very favorable to the good intentions of the French Government. It is stated with great confidence, that the French troops will be withdrawn very soon, and the Pope abandoned to the mercy of his reckless and unprincipled enemies. What a sad thing it was that Bonaparte ever undertook to interfere in Roman affairs. The official documents now well known show that he never acted with good faith. He began his career by connecting himself with the wicked Mazzinian zocieties, and taking up arms in 1831 against the Pontifical Government, which had given a safe asylum and full protection to him and his family, when they were refused admittance into almost every other country in Europe.-But the sentiments imbibed in youth are scarcely ever forgotten, and they manifest themselves from time to time for good or evil in after life. Napoleon's early antipathy to the Holy See displayed itself on several occasions, and especially at the Congress of 1856, when an opportunity was given to the Sardinian ambassador to vomit out innumerable calumnies against the Roman Government-calummes, however, which were fully refuted by the despatch of Count de Rayneval, representative of the French Government in Rome. At present the various decrees issued against religious congregations, the suppression of the Council General at St. Vincent of Paul, and the attempts made to intimidate the Bishops, show the actual tendency of the Em- Majesty the Emperor, during his visit to the Crimea, peror's counsels. Indeed, he appears either to be afraid of the Red Republicans, or to have passed into their camp. What the world has to expect from those "Reds," can be easily understood from their bloody deeds in Naples, and their bloodthirsty declarations in the Parliament of Turin.

Notwithstanding the sinister reports referred to, Rome is perfectly quiet, and there cannot be fewer than 20,000 straugers here at present. No one dares to stay in Florence, Pisa, Naples, or Salerno, on account of the vile system of government prevailing under the Sardinians, whilst multitudes flock to Rome, to visit its antiquities and its noble Christian monuments, and find themselves perfectly safe under the Pope's paternal sway.

The letters of so many Irish Catholic gentlemen. in answer to Sir Rote t Peel's project, have been read here with great pleasure. These letters, and especially that of Mr. More O'Ferrall and Mr. Maunsell's speech, manifest a bigh Catholic feeling very creditable to Ireland. It is scarcely possible that, in the face of such opposition, Sir Robert Peel should persevere in his educational projects, which appear to have no other object but to introduce infidelity or indifferentism to all religion in Ireland.

The Correspondence Bullier - a Paris lithographed sheet-speaks of a rumor that an attempt had been made to assassinate General de Goyon at Rome, and that one of his aids-de-camp had received two poinard wounds.

NAPLES, Dec. 24 .- The Times' correspondent says : -"Since Sunday morning Vesuvius has been in a state of more violent eruption than ever. It was about noon, or a short time before, that we saw the cloud of smoke and ashes rise higher and higher; and though at Naples we perceived no other indication of its increased activity, at Torra dell' Annunziata there was a violent shock of earthquake, which spread consternation among the people. Those who were in church rushed out, many losing their prayer-books, and one lady, as I am informed, being crushed to death. Towards evening the eruption had attained gigantic proportions, and yesterday morning when we arose, the mountain sky, and bay, were completely enveloped in a cloud of smoke. A north-east wind, accompanied with a slight drizzle at intervals, brought over the city a shower of sand, which splashed against our windows and covered our streets, and when the drizzle ceased, and the ashes fell on our coats, and penetrated into our houses, sensibly affecting the eyes. You may judge of the quantity of ashes that was thrown out when I tell you that the Exmouth, which lies a quarter of a mile out, was covered with a coat of red ashes, and that the officer on guard during the night was compelled to take shelter under the poop.

The Dirutto asserts that Signor Bettinengo, Lieutenant of Sicily, has tendered his resignation. Letters received here from Rome state that the Marquis de Lavalette is reported to have proposed to Francis II. to take up his residence in France. According published by the Tavestigation Committee of Conto the same advices some disagreement existed between the Pontifical and Russian Governments. The has been damaged of old but now who can defend departure from Rome of Monsignor Chigi, Papal 11! The poor soldiers are in the camp suffering finitely postpoped.

The Times' correspondent complains that:

Quick upon the untimely decease of the young King of Portugal follows the death of another Royal victim of the same House, dying in the same Palace and of the same malady. To-day's telegram informs, us that Prince Joso, who was the third son of Dona Maria Ili da Gloria, and whose death had been for Maria III da Gloria and wouse death. The cause of bone days expected, has expired. The cause of death, like that of his eldest brother, is officially

Dona Maria had seven children, and of these three are suddenly and rapidly swent away by this dire wisitation and Ferdinand, the fourth son, accompanied the King, his brother, in the expedition in which they both contracted their fatal illness, and he died a few days before the King

a few days decorate hing.

The King's fate we have already recorded. Now occurs that of Prince Joac. Prince Augusto, the fifth son, has been stricken down by the same malady, and is the only one of the brothers who has reas represented by Don Miguel. So great a fatality is unexampled in modern and peaceful times. This family seems to have been united in its affection, and to have, offered none of those spectacles of intrigue and contention which are so habitually looked for in the history of the rulers of the earth. Under the government of the mother and of, her son the Portuguese had enjoyed a prosperity and tranquillity which were the better appreciated by them as a relief from the vicissitudes of a sanguinary civil war.

These facts will explain what have to many appeared the inexplicable tumults which followed these successive deaths. The population of Lisbon are still a mediæval population. They are to the present citizens of London or Paris what the citizens of London or Paris were five centuries ago. Living. themselves in a capital where all sanitary precautions are unknown, and which seems to a stranger to have been specially designed as an asylum for fever and pestilence, it never could strike that ignorant populace that a little more miasma in a neighboring hunting ground, or an extra shade of offensiveness in the Palace of the Necessidades, could have produced the fatal diseases which have recurred in such rapid succession The multitude has rushed to the conclusion that these deaths are the result of poison .-Hence the riots, the demands for the exhumation of the body of the King, the attacks upon the druggists' shops, and the contradictory addresses, first that the new King shall, and then that he shall not, quit Lisbon. The people of Lisbon have been impressed by the idea that the family of Dona Maria are all dying away under the influence of some fell. conspiracy, und that the country will again fall under the power of Don Miguel and his offspring .-There is no reason to believe that these popular notions have the slightest foundation, or that this Royal family has been scourged by any other visitation than that which punishes the infraction of the natural laws which enjoin cleanliness and pure air as the conditions of a healthy human existence— That the people are so excited by these calamities is: proof how popular the ruling family in Portugal has become and it bodes well for the security of the Throne of the new Monarch. To him, with that squalid capital around him, there is a moral in these pestilences brooding over Palaces, and claiming victims from their Throne-rooms. It is not enough to mourn over what has happened; wise men will also work against that which may recur. - Times.

RUSSIA. The St. Petersburg Guzette publishes the following circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Governors of the Provinces:-

"It results from information received at the Ministry of the Interior, on the subject of the actual state of the question of the serfs, that the favorable progress of that question, and especially the completion of the charter of regulations, finds an obstacle in the erroneous interpretations which circulate among the serfs, as also in the false hopes which they entertain. They expect what they call 'a new freedom,' the promulgation of which, at the expiration of two years, would confer upon them new privileges not mentioned in the regulations of the 19th February. They add that those serfs who should have contracted arrangements with the proprietors and signed charters would be excluded from the enjoyment of these privileges. To put an end to this illusion, His rural districts, when they had the bonor of being presented to His Majesty, the exact state of the question, at the same time reminding them of the obligations they were bound to fulfil. Thus, His Majesty said to the serfs, 'That there would not be any other freedom beyond that which had been conceded to them, and that consequently the serfs ought conscientiously to execute what was exacted from them by the general laws, as well as by the regulations of the 19th

Berlin, Jan. 1.-Letters received here from Warsaw state, that owing to the milder regime which has already been inaugurated by the Government, it was hoped that the state of siege might be raised before the close of the old year. The Emperor had given 500,000 roubles to be distributed amongst the poor of Warsaw, without distinction as to religion. The rumor was current in Warsaw that the Emperor would pay a visit to that place.

UNITED STATES.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY .- The " rebels," it would seem are not disheartened by the late defeat in Kentucky. Of their operations since, the Washington correspondent of the Tribune says: -" According to late returns from Bowling Green, the rebels there who, several weeks ago were panic stricken and unprepared to resist an attack, breathe more easily. Within that time they have erected seven strong fortifications near the town. They have organized their best troops into divisions, to protect their communication, and will put their new levies behind their entrenchments and rifle pits. Johnston is believed to have 70,000 men of all sorts under his command. Forts Donelson and MacHenry, which constitute Johnston's centre, hitherto weak, have been greatly strengthened, as indeed has the whole line from Columbus to Bowling Green. There is reason to fear that their delay to advance may cost the National Generals dear.'

PATRIOTISM IN THE UNITED STATES. - If we judge of the Patriotism of the United States by the multitude of volunteers for the army, we cannot help applauding it as equal if not superior, to that of any other civilized nation; but if we judge of it by the hosts of office-seekers and the army contractors, we must conclude that love of country is noknown in the United States. It appears now that the population of the United loyal States consists of two distinct classes, with a civilization and spirit as different as that between Boston and New Orleans. The one is willing to risk life for the Union, the other is willing and ready to sell the Union. The one respects the star-flag as the symbol of country and home, the other regards it as a sign, like the pawn-broker's three balls that money is to be, made under its shadow. Does any history of the world exhibit such corruption-such peculation, such open swindling, such downright roguery as the revelations lately gress and the public Press to Our national reputation

Nuncio, to the Court of the Tuilleries, had been inde-finitely postponed. every hardship they may be exposed, with good-will, because they love their country, and yet there is no mercy shown them; for the money in which. From Sicily we have rumors of uneasiness and of conspiracies discovered, but they are not sufficiently decided to allow me to say much on the subject. Of is depreciated in the market by backers, who thus this, however, be assured, that both here and there hope to make a little gain at the expense of their the Bourbonites are working, and that we shall hear poor but patriotic fellow-citizens. Boston has done more than any other city or state to bring on us this

The state of the s

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ___ J \NUARY 31 1862.

thorrible war, and Boston is the first to discredit in the hands of the solder, the wages of his labour and blood on the field of battle. If anything could make us doubt the successful termination of the war, it is this universal sordidness. The United States has become a grand school for fraud; the common school has prepared the people for the national school, no God in the common school, no God in the national school, but plenty of Bible! Thus hyporisy has done a work in this country in comparison with which the Pyramids are unworthy of noson with which the Pyramids are unworthy of no-tice. Patriotism, justice, honor, heaven, eternity, are all outweighed by a bag of gold, and assoften, or rather as always happens, this gold is dissipated, and the father leaves nothing to the son but the re-collection of his folly. Congress has passed a law, or talks of passing one, to make fraud on the Government in time of wars capital offence! Could the philosophers and bumantarians retrace their course for the last twenty years, and instead of babbling about the wretchedness of inflicting death, could insist on the murderer being executed, national morals would not be at the low state to which al morats would not be at the low state to which they are reduced. We get to be too wise in the United States—a good deal more wise than "it behooveth to be wise"—we were so smart that it was supposed that none other knew anything. Antiquity was ridiculed, and experience disregarded as an "old Fogy," and now we are under humiliation. - Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

WHAT A BOSTON MERCHANT SAW AT THE SOUTH. The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of Jan. 20, furnishes the following account of what he saw at the South during the past three months. He is connected with a well known leather firm of this city, (says the Boston Traveller,) and arrived at Cairo on Friday evening last direct from New Orleans :- "He went South with a letter from the Mayor of Boston to the Mayor of Louisville, which secured his passes through the lines; that he had many friends and acquaintances in New Orleans, and was thus enabled to learn much of the real feeling, which a stranger could not be expected to see. Perhaps the most important of Mr. C.'s statements is his positive denial of the existence of any Union feeling in New Orleans. He says there was a suppressed Union sentiment there until the issue of that astounding proclamatory effort by General Phelps. This was immediately caught up and republished by every Southern journal, and its effect upon the Union cause he represents as most baleful.

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metal cup.

The College opens this year on the first Monday of October.

FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B.,

Preside

President. Assumption College Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ANDREW WELCH, who was master of the barque "NORTHERN LIGHT," of St Catherines. When he was last heard of he was in Quebec. He is about five feet six inches in hight, aged about thirty years has red curly hair, and a cut on his forehead, and of sober, industrious habits. Any person conveying information of his whereabouts to Matthew Battle, St. Catherines, C.W., would confer a lasting obligation on his wife and family.

Canadian and American Frontier papers will confer a favor by copying; also the Boston Pilot, Three Rivers, and Sorel Papers.



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Are particularly adapted to deraugements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these Ptus are found to cure many varieties of disease.

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From Dr. E. W. Carteright, of New Orleans.

"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of themself.

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Not only are your PILE admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but 1 find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people." DYSPERSIA - INDIGESTION.

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From Dr. Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extruordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspeptia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

Description — Despition — Relay. Dysentery - Diarrhea - Relax.

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Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerons in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incantious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

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Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is scaled and protected by law from counterfolts, and consequently can be rolled on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for COUGRS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTRIMA, CROUNTEROPING COUGH, BRONGHIVES, INCHIENT CONCENTION, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed amost every hamlet it contains, Cherrar Pectoral is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In mmny foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but he intrinsic virtues, and the cumistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the trinsic virtues, and the unmistakable beneft conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial conferred benefits on the afflicted they can be refore forget, and read the cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

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J. B. BROUSSEAU, Esq., M. C., of the Parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal, does hereby give Notice—That he will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Canada during its next Session, to obtain the privilege of maintaining the Erection of his Wharfs on the River Chambly, near the Grand Trunk Railway Company's Bridge, and that of Erecting others

when required, at the same pines. December the 14th, 1861. (Signed)

J. B. BROUSSEAU.

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SEPTEMBER instant, at Coteau St. Louis, or Mile End, near Montreal. The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the

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Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the Institution. Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in

French, are invited to advocate this charitable insti-

tution for the interestst of the poor unfortunate Desf

and Dumb.

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ON and after MONDAY, December 30th, the following Passenger Trains will leave the BONAVENTURE

WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ot-) tawa City, Kingston, and Interme- 900 A.M. diate Stations, at....)

Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Kingston Toronto,
London, and Detroit, at........ These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-

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Trains will arrive at Bonaventure Street Station, From Toronto and the West, at. 10 30 A. M. From Island Pond, (Portisad and Boston)

W.SHANLY

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1861.

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Sept. 5.

- 9.00 J. DEVINS,

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IN THE PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE, (Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savage& Co.,)

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A never-failing Remedy. In bringing these Powders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all vermituges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years.

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August 29, 1861.

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April 6, 1860.

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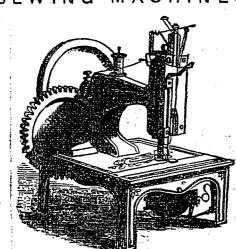
Montreal, Aug. 22.

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UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!! These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

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

BROWN & CHILDS.

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CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, ESQ. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 85 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MA HINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

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

B. DEVLIN,

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

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

Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.,

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THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

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The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English French, German and Italian, Songs and Bellads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Music for the ina, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

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Great Saint James Street, Montreal. A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest

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THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pu-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 usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

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TERMS:

Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to · TERMS:

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The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

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

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861.

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WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other Rinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line. and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

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

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NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES. besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities

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WOULD beg to in timate to his Customers and the

Public, that he has by to house bours . iprolina ata DR EMOLV E Digon som . his Plumbing Gas and Steam atting Establishment

The mon transfer of to Library a name Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPHI AND ST, MAURICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.)

where, he is now prepared to execute all Orders to his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.
Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and

Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.

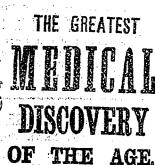
Montreal, May 2, 1861.

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, 1859. N. R.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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

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

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

pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst 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 numor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure nunning of the

ears and blotches among the hair.

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the nost desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

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

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

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

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

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

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

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces.

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

St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return jou my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the

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

ST. ANN AL EXIS SHORB,
Superiorees of St. Vincents Asylum.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in you or the coneuts received by the little orpnaus in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be new E & CO. Cessary. Westerlatted amputation would be necessary. Westerlatuch pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Joseph.

Hamilton, O. W.

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